



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

### About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>





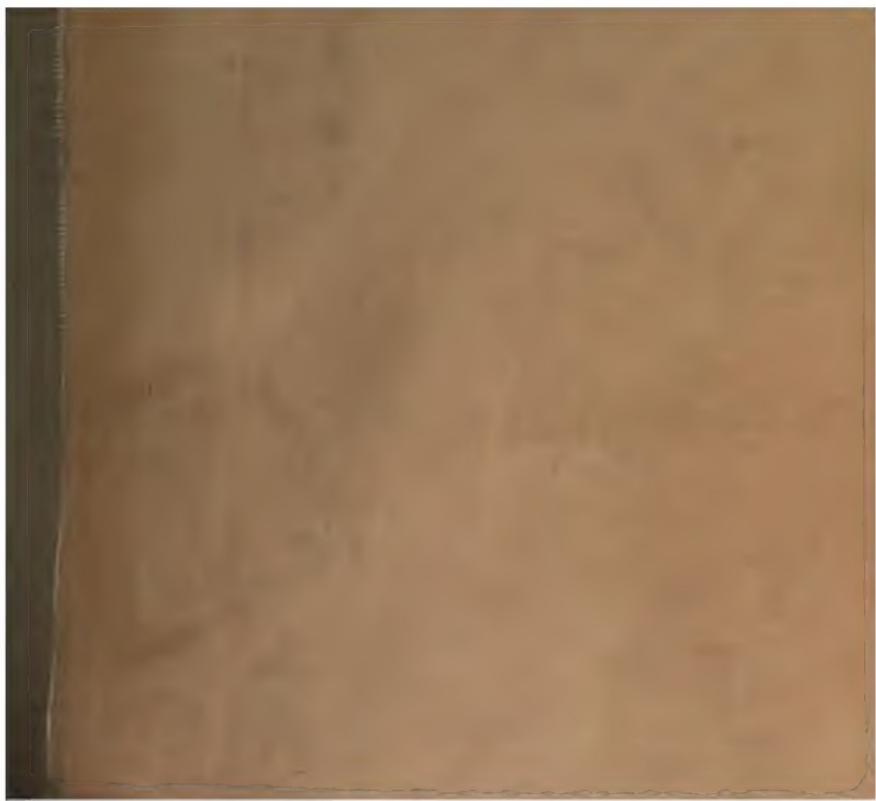
STANFORD UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

ONARY

AGE



STANFORD UNIVERSITY LIBRARY





RECEIVED  
JULY 1970

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

—



— — — — —

**CONCISE**  
**ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY**  
**OF THE**  
**ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

*SKEAT*



A CONCISE  
ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY  
OF THE  
ENGLISH LANGUAGE

BY THE  
REV. WALTER W. SKEAT, LITT.D., LL.D.

ELRINGTON AND BOSWORTH PROFESSOR OF ANGLO-SAXON IN  
THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

FOURTH EDITION, FURTHER REVISED  
WITH ENLARGED SUPPLEMENT

'Were man to live co-eval with the sun,  
The patriarch-pupil would be learning still.'  
YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, vii, 86



NEW YORK  
HARPER & BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS  
FRANKLIN SQUARE  
1900



5.

PE1550  
152

## CONTENTS.

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION . . . . .	vii
KEY TO THE GENERAL PLAN OF THE DICTIONARY . . . . .	ix
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS . . . . .	xi
CONCISE ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE . . . . .	1
CORRECTIONS AND NOTES . . . . .	578
APPENDIX :	
I. LIST OF PREFIXES . . . . .	580
II. SUFFIXES . . . . .	586
III. LIST OF ARYAN ROOTS . . . . .	587
BRIEF INDEX TO THE ABOVE ROOTS . . . . .	597
IV. HOMONYMS . . . . .	598
V. LIST OF DOUBLETS . . . . .	599
VI. DISTRIBUTION OF WORDS ACCORDING TO THE LANGUAGES FROM WHICH THEY ARE DERIVED . . . . .	603
SUPPLEMENT . . . . .	613

66957



## INTRODUCTION.

THE present work is not a mere abridgement of my larger Etymological Dictionary, such as might have been compiled by a diligent book-maker, but has been entirely rewritten by myself; and I have found that the experience gained by writing the larger work has been of considerable assistance to me in making occasional slight improvements. My object has been to produce a convenient hand-book for the use of that increasing number of students who wish to learn the history of the English language, and who naturally desire to have Anglo-Saxon and Icelandic forms presented to them rightly spelt and accentuated, a point which seldom receives sufficient attention.

One distinguishing feature of this abridgement, as well as of my larger Dictionary, is that all the forms cited can actually be found in the usual books of reference, except when marked by an asterisk, in which case they are theoretical.

Conciseness has been attained by presenting the results in the briefest possible form; but I have, at the same time, endeavoured to guard against becoming obscure. In my opinion, the habit, frequently adopted, of citing supposed cognate words (often misspelt) *without saying what their meanings are*, is a very bad one, and leads to guessing and vagueness. It is, accordingly, to be understood that, when I do not give the meaning of cognate words, it is because their sense agrees with that of the English word so nearly as to prevent ambiguity. Thus under *bite*, which is derived from the A. S. *bitan*, to bite, I cite the Dutch, Icelandic, Swedish, Danish, and German forms without explanation, because they all mean precisely the same thing; but the Latin and Sanskrit forms are used with a slight difference of sense; and I accordingly give that sense.

I do not, in general, give the history of the *use* of the word under discussion, unless there is some special point which is necessary to be known for the sake of the etymology. For such history, accompanied by illustrative comments, references, and discussions, I must refer students to the unabridged work.

In the course of writing this abridgement, I have taken occasion to introduce several corrections, which, in the larger work, are only to be found in the Second Edition or in the Supplement.

## INTRODUCTION.

There is one point to which I wish to draw especial attention. By the advice of a friend, I procured a copy of a Dictionary of English Etymology by the Rev. J. Oswald, written on an unusual but excellent plan. The author arranges all the derivatives of the Latin *cedo*, so that words such as *accede*, *concede*, *recede*, *succeed*, are all presented to the eye at a glance. The advantage of such an arrangement is obvious, and I at once determined to adopt it, merely substituting the representative English word *cede* for the Latin *cedo*, and so in other cases. At the same time, I adopted two very considerable improvements: (1) the retention of the alphabetical order for the derived words *accede*, *concede*, &c., with a cross-reference; and (2) the extension of the principle to words of English and Scandinavian origin. Mr. Oswald gives the words *only* under the primary form, which is a great inconvenience, seeing that this is often precisely what one does not know; and, just for want of the cross-reference, he omits the derivative *ancestor* altogether. At the same time I have found his book very useful, as far as relates to that part of our language which is of classical origin. With respect to words of Teutonic origin it is practically valueless; thus the *only* word given under W is the word *wonder*.

But it is precisely with respect to these Teutonic words that most light is desired. Even a school-boy would correctly make out most of the derivatives of *cede* (though he would very likely miss *ancestor* and *decease*), but very few even of our best scholars could correctly draw up the list of words connected with *do*, such as *ado*, *deed*, *deem*, *doff*, *don*, *doom*, *dout*, *dup*, *indeed*. This I claim to have done (and in the main correctly) for the first time; whilst I also endeavour to emphasise the fact that *deem* is derived from *doom*, and not (conversely) *doom* from *deem*, as is so often ignorantly said by those who have probably never even heard of the phonetic laws by which Anglo-Saxon sounds are regulated.

The last remark leads to a principle of the first importance in etymology, viz. that no etymologies can be trusted for a moment unless they can fairly be shewn to be consistent with the ordinary phonetic laws which regulate the various Aryan languages. It is impossible to pursue this matter further in the present brief introduction; it must suffice to lay down the one great principle which will regulate all future researches, viz. that the right understanding of the vowel-sounds lies altogether at the root of the matter.

As I frequently allude to the ordinary vowel-changes in the course of the work, I may note here those which are the most elementary and common. They ought to be learnt by heart at once.

ANGLO-SAXON. The most usual vowel-change is that produced by the occurrence of an *i* (which very often disappears by a subsequent contraction of the word) in the following syllable. Owing to this, we

## INTRODUCTION.

ix

Frequently find that the vowels, as arranged in row (1) below, are changed into the corresponding vowels in row (2).

(1) *a, o, u, ea, eo, ə, ɔ, ɑ, ɛ, ə̄, ɔ̄, ɑ̄*.

(2) *e, y, ȳ, ȳ, y, ȫ, Ȫ, Ȭ, ȫ, ȭ, Ȭ*.

Example:—*syllan*, to fill, put for *fullian*\*; from *full*, full.

Moreover, substantives and secondary verbs are often formed from bases seen in the past tense singular, past tense plural, or past participle of a strong verb, rather than from the infinitive mood. Thus *band* and *bend* are from the base seen in the A. S. *band*, pt. L. of *bindan*, to bind; whilst *bundle* is derived from that which appears in the pp. *bund-en*.

**ICELANDIC.** This language abounds in somewhat similar vowel-changes, but very few of these appear in English. But we must not pass over the frequent formation of derivatives from the past tenses (singular or plural) and the past participles of strong verbs. Thus *beit*, Icel. *beita*, lit. 'to cause to bite,' is the causal of *bla*, to bite; its form may be explained by the fact that the pt. L. of *bla* is *beit*.

Again, as regards the Romance languages, especially French, it must be borne in mind that they also are subject to phonetic laws. This fact is better known since these laws have been sufficiently illustrated in Mr. Kitchin's translation of Brachet's Historical French Grammar. In particular, I may note that most French substantives are derived from Latin *accusatives*; and that to derive *bounty* from *bonitas* (nom.), or *honour* from Lat. *honor* (nom.), is simply impossible.

It is not a little surprising that many etymological dictionaries entirely ignore these most significant, elementary, and essential facts. A notable and very worthy exception is E. Müller's *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der Englischen Sprache*.

I subjoin a key to the plan of the work, and a list of abbreviations.

## KEY TO THE GENERAL PLAN OF THE DICTIONARY.

§ 1. **Order of Words.** Words are given in their alphabetical order; but such words as are mere derivatives from others are only mentioned under some more primary form, the cross-reference to which is supplied. Thus *Act* is explained under *Agent*, as stated. If reference be made to *Agent*, it will be found that, after *Agent* has been explained and its root given, all allied words, such as *act*, *agite*, *agile*, *ambiguous*, &c., follow in alphabetical order. These derived words are marked by having no capital letter, and being set a little closer to the right than the rest. If the student has any difficulty in finding a word, owing to the alphabetical order being thus occasionally interrupted, let him keep his eyes on the words printed in *bold type at the head of every column*, which refer to primary words only.

## INTRODUCTION.

§ 2. **The words selected.** The word-list contains nearly all the words of most frequent occurrence, with a few others that are remarkably prominent in literature, such as *unanceled*. Homonymous forms, such as *bay* (used in five senses), are numbered.

§ 3. **Definitions.** Definitions are omitted in the case of common words; but explanations of original forms are added wherever they seemed to me to be necessary.

§ 4. **Language.** The language to which each word belongs is distinctly marked, in every case, by means of letters within marks of parenthesis. Here the symbol — is to be read as 'derived from.' Thus *Abbey* is (F.—L.—Syriac); i.e. a French word derived from Latin; the Latin word being, in its turn, of Syriac origin.

The order of derivation is always upward or backward, from early to earlier forms.

The symbol + is employed to distinguish forms which are merely *cognate*, and are adduced merely by way of illustrating and confirming the etymology. Thus, *bite* is a purely English word, derived from the Anglo-Saxon *bitan*. The other Teutonic forms, viz. the Du. *bijten*, Icel. *bita*, Swed. *bita*, Dan. *bide*, G. *beissen*, and the other Aryan forms, viz. Lat. *findere* (base *fid-*) and Skt. *bhid*, to cleave, are merely cognate and illustrative. On this point, there commonly exists the most singular confusion of ideas; and there are many Englishmen who are accustomed to derive English, of all things, from *Modern High German*! I therefore introduce this symbol + by way of warning. It has its usual algebraical value of *plus* or *additional*; and indicates 'additional information to be obtained from the comparison of cognate forms.'

§ 5. **Symbols of Languages.** The symbols, such as F. = French, are not used in their usual vague sense, so as to baffle the enquirer who wishes to find the words referred to. Every symbol has a *special sense*, and has reference to certain books, in one at least of which the word cited may be found, as I have ascertained for myself by looking them all out. I have purposely used, as far as was practicable, cheap and easily accessible authorities. The exact sense of each symbol is given in the list below.

§ 6. **Roots.** In some cases, words are traced back to their original Aryan roots. The root is denoted by the symbol ✓, to be read as 'root.' Thus *bear*, to carry, is from ✓ BIHĀR. A list of roots, with their meanings, is given in the Appendix, p. 587; and a similar list, with fuller explanations and numerous examples, in the Appendix to my larger Dictionary.

§ 7. **Derivatives.** The symbol Der., i.e. Derivatives, is used to introduce forms related to the primary word. Thus, under *Agent*, I give *Act*, and again, under *Act*, such mere derivatives as *action*, *active*, &c.

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

- Arab.—Arabic; as in Richardson's Persian and Arabic Dict., ed. F. Johnson, 1829. See also Devic's Supplement to Littré's F. Dict.
- A.S.—Anglo-Saxon; as in the dictionaries by Bosworth, Ettinger, Green Leo, and Lye, and in the Vocabularies cited by T. Wright.
- Aus.—Aawanian; as in Schmeller's Bayrisches Wörterbuch; 1827-1847.
- Bret.—Breton; as in Legonidec's Bret. Dict., ed. 1821.
- Celtic, used as a general term for Irish, Gaec, Welsh, Breton, Cornish, &c.
- Cornish; as in Williams' Dict.; 1862.
- Dan.—Danish; as in Ferrall and Repp; 1863.
- Dutch; as in the Tauchnitz Dutch Dict. Old Dutch words are from Utrecht, Heilman (1658), or Scovell (1754).
- Modern English; as in Webster's Dict.
- M.E.—Middle English (English from the thirteenth to the fifteenth centuries inclusive); as in Stuermann's Old English Dict., 3rd edition, 1878.
- French. Most of the forms cited are not precisely *modern* French, but from Cappel's French Dict., ed. 1660. This accounts for citation of forms, such as *F. rerection*, without necessitating the F. accents being purely modern. See also the dictionaries by Le Bret and Littré.
- O.F.—Old French; as in the dictionaries by Bongay, Roquessort, or (in some cases) Le Bret.
- F.—French; as in Richthofen, 1840.
- G.—Grecian; as in Maccul and Dawson, 1819.
- Gloss., as in Flügel, ed. 1861.
- H.G.—Middle High German; as in Wackenagel's Wörterbuch, 1861.
- O.H.G.—Old High German; as in the same volume.
- Greek; as in Liddell and Scott's Lexicon, 1849.
- Goth.—Mero-Gothic; as in Skeat's Glossary, 1868.
- Heb.—Hebrew; as in Leopold's Dict., 1872.
- Hind.—Hindustani; as in Forbes, Rote, or Wilson's Glossary of Indian Terms.
- Icel.—Icelandic; as in Cleasby and Vigfusson, 1874.
- Irish.—Irish; as in O'Reilly, 1864.
- Ital.—Italian; as in Meadows, 1857.
- I.—Latin; as in White and Kiddle, 1876.
- Low G.—Low German; as in the Bremen Wörterbuch, 1767.
- Lith.—Lithuanian; as in Nesselmann's Dict., 1851.
- Low L.—Low Latin; as in the Lexicon Manuale (abridged from Ducange) by Maigne d'Anis, 1866.
- M. E.—Middle English; see under E. above.
- M. H. G.—Middle High German; see under G. above.
- Norw.—Norwegian; as in Ansen's Norsk Ordbog, 1873.
- O. F.—Old French; see under F. above.
- O. H. G.—Old High German; see under G. above.
- O. Sax.—Old Saxon; as in the Heliand, ed. Heyne.
- Pers.—Persian; as in Richardson's Arab. and Pers. Dict.; or in Palmer's Pers. Dict., 1876.
- Port.—Portuguese; as in Vieyra, 1857.
- Prov.—Provençal; as in Raynouard's Lexique Roman, and Bartsch's Chrestomathie Provençale.
- Russ.—Russian; as in Reiff's Dict., 1876.
- Scand.—Scandinavian; used as a general term for Icelandic, Swedish, Danish, and Norwegian.
- Skt.—Sanskrit; as in Benfey's Dict., 1866.
- Span.—Spanish; as in Meadows, 1856.
- Swed.—Swedish; as in the Tauchnitz Dict., or in Widgren.
- Swed. dial.—Swedish dialects; as in Rietz (1867).
- Teut.—Tentonic; a general term for Dutch, German, and Scandinavian.
- Turk.—Turkish; as in Zenker's Dict., 1866-1868.
- W.—Welsh; as in Spurrell, 1862.

## INTRODUCTION.

## OTHER ABBREVIATIONS.

acc.—accusative case.	nom.—nominative case
adj.—adjective.	obs.—obsolete.
adv.—adverb.	orig.—original, or originally.
A. V.—Authorised Version of the Bible, 1611.	pl.—plural.
cf.—confer, i.e. compare.	prep.—preposition.
Ch.—Chaucer.	pres. part.—present participle.
comp.—comparative.	pres. t.—present tense.
conj.—conjunction.	pp.—past participle.
dat.—dative case.	prob.—probably.
Der.—Derivative.	pron.—pronoun.
dimin.—diminutive.	prov.—provincial.
f. or fem.—feminine.	q. v.—quod vide = which see.
frequent.—frequentative.	s. v.—sub verbo = under the word.
gen.—genitive case.	pt. t.—past tense.
i. e.—id est, that is.	sb.—substantive.
inf.—infinitive mood.	Shak.—Shakespeare.
interj.—interjection.	sing.—singular.
lit.—literally.	superl.—superlative.
masc.—masculine.	tr.—translated, or translation.
neut.—neuter.	trans.—transitive.
	v. or vb.—verb.

Some of the longer articles are marked off into sections by the use of the Greek letters  $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$ . This is merely intended to make matters clearer, by separating the various statements from each other.

Notes at the end of an article are marked off by beginning with the symbol  $\P$ . XIV, XV, XVI, mean that the word was introduced in the 14th, 15th, or 16th century, respectively. Hyphens are freely introduced to shew the *etymological* division of a word. Thus, under *Cede*, the word *concede* is derived from Lat. *con-cedere*; meaning that *concedere* can be resolved into *con-* and *cedere*. This etymological division is often very different from that usually adopted in printed books when words have to be divided; thus, *capacious* can only be divided, etymologically, as *cap-ac-i-ous*, because *cap-* is the root-syllable.

Theoretical forms are marked by italics. Thus, under *other*, the Icel. *antharr*\* is given as having probably preceded the known form *annarr*; and *anter*\* as possibly the original form of Lat. *alter*.

The symbols  $\delta$  and  $\beta$  are both written for *th*. In Icelandic,  $\beta$  has the sound of *th* in *thin*, and  $\delta$  that of *th* in *that*; but the M. E. and A. S. symbols are confused. The M. E. symbol  $\zeta$  commonly represents *y* at the beginning of a word, and *gh* in the middle. A. S. short and long vowels, such as *a* and *ā*, are as distinct from each other as *e* and *ē*, or *o* and *ō* in Greek.

# CONCISE ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## A.

## ABLATIVE.

a- (F.) See **An.**  
as in a-blem = A. S. *ofidne*. (E.)  
as in a-ble; see **Of**, **Or**.  
as in a-foot. (E.) Put for on foot;  
¶ This is the commonest value  
of a-.  
as in a-long. (E.) Here a- =  
-ve. Along  
as in a-maze. (E.) Here a- = A. S.  
A-maze  
as in a-chieve, a-stringent. (F.-L.) Here a- = F. *d* = L. *ad*, to;  
as in a-tent. (L.) Here a- = L. *a*;  
as in a-mend. (L.) Here a-mend  
= mend, and -e- = L. *e* or *ex*; see **Ex-**,  
as in a-lar. (F.) For *helas*; see  
a-lar.  
as in a-lyze. (Gk.) Here a- = Gk.  
as in Abya. (E.)  
as in a-do. (E.) For at do; see  
do.  
as in a-aware. (E.) Here a- =  
-i, A. S. *i*; see **Aware**.  
as in a-face. (E.) Here a is the  
same as **An**, **Anno**.  
as in a-due. (Du.) For Du. *houd*  
A-due.  
as in ab-. (L.) L. *ab*, from; short  
extended form *abs*. Cognate with  
the Of. In F., it becomes a- or au-;  
valinga.  
as in ab-er. (L.) Put for L. *ad*, to,  
and -er, see **Abbreviate**.  
as in ab-on-board. A. S. *onbord*,  
and **Board**.  
as in ab- from the prefix a- (1), and  
at for about, by all. Thus a-b- ill  
at all, i.e. at the part which lies to  
it. Cf. M. E. *bifren*, Gen. and Exod.  
A. S. *bifren*. See A- (1), **By**, and  
**London**; see A- (5) and **Ban**.

**Abase**; see A- (5) and **Base**. ¶ Sometimes confused with *abash* in M. E.  
**Abash** (F.) M. E. *abashen*, *abaischen*,  
*abesen*. — O. F. *esbahis*, stem of pres. part.  
of *esbahir* (F. *ébahir*), to astonish — O. F.  
*es* (= L. *ex*, out, very much); and *bahir*,  
to express astonishment, a word of imitative  
origin from the interj. *bah!* of astonishment.  
¶ Sometimes confused with *abase*  
in M. E. See **Bashful**.  
**Abate**; see **Batter** (1). **Doublet**, **bate**.  
**Abbot**. (L. — Syriac.) M. E. *abbot*, *abbout*,  
A. S. *abbot*. — L. *abbar*. (nom. *abbas*), an  
abbot, lit. a father. — Syriac *abba*, a father;  
see Rom. viii. 15.  
**abbess**. (F. — L. — Syriac.) M. E. *ab-*  
*besse*. — O. F. *abesse*, *abaesse*. — L. *abbatissa*,  
— L. *abbat*- (as above), and *-issa* — Gk. *-iou*,  
fem. suffix.  
**abbey**. (F. — L. — Syriac.) M. E. *abbeye*.  
— O. F. *abie* — Low L. *abbatia*.  
**Abbreviate**; see **Brief**.  
**Abdicate**; see **Diction**.  
**Abdomen**. (L.) L. *abdomen* (stem *ab-*  
*domini*), lower part of the belly.  
**Abduco**, **Abduction**; see **Duke**.  
**Abed**. I. i. For on bed; see A- (2) and **Bed**.  
**Aberration**; see **Err**.  
**Abet**, to incite; see **Bite**. **Dor. bet**, short  
for *abet*, sb.  
**Abeyance**, expectation, suspension. (F.  
— L.) F. *abeyance*, suspension, waiting  
(Req.). — F. *a*; and *beant*, pres. pt. of O. F.  
*bier* (F. *bayer*), to gape, expect anxiously.  
— L. *ad*, at; and *beare*, to gape.  
**Abhor**; see **Horrid**.  
**Abide** (1), to wait for. (E.) see **Bide**.  
**Abide** (2), to suffer for, pay for. (L.) In  
Sh.; corrupted from M. E. *abyen*, to pay for,  
lit. to buy up, redeem. — A. S. *abegan*, *abie-*  
*gan*, to pay for. See A- (4) and **Buy**.  
**Abject**, mean; see **Jot** (1).  
**Abjure**; see **Jury**.  
**Ablative**. (L.) L. *ablativus*, lit. taking

**away.** — L. *ab*, from; and *latum* (= *platum*), to bear, take, allied to *tolere*, to take. See **Tolerate**.

**Ablaze.** (E.) For *on blaze*; see **A-** (2) and **Blaze**.

**Able;** see **Habit**. **Der.** *ability* = L. *acc. habilitatem*.

**Ablution;** see **Lave**.

**Abnegate;** see **Negation**.

**Aboard.** (E.) For *on board*; see **A-** (2) and **Board**.

**Abode,** sb.; see **Bide**.

**Abolish.** (F. — L.) F. *abolis-*, stem of pres. pt. of *abolir*. — L. *abolere*, to abolish.

**Abominato;** see **Omen**.

**Abortion;** see **Orient**.

**Abound;** see **Undulate**.

**About.** (E.) M. E. *abuten*, *abouten*; A. S. *ibitan*, *anibitan*; short for *on-be-itan*, lit. on by-outward; where *itan*, outward, is from *it*, out. See **A-** (2), **By**, and **Out**.

**Above.** (E.) M. E. *aboven*, *abusen*; A. S. *abusan*, short for *an-be-usan*, lit. on-by-upward; where *usan*, upward, is extended from Goth. *us*, up. See **A-** (2), **Up**. (A. S. *usan* = G. *oben*. A. S. *be-usan* = Du. *boven*.)

**Abrade,** to scrape off; see **Base**. **Der.** *abrasion*.

**Abreast.** (E.) Put for *on breast*; see **A-** (2), and **Breast**.

**Abridge;** see **Brief**.

**Abroach,** to set. (E. and F.) Put for *to set on broach*; see **A-** (2) and **Bronch**.

**Abroad.** (E.) M. E. *abrood*, put for *on broad*; lit. on broad; see **A-** (2) and **Broad**.

**Abrogate;** see **Rogation**.

**Abrupt;** see **Rupture**.

**Absoess;** see **Cede**.

**Abscind.** **Abscissa;** see **Rescind**.

**Abseond,** to go into hidling. (L.) L. *abscondere*, to hide. — L. *abs*, away; *condere*, to hide. *Condere* is from *com*- (*cum*), together, and *-dere*, to put, allied to L. *dare*, to give; see **Date**.

**sconce** (1), a small fort, bulwark. (Du. — F. — L.) Also applied to a helmet, and even to the head. — O. Du. *schans* (Du. *schane*), a fortress, sconce. — O. F. *escosier*, to hide, cover; pp. *escos*. — L. *absconsus*, used (as well as *absconditus*) as pp. of *abscondere*, to hide (above).

**sconce** (2), a candle-stick. (F. — L.) M. E. *sconce*, *scon*, a covered light, lantern. — O. F. *escosse*, a dark lantern (Roquetoirt). — L. *absconsa*, a dark lantern (in late L.); from L. *absconsus*, hidden.

**Absent.** (L.) XIV cent. — L. *ab*, stem of *ab-sens*, being away. — L. *ab-sens*, being, occurring also in *pro*. Here *-sens* is an older form of *ens*, from ✓ AS, to be. See **Present**. § **Der.** *absence*, F. *absence*, L. *absentia*.

**Absolute,** **Absolve;** see **Solve**.

**Absorb.** (L.) L. *absorbere*, to suck. — L. *ab*, away; *sortere*, to sup up. — *porcupine*, to sup up. **Der.** *absorption*, pp. *absorptus*.

**Abstain;** see **Tenable**.

**Abstemious.** (L.) L. *abstemius*, resulting from strong drink. — L. *abs*, from *num*, strong drink, whence *temper*, drunken. (✓ TAM.)

**Abstract,** see **Trace** (1).

**Abstruse;** see **Intrude**.

**Absurd;** see **Burd**.

**Abundance.** (F. — L.) F. *abondance*; L. *abundantia*. See **Undulate**.

**Abuse;** see **Use**.

**Abut,** to project towards. (F. — I. G.) O. F. *abouter*, to thrust towards. — ad, to; O. F. *beter*, to thrust. See **and** **butt** (1), s. v. **Bent**.

**Abyss,** a bottomless gulf. (L. — Milton L. *abyssus*. — Gk. *άβυσσος*, bc less. — Gk. *ά*, short for *dv*, neg. prefix *υψός*, depth, akin to *Bathos*. S. (9), Un. (1).

**Acacia,** a tree. (L. — Gk.) L. *acia*; Gk. *akacia*, the thorny Egyptian acacia. Gk. *akis*, a point, thorn. (✓ AK)

**Academy.** (F. — I. — Gk.) F. *académie* — L. *academia*. — Gk. *ακαδήμεια*, a place where Plato taught, named from the *Academus*.

**Accede;** see **Cede**. **Der.** *acces-* *sion*.

**Accelerate;** see **Celerity**.

**Accent;** see **Cant** (1).

**Accept;** see **Capacious**.

**Access,** see **Cede**.

**Accident;** see **Cadence**.

**Acclaini;** see **Claim**.

**Acclivity.** (L.) XVII cent. As F. *acclivité*. — L. *acclivitatem*, acc. *clivitas*. — L. *ac*, for *ad*; and *cliv*, going, a slope; see **Lenn** (1). (✓ KL)

**declivity.** (I. — L.) F. *declivité*, *declinatatem*, acc. of *declinatus*, a downward slope.

**proclivity.** (L.) From L. *proxim* a downward slope, tendency. — L. *pro-sloping forward*.

**Accommodate;** see **Mode**.

## COMPANY.

; see Company.  
; see Ply.  
; see Plenary.  
Cordial.  
Coast.  
Putative.  
(F. - L ?) *P. accoutrer*,  
*accoutrer*, to dress, array  
certain; perhaps (!) con  
courter, a sewing, *coudre*,  
coudre, to sew together  
with L *cultura*, tillage,  
or (?) with O. F. *coustre*,  
one who had charge of sacred  
Low L *custos* = L *custos*,  
sper. (The last is best.)  
see Crescent.  
Crescent.  
; see Cumulate.  
see Cure.  
used. (E.) M. E. *acorsien*.  
and *curian*, to curse; see  
curse.  
Cause.  
see Custom.  
on dice. (F. - L. - Gk.)  
*as* = L *as* - Gk. *is*; said  
earlier pronunciation of *els*,  
cognate with One.  
hewless. (Gk.) Gk. *akop-*  
- Gk. *d*, on; and *καρδήνη*,  
with E. Head.  
see Acid.  
(E.) M. E. *ake*, a better  
*as*, *as*, A. S. *Leechdoms*,  
stem, th. pt. *t ook*; A. S.  
to drive, agitate; as in L.  
pt. *t. dk*, pp. *ekit*, to  
hit. ¶ Spelt *arke* by con  
~~ates~~, which is cognate with

Capital (1).  
a, colourless. (Gk.) See  
chromio.  
(F. - L.; or L.) F.  
*as*, lit. piercing ( $\checkmark$  AK, to  
and *aspi*; *aspi* - *lated* (L.  
in *aspius*)  
(F. - L.) XVI cent F. *acer-*  
*cer*-*batum* (nom. *acerbitas*).  
*acerbatu*s, bitter. - L. *aci-*  
*er*.

(Gk.) Gk. *as-pi*, top, sharp  
pointed hood. (F. - L. - Gk.)  
*aspium*. - Gk. *ἀσπίς*, a  
*aspi* from growing *aspi* *aspiunt*,

## ACORN.

3

on steep sharp rocks. - Gk. *ἀσπίς*, a whet  
stone, sharp stone.  
acid, tart. (L.) Coined by adding *-id*  
to L *acer*, stem of *acer*, O. L. *aci-ru*, sharp.  
acrimony. (F. - L.) F. *acrimonie* - L.  
*aci-men-ia*. - L. *aci-*, for *acer* (above).  
acrobat, a tumbler. (Gk.; or F. -  
(Gk.) F. *acrobate*. - Gk. *ἀκροβάτης*, lit.  
one who walks on tiptoe - Gk. *ἀπο-* *r*, a  
point, neut. of *ἀπό-*, pointed; and *βατός*,  
verbal adj. of *Baiveir*, to walk; see Como.  
acropolis, a citadel. (Gk.) Lit. 'upper  
city'; Gk. *ἀκρό-*, pointed, upper; and  
 $\omega\lambda\alpha$ , a city; see Polico.  
acrostic, a short poem in which the  
initial letters spell a word. (Gk.) Gk.  
*ἀκροτύτων*. - Gk. *ἀκρο-*, pointed, also first;  
and *τύτη*, base of *τύτης*, a row, order,  
line, from  $\checkmark$  STIGH; see Stirrup.  
acumen. (L.) L. *aci-men*, sharpness,  
acuteness.  
acute. (L.) L. *acus*, sharp; pp. of  
*ac-uere*, to sharpen.  
aglet, a tag of a lace. (F. - L.) Also  
*aygulet*, Spenser, F. Q. ii. 3. 26. - F. *aguillette*, dimin. of *aguielle*, a needle. - Low L.  
*acuicula*, dimin. of *aci-us*, a needle, pointed  
thing.  
ague, a fever-fit. (F. - L.) Lit. 'acute'  
attack. - O. F. *ague*, fem. of *agu* (F. *ag*),  
acute. - L. *acuta* (*febris*), acute (fever),  
fem. of *acutus*; see acute (above).  
eager. (F. - L.) M. E. *egre*. - O. F.  
*egre* (F. *aire*). - L. *acrem*, acc. of *aci-er*,  
sharp. Der. *vin-egar*.  
exacerbate, to embitter (L.) From pp.  
of *ex acerbare*, to irritate. - L. *ex*, very;  
*acerbus*, bitter; see acerbity, above. See  
also Awn, Edge, Egg (2), Eglantine.  
Acknowledge. (E.; with Scand suffix.)  
XVI cent M. E. *knowlechen*; the prefix is  
due to M. E. *aknowen* (- A. S. *oncanwan*),  
with the same sense, hence the prefix is  
A- (2). The verb *knowlechen* is from the sb.  
*knowleche*, mod. E. *knowledge*; see Know  
ledge.  
Acme; see Acid.  
Acolyte, a servitor. (F. - Low L. - Gk.)  
F. *acolyte*, Cot. - Low L. *acolythus*. - Gk.  
*ἀκόλοθος*, a follower. - Gk. *ά*, with (akin  
to Skt. *sa-*, with); *κόλοθος*, a path; so  
that *ἀκόλοθος* = a travelling companion.  
Aconite; see Acid.  
Acorn. (E.) M. E. *acorn*. A. S. *acorn*,  
fruit; properly 'fruit of the field,' from  
A. S. *aci*, a field; see Acre. + Icel. *akran*,  
Dan. *akræn*, Goth. *akran*, fruit, from Icel.

*akr.*, Dan. *ager*, Goth. *akrs*, a field. ¶ Not from *oak*.

**Acoustic.** (Gk.) Gk. *ánovorúnōs*, relating to hearing (or sound). — Gk. *dívēvū*, to hear.

**Acquaint.** (F.—L.) M. E. *acqueynten*, earlier *acointen*. — O. F. *acointer*, *acointier*, to acquaint with. — Low L. *ad cognitare*, to make known (Brachet). — L. *ad*, to; and *cognitare*\*, formed from *cognitus*, pp. of *cognoscere*, to know. See *cognisance*, *quaint*, s.v. *Noble*.

**Acquiesce;** see *Quiet*.

**Acquire;** see *Query*.

**Acquit;** see *Quiet*.

**Aero.** (E.) M. E. *aker*. A. S. *aer*. + Du. *akker*, Icel. *akr*, Swed. *åker*, Dan. *ager*, Goth. *akrs*, G. *acker*, I. *ager*, Gk. *áppos*, Skt. *gjra*. The orig. sense was either 'pasture,' or 'hunting-ground.' (✓AG.) Dor. *ær-n. q.v.*

**Aerid,** *Acrimony*; see *Acid*.

**Acrobat,** *Acropolis*; see *Acid*.

**Across.** (E. and Scand.) For *on cross*; see *A-* (1) and *Gross*.

**Acrostic;** see *Acid*.

**Act;** see *Agent*.

**Acumen,** *Acute;* see *Acid*.

**Ad-**, prefix. (L.) L. *ad*, to, cognate with E. *At*. ¶ L. *ad* becomes *ac-* before *e*; *af-* before *f*; *ag-* before *g*; *al-* before *l*; *an-* before *n*; *ap-* before *p*; *ar-* before *r*; *as-* before *s*; *at-* before *t*.

**Adago,** a saying. (F.—L.) F. *adage* — L. *adagium*. — L. *ad*; and *agium*, a saying; cf. aio, I say. (✓AGH.)

**Adamant.** (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *adamant*, a diamond, a magnet. — O. F. *adamant*. — L. *adamanta*, acc. of *adamas*. — Gk. *dámas*, a very hard metal or stone; lit. 'unconquerable.' — Gk. *d-* (= E. *un*), and *bápti*, to conquer, tame; see *Taurus*.

**Diamond.** (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *diamant*. — O. F. *diamant*, corruption of *adamant*; so also Ital. Span. *diamante*, G. *diamant*.

**Adapt,** see *Apt*.

**Add.** (L.) M. E. *adden*. — L. *addere*, lit. to put to. — L. *ad*; and *dere*, to put — dare, to give. (✓DA.) See *Date* (1).

**Adder,** a viper. (E.) M. E. *addere*; also *naudere*, *neddere*. ¶ [An adder resulted from a nadder, by mistake.] A. S. *naðr*, a snake. + Icel. *naðr*, Goth. *naðr*, G. *natter*, a snake.

**Addict,** see *Diction*.

**Addled,** corrupt, unproductive. (E.)

M. E. *adel*, soul, applied to an egg (Simmann). Orig. 'muddy,' from A. S. *æd* mud (Grein). Cf. Low G. *adete*, mud.

**Address;** see *Regent*.

**Adduce;** see *Duke*.

**Adept;** see *Apt*.

**Adequate;** see *Equal*.

**Adhere;** see *Hesitate*.

**Adieu,** farewell. (F.) M. E. *a dieu*. F. *à dieu*, (I commit you) to God. — L. *Deum*, to God. See *Deity*.

**Adjacent,** *Adjective.* see *Jet* (1).

**Adjoin,** *Adjunct;* see *Join*.

**Adjourn;** see *Diary*.

**Adjudge,** *Adjudicate;* see *Judge*.

**Adjure;** see *Jury*.

**Adjust;** see *Just*. ¶ Not from O. I. *ajuster*, mod. F. *ajouter*.

**Adjutant;** see *Aid*.

**Administrator;** see *Minor*.

**Admiral** (F.—Arab.) M. E. *admire* more often *amiral*. — O. F. *amiral*, *amir* also *amire*; cf. Low L. *admiratus*, prince, chief. — Arab. *amir*, a prince. Emir. The suffix is due to Arab. *amir-al-bahr*, prince of the sea.

**Admire;** see *Miracle*.

**Admit;** see *Missile*.

**Admonish;** see *Monition*.

**A-do,** to do, oubile. (E.) M. E. *at* to do; a Northern idiom, whereby *at* used as the sign of the infin. mood, as Icel. Swedish, &c. See *Do* (1).

**Adolescent;** see *Aliment*.

**Adopt;** see *Optative*.

**Adore;** see *Oral*.

**Adorn;** see *Ornament*.

**Adown,** downwards. (E.) M. E. *adown*. A. S. *of dīne*, lit. off a down or hill. — A. of, off, and *dīn*; see *A-* (1) and *Down*.

**Adrift.** (E.) For *on drift*; see *A-* (1) and *Drive*.

**Adroit;** see *Regent*.

**Adulation,** flattery. (F.—L.) F. *adulation*. — L. *adulationem*, from *adulatio*, flattery. — L. *adulatus*, pp. of *adulare*, flatter.

**Adult;** see *Aliment*.

**Adulterate,** to corrupt. (L.) XVI cent. — L. *adulteratus*, pp. of *adulterare*, to corrupt. — L. *adulter*, an adulterer, a debauchee of money.

**Adumbrate;** see *Umbrago*.

**Advance,** to go forward. (F.—L.) mistaken form, in the XVI cent., for M. *avançen*, *avançen*. — F. *avancer*, to go forward or before. — F. *avant*, before. — L.

## ADVENT.

before. See Ante., Van.  
 profit. (F. - L.) A mis-  
 M. E. *avantage*. - F. *avant-*  
 by suffix -age from *avant*,  
*avare*.  
 adventure; see Venture.  
 see Verb.  
 Advert, Advertise; see  
 Advise, see Vision.  
 Adwōson; see Vocal  
 adze's axe. (E.) M. E. *adse*,  
*adze adze*, an adze.  
 Air.  
 eagle's nest, brood of eagles or  
 (Low L.) - F. *aire*, 'an aine or  
 'Col' - Low L. *area*, a nest  
 prey: of uncertain origin.  
 myself *ery*, by confusion  
 an egg.  
 tasteful. (Gk.) *aleθyri-*  
 - Gk. *aleθopau*, I perceive.  
 Allo, relieving pain, dulling  
 or *dr.*, not, and *aloθyriōt*.  
 For on *fur*.  
 see Fluto.  
 Act: see Fact.  
 confam. (F. - L.) O. F.  
 the price of a thing *affi-*  
*cerare*, to fix a price. -  
 and *forum*, a market.  
 Alidavit; see Faith.  
 see Filial.  
 Alinal.  
 Alm.  
 Alaris (L.) XVI cent - L.  
 of *allicere*, to strike to the  
*af*, and *figere*, to dash.  
 EHI AGH. So also *conflict*.  
*actus*: in-flict; pro-flig-ate,  
 see Fluent.  
 Corrupted from *aforth*,  
 to provide, P. Pl. B. vi.  
*actuātū*, *forfian*, to further,  
 - A S. *gr.*, prefix, and  
 forward, see Forth.  
 Agamen. (F. - L. and Tent.)  
 E. *agrayen* - O. F. *esfrayer*,  
*agen* - Low L. *exfruare*, to  
 drive peace came an array or  
 to dash. Brighten - L. *er-*  
*gen*; *fere*, peace. (See  
 p. vii. 121.) Dor. *affray*, sb.  
 uttered; pp. of *affray*.

## AGENT.

3

Affright; see Fright.  
 Affront; see Front.  
 Afloat. (E.) For on float.  
 Afoot. (E.) For on foot.  
 Af ore. (E.) For on fore; A. S. *onferan*,  
 afore.  
 Afraid. (F. - L. and Tent.) Pp. of  
 Affray, q. v.  
 Afresh. (E.) For on fresh or of fresh;  
 sec Anew.  
 Af. After. (E.) A. S. *eft*, *eft*, again,  
 behind; *after*, after, both prep. and adv. +  
 Icel. *aftan*, behind, *aptr*, *aſtr*, backwards;  
 Dan. and Swed. *efter*, Du. *achter*, O. H. G.  
*afjar*, prep. and adv., behind. B. *Aſt* is  
 an extension from Goth *af*, off; see Of.  
*Aſ-ter* is a comp. form, like Gk. *dwō-rip-aw*,  
 further off; it means more off, further off,  
 hence behind. Der. *ab-af*, q. v.; afterward (see Toward).  
 aftermost, hindmost; a corrupt form,  
 for *aftemost*. (E.) A. S. *aftemest*. Goth. *afum-*  
 most. The Goth. *af-um-ists* is a double  
 superl. form.  
 Again. (E.) M. E. *ayein*, A. S. *ongeinn*,  
*ongein*, - A. S. *on*; and *gein*, again, in  
 return, perhaps connected with *gdn*, to go.  
 + Dan. *igen*, Swed. *igen*, again.  
 against. (E.) Formed with added *t*  
 from M. E. *ayeines*, against; extended from  
 M. E. *ayein*, against, with adv. suffix -es.  
 - A. S. *ongedn*, against; the same as A. S.  
*ongedn*, again; see above. + Icel. *i gogn*,  
 G. *entgegen*, against.  
 Agato. (F. - L. - Gk.) O. F. *agathe*,  
*agathe*. - L. *achatēs*, acc. of *achates*. - Gk.  
*άχαρης*, an agate; so named from being  
 found near the river *Achates* (Sicily).  
 Age. (F. - L.) O. F. *age*, *edage*. - Low  
 L. *ataticum*. - L. *atati*, crude form of *atas*  
 (short for *aui-tax*), age. - L. *anum*, life,  
 period. + Gk. *aiw*; Goth. *aiws*; Skt. *eva*,  
 course. (✓ L.)  
 Agent. (L.) XVI cent. L. agent-  
 stem of pres pt. of *ageri* (pp. *actus*), to do,  
 drive, conduct. + Gk. *ἀγέρε*, Icel. *aka*; Skt.  
*ay*, to drive. (✓ AG) See Ache.  
 act. (L.) M. E. *act*. - L. *actum*, neut.  
 of pp. *actus*, done. Der. *act-ion*, *act-ive*,  
*act-or*; *act-u-al* (L. *actualis*); *act-u-ary*  
 (L. *actuarius*); *act-u-ate* (Low L. *actuare*,  
 to perform, put in action).  
 agile. (F. - L.) XVI cent. F. *agile*. -  
 L. *agilis*, nimble, lit. easily driven about.  
 - L. *agere*, to drive.  
 agitate. (L.) L. *agitatus*, pp. of *agitare*  
 to keep driving about, frequent. of agere.

**ambiguous**, doubtful. (L.) L. *ambiguus*, doubtful, lit. driving about. — L. *amb*, about; and *agere*, to drive.

**co-agulate**, to curdle. (L.) L. *coagulatus*, pp. of *coagulare*, to curdle. — L. *coagulum*, rennet, which causes milk to run together. — L. *co-* (*cum*), together; *agere*, to drive.

**cogent**. (L.) L. *cognit-*, stem of pres. part. of *cogere*, to compel; put for *co-agere* (= *con-agere*\*), lit. to drive together.

**cogitate**. (L.) L. *cogitatus*, pp. of *cogitare*, to think; put for *co-agitare*\*.

**counteract**. (Hybrid; F. and L.) See Counter, and act above.

**enact** (F. — L.) Sh. — F. *en*, in = L. *in*; and aot. Lit. 'to put in act.'

**exact** (1), precise. (L.) Sh. L. *exactus*, pp. of *exigere*, to drive out, weigh out. — L. *ex*; and *agere*.

**exact** (2), to demand. (F. — L.) Sh. O. F. *exacted*. — Low L. *exactore*. — L. *ex*, out, and *actum*, supine of *agere*.

**examine**, to test. (F. — L.) F. *examiner*. — L. *examinare*, to weigh carefully. — L. *examin-*, stem of *examen*, the tongue of a balance, put for *exagmen*\*; cf. *exigere*, to weigh out. — L. *ex*, out; *agere*, to drive.

**exigent**, exacting. (L.) Stem of pres. pt. of *exigere*. — L. *ex*; and *agere*.

**prodigal**. (F. — L.) O. F. *prodigal*. — Low Lat. *prodigalis*; due to L. *prodigus*, lavish; put for *prot-agur*\*. — L. *prod*, forth; and *agere*.

**transact**, to perform. (L.) L. *transactus*, pp. of *transigere*. — L. *trans*, beyond; and *agere*.

**Agglomerate**, to mass together. (L.) Pp. of L. *agglomere*, to form into a mass. — L. *ag-* *-at*; and *glomer-*, stem of *glomus*, a mass, ball, clue of thread, allied to *globus*, a globe; see Globe.

**Agglutinate**; see Glue.

**Aggrandise**; see Grand.

**Aggravate**; see Grave (1).

**Aggregate**; see Gregarious.

**Aggress**; see Grade.

**Aggrieve**; see Grave (2).

**Aghast**, horror-struck. (E.) Misspelt for *agast*, which is short for *agastis*, pp. of M. E. *agosten*, to terrify; Ch. C. T. 2343; Log. of Good Women, Dido, 245. — A. S. *a-* prefix; and *gastan* to terrify, torment. B. A. S. *gæsten*, is from the base *gæs*, (ioth. *gais*) in *us-gæs-in*, to terrify. (✓GHAIS.)

**Agile**, Agitate; see Agent.

**Aglot**. (F. — L.) See Aoid.

**Agnail**, (1) a sore beside the nail, corn on the foot. (E. or F. — L.) words appear to be confused here. A. S. *angnægl*, a sore by the nail (see Leechdoms, ii. 8t. § 34), with which Friesic *agniel*, on, nail, apparently in a similar sense: this is from a pres. signifying afflicting, paining, and *nas* Anger and Nail. (2) O. F. *angnæ*, botch, sore (Cotgrave); allied to L. *anguen*, *anguinalia*, a carbuncle, all L. *angina*, quinsy, and *angere*, to (✓AGH.).

**Ago**, **Agone**, gone away, past M. E. *ago*, *agon*, *agoen*, pp. of the *agon*, to pass by, pass away. A. S. *ag* of *again*, to pass away. See A. (4).

**Agog**, in eagerness. (C.?) Put *gog*, in activity, in eagerness? — W. activity: *gogi*, to agitate. See A. (1).

**Agony** (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. — F. *agonie*. — L. *agonia*. — Gk. ἀγωνία, orig. a contest — Gk. δύων, contr. Gk. δύων, to drive. (✓AG.)

**antagonist**, an opponent. (Gk. ἀγωνιστής, an opponent. — Gk. δι-  
άρι, against; and ἀγωνίζομαι, I  
strive from δύων, a contest.)

**Agree**; see Grace.

**Agriculturo**. (L.) L. *agricultura*, ture of a field — L. *agri*, gen. of field; and *cultura*. See Acre and Cult.

**peregrination**. (F. — L.) F. *pé-  
gation* — L. *peregrinationem*, acc. of  
natio, a wandering. — L. *peregrinari*,  
of *peregrinari*, to travel. — L. *pere*, foreign, adj. from *pereger*, a travel  
who passes through a land. —  
through; *ager*, land, field.

**pilgrim**. (F. — L.) O. F. *pelerin*, found as *pelerin*, a pilgrim; but *pellegrino*, *peregrino*, a pilgrim. — L. *nus*, a foreigner, stranger; as adj. see above.

**Agrimony**, a plant. (F. — L.) M. E. *agremoine*, *egremoine*. — O. F. *moune*. — L. *argemonia*, *argemone*, ὄργανη. (White, L. Dict.) — Gk. shining.

**Aground**. (E.) For on ground.

**Ague**. (F. — L.) See Aoid.

**Ah!** (F. — L.) M. E. *a!* — O. F. *a!* —

**Ahead**. (E.) For on head = in a forward direction. See A. (1).

**Aid**. (F. — L.) M. E. *aiden*. — O. F. — Low L. *autare*, *autart*, shorten of L. *adiutare*, frequent. of *adju-*

**Ail.** *et;* and *iuuare,* to help, pp. *vuuus.* *ant.*, lit. assistant.—L. *adiuant-* *rix* pt. of *adiuare*, to assist.

**Aitor.** (I.) XVI cent.—L. *co-*, for *con-*, together; and *adiutor*, an *auxiliary*.

See **Awe.**

see **Esteem.**

F. — L. — (Gk.) M. E. *air, eir.* — F. — (Gk.) *aipe, air.* (✓AW, WA). (L. — Gk.) Formed with suffix *-eir* or *-air*, dwelling in the air.—L. *gigas*, above'.

the wing of a church. (F. — L.) *alile.* — F. *aille* — L. *ala*, a wing. *axis*, domin. of **Axis**.

See **Egypt.**

(E.) Put not a *char*, on *char*, on *G.* Douglas, tr. of Virgil, b. vii. A. S. *on cerre*, on the turn.—A. S. *cerne, cerne,* See **Char** (2).

(O.) in a bent position. (Scand.) see **A-** (2); and Icel. *kengingiun*, a crook, from *kengr*, a crook, *uk* and *hinn*, bowed, pp. of *legja*, to bow. See **Kink** and **Nose** (doubtful.)

of *kin* (E.) For of *kin*.

**Aler.** (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *ala-* (O.) F. *alatre* (F. *allatre*). — L. *alatarius*. — Gk. *ἀλάταστρον*. Said to be derived from *Ala-* town in Egypt. (Pliny.)

(E.) *Ala* a corruption of M. E. *ale* a shrinelit. 'lack.' (It. the same as *glas*)

(I.) Formed, on a supposed from acc. of L. *alacritas*, briskness, brisk. (✓AL.)

yo, lively. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *allegro*, *aleo*, use of *alacer*.

**Alarum**, see **Arms**.

(F. — L.) M. E. *alas*. — O. F. *alas*, *alaz*. — O. F. *a*, *sh!* and *las*, *that I am!* — L. *ah!* and *hassus*, *hated* (Allied to Late.)

white garment. (F. — L.) M. E. *F. ala* — Low L. *alba*; fem. of *albata*.

(L.) *al* that which is white. (L.) a tablet, neut. of *albus*.

green, white of egg. (L.) L. *albumen* *albina cui*, white of egg. — L.

(E. — Low L.) M. E. *auburne*, orig. crimson-coloured or light

yellow. — O. F. *auborne*, *alborne*, blond (Godefrey); regularly formed from Low L. *alburnus*, whitish, light coloured. Florio explains Ital. *alburno* by 'that whitish colour of women's hair called an *alburn* or *aburn* colour.' Cf. L. *alburnum*, the sap-wood or inner bark of trees (Pliny). — L. *albus*, white.

**Albatross**, a large sea-bird (F. — Port.

— Span. — Arab. — Gk.) F. *albatros*, formerly *albatros*. — Port. *alcatraz*, a cormorant, albatross; Span. *alcatraz*, a pelican. — Port. *alcatruz*, a bucket, Span. *arcadius*, O. Span. *alcaduz* (Minsheu), a bucket on a water-wheel. — Arab. *al-qātūs*, the same (Dozy).

— Arab. *al*, the; and Gk. *κάδος*, a water-vessel; see **Cade**. Similarly Arab. *saqqā*, a water-carrier, a pelican, because it carries water in its pouch. (Devic; supp. to Lattie.)

**Alchemy.** (F. — Arab. — Gk.) O. F. *al-* *chemie, arquemie.* — Arab. *al*, the; and *kīmyā*, alchemy. — Late Gk. *χυμία*, chemistry; for *xypia*, a mingling. — Gk. *χιεύ*, to pour out, mix. (✓GHU.)

**chemist, chymist.** (Gk.) Shortened forms of *alchemist, alchymist*, formed by dropping the Arab. article *al*.

**Alcohol.** (F. — Arab.) F. *alcool*, formerly also *alcohol*, applied to pure spirit, though the orig. sense was a fine impalpable powder. — Arab. *al*, the; and *kahl*, *kohl*, or *kuhl*, a collyrium, very fine powder of antimony, used to paint the eyebrows with.

**Alcoran**; see **Koran**.

**Alcove**, a recess. (F. — Ital. — Arab.) F. *alcove*. — Ital. *alcova*, the same as Span. *aloba*, a recess in a room. — Arab. *al*, the; and *qubbah, qubbah*, a vault, arch, dome, cupola; hence a vaulted space.

**Alder**, a tree. (E.) M. E. *alder, alder* (*d* being ex crescent). — A. S. *altr.* + Du. *els*; Icel. *elr*; Swed. *al*; Dan. *elle, el*; G. *erle*; O. H. G. *elira*; L. *alnus*; Russ. *olekha*. (✓ AL.)

**Alderman.** (E.) See **Old**.

**Ale.** (E.) M. E. *ale*. — A. S. *ealn.* + Icel., Swed., and Dan. *ol*; Lithuan. *aius*; Russ. *ol'*, *olovina*.

**Alembic**, a vessel for distilling. (F. — Span. — Arab. — Gk.) M. E. *alembyk*. — F. *alambique* (Cot.) — Span. *alambique* — Arab. *al*, the; and *aluk* (pronounced *am-**bik*), a still. — Gk. *ἀμβυξ*, a cup, goblet; cap of a still. — Gk. *ἀμφη, ἀμφω*, foot of a goblet; allied to L. *umbra*, a boss.

**Alert.** (F. — Ital. — L.) See **Regent**.

**Algebra.** (Low L. — Arab.) Low L.

**algebra**, computation. — Arab. *al*, the; and *jabr*, setting, repairing; also, the reduction of fractions to integers in arithmetic; hence, algebra. — Arab. root *jabara*, to set, consolidate.

**Alguazil**, a police-officer; see Vizier.

**Algum**, sandal-wood. (Heb. — Skt.) In 1 Chron. ii. 8, ix. 10; spelt *almug*. 1 Kings, x. 11. — Heb. *algummim*, or transposed *almuglm*; a borrowed word. — Skt. *vahu-ka*, sandal-wood; where *-ka* is a suffix.

**Alien**. (F.—L.) M. E. *alienē*. — O. F. *aien*. — L. *alienus* strange; a stranger. — L. *alius*, another. + Gk. *ἄλλος*, another; Goth. *atis*, other; see Else, Allegory.

**alias**. (L.) Low L. *alias*, otherwise. — L. *alius*.

**alibi**. (L.) Low L. *alibi*, in another place. — L. *ali-*, from *alius*; and suffx *-bi* as in *i-bi*, there, *u-bi*, where.

**aliquot**. (L.) L. *aliquot*, several (hence, proportionate). — L. *ali-us*, other; and *quot*, how many.

**alter**. (L.) Low L. *alterare*, to alter. — L. *alter*, other. — L. *al-*(as in *al-ius*); with compar. suffx *-ter* (Aryan *-tara*).

**altercation**, a dispute. (F.—L.) M. E. *altercation*. — O. F. *altercation*. — L. *altercationem*, acc. of *altercari*. — L. *altercatus*, pp. of *altercari*, to dispute, speak in turns. — L. *alter*, other, another.

**alternate**. (L.) I. *alternatus*, pp. of *alternare*, to do by turns. — L. *alter-nus*, reciprocal. — L. *alter* (with suffx *-na*).

**subaltern**, inferior to another. (F.—L.) F. *subalterne*, Cot. — L. *subalternus*, subordinate. — L. *sub*, under; *alter*, another.

**Alight**. (E.) See Light (2).

**Alike**. (E.) See Like (1).

**Aliment**, food. (F.—L.) F. *aliment*. — L. *alimentum*, food; formed with suffx *-mentum* from *alere*, to nourish. (✓ A.L.)

**adolescent**, growing up. (L.) L. *adolescent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *adolescere*, to grow up. — L. *ad*, to; *olescere*, inceptive form of *olēre*, to grow, from *alere*, to nourish.

**adult**, one grown up. (L.) L. *adultus*, pp. of *adolescere*, to grow up (above).

**coalesce**, to grow together. (L.) L. *coalescere*. — L. *co*, for *con* cum, together, and *alescere*, to grow, frequent. of *alere*, to nourish.

**Alive**, in life. (E.) For *on live* = in life; see Life.

**Alkali**, a salt. (Arab.) Arab. *al*, the, and *qall*, ashes of glass-wort, which abounds in soda.

**All**. (E.) M. E. *al*, sing.; *alle*, pl. — A. S. *eal*, pl. *ealle*. + Icel. *allir*; Swed. *al*; Dan. *al*; Du. *al*; O. H. G. *al*; Goth. *al*; pl. *allai*; Irish *uile*; W. *oll*.

**all**, adv., utterly. In the phr. *all-to-brake* (correctly *all to-brake*), Judges, ix. 53. Here the incorrect *all-to*, for 'utterly,' came up about A.D. 1500, in place of the old idiom which linked *to* to the verb: cf. 'It is *tobroken thilke regioun*', Chaucer, C. T. 2759. See To-, prefix.

**alder-**, prefix, of all. In *alder-sister* (Sh.); here *alder* is for *aller*, A. S. *eala*, gen. pl. of *eal*, all.

**almighty**. (E.) A. S. *eal-mihtig*; almost. (E.) A. S. *eal-midest*, i.e. quite the greatest part, nearly all.

**alone**. (E.) M. E. *al one* = all one, i.e. by oneself; see One.

**already**. (E.) M. E. *al redi* = all ready.

**also**. (E.) M. E. *al so*, i.e. quite so. **although**. (E.) M. E. *al*, in the sense of 'even'; and *though*; see Though.

**altogether**. (E.) M. E. *al together*; *alway*, *always*. (E.) (1) A. S. *an weg*, every way, an accus. case. (2) M. E. *alles weis*, in every way, a gen. case.

**as**. (E.) Short for also; M. E. *also*, *alſo*, *als*, *as*; see So.

**Allay**. (E.) See Lie (1).

**Allego**; see Legal.

**Allegiance**; see Liege.

**Allegory**. (F.—Gk.) XVI cent. F. *allegorie*. — L. *allegoria*. — Gk. *ἀληγορία*, a description of one thing under the image of another. — Gk. *ἀληγορεῖν*, to speak so as to imply something else; Galat. iv. 24. — Gk. *ἄλλος*, stem of *ἄλλος*, other; and *ἀποθέειν*, to speak, from *ἀρότην*, a place of assembly; cf. *ἀρέσκειν*, to assemble. Gk. *ἄλλος* = L. *alius*; see Alien.

**Allegro**. (Ital.—L.) See Alaority.

**Alleluia**. (Heb.) See Hallelujah.

**Alleviate**. (L.) See Lovity.

**Alley**, a walk. (F.—L?) M. E. *aleg*. — (1) F. *allee*, a gallery; a principal st. — (2) F. *aler*, *alier*, to go; F. *aller*. β. The etymology of *aller*, much and long discussed, is not yet settled; the O. F. term is *aner*, *anner*, equivalent to Ital. *andare*, to go. Perhaps from L. *adire*, to come to, come by water, arrive, come; or from *adire*, put *at* *alire*, to approach.

**Alliance**; see Ligament.

## LIGATOR.

## AMALGAM.

9

Lizard. — see Liniment.  
Locus. — see Loquacious.  
Low (L. — O. Low G.) Low  
from *altum, alodium*, of  
form is *alodis*, a free in-  
Salica. It means 'entire'  
O. Low G. *alid*; where *al*  
means 'property' or  
O. Low G. *id* is cognate  
A. S. *elid*, Icel. *audr*, wealth.  
treatment by medicines  
in opposite effect to that of  
Opposed to *homœopathy*,  
for *allo*, other; and  
see Alien and Pathos.

assign, grant; see Locus.  
praise, approve of; see

See p. 243, l. 4.  
Laison; see Budiorous.  
L. and G.) See Lure.  
See Lave.  
see Ligament.  
Almanack (F. — Gk. ?)  
not — Low L. *almanachus*.  
*amphixoxos* (Eusebius), al-  
ien origin unknown; not of  
any).

(L.) A. S. *almihtig*. From  
— L. — Gk.) M. E. *almaund*,  
more correctly *amandre*;  
to Span. and Arab. influence;  
— L. *amygdala*, *amygala*;  
hence the forms *amygdala*,  
*amymandra* (see Brachet).  
*amydaxos*, an almond.

Alma. — A. S. *almest*; see All.  
(Gk.) M. E. *almesse*, later  
*alme*. — Late L. *eleemosyna*,  
pity; hence *alms* — Gk.  
— Gk. *laesiv*, to pity,  
a singular form.

(L. — Gk.) O. F. *almose*,  
of alm; — O. F. *almosne*,  
— L. *elemosyna*; &c  
very, relating to alms. (Low  
L. *elemosynarius*, an  
elemosyna above).  
one as Algum, q. v.  
(L. — Gk.) L. *aloe* (Pliny).  
in XII. 39.  
See Loft.

Alone. (E.) See One.  
Along (E.) See Long (1).  
Aloof (Du.) See Luff.  
Aloud. (E.) See Loud.

Alp. (L.) L. *Alpes*, the Alps; of Celtic  
origin. Cf. Gael. *alp*, a high mountain.  
Dor *trans-alpine*, i.e. beyond the Alps.  
Alpaca. (Span. — Peruvian). Span. *al-  
paca*; from the Peruvian name.

Alphabet. (Low L. — Gk. — Heb.) Low  
L. *alphabetum*. — Gk. *ἀλφα, βῆτα*, the names  
of α and β, the first two letters of the  
alphabet. — Heb. *aleph*, an ox, the name of  
the first letter; and *beth*, a house, the name  
of the second letter. (Really Phœnician.)

Already. (E.) M. E. *al redy*, quite  
ready; see All.

Also. (E.) M. E. *al so*, quite so; A. S.  
*also*; see All.

Altar; see Altitude.

Alter, Altercation, Alternate; see  
Alien.

Although. (E.) M. E. *al though*; see  
All and Though.

Altitude. (F. — L.) XIV cent — F. *alti-  
tude*. — L. — *altitudo*, height. — L. *altus*, high.  
(AR.)

altar (L.) A. S. *altare*, Matt. v. 24. —  
L. *altare*, an altar, high place. — L. *altus*,  
alto, high voice. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *alto*.  
— L. *altus*.

contralto. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *contralto*,  
counter-tenor. — Ital. *contra*, opposite to,  
and *alto*, high (above).

exalt. (F. — L.) F. *exalter*. — L. *exaltare*,  
to lift out, exalt. — L. *ex*, out; *altus*, high.

haughty. (F. — L.) Short for M. E.  
*hautein*, arrogant. — O. F. *hautain*, 'hauty';  
Cot. — O. F. *haut*, oldest form *halt*, high. —  
L. *altus*

hautboy, a musical instrument (F. —  
L. and Du.) F. *hautbois*. — F. *haut*, high;  
*bois*, wood. — L. *altus*, high; Du. *bosch*,  
wood. See Bush (1). It is a wooden in-  
strument with a high tone. Hence Ital.  
etc. Borrowed from *hautbois*.

A altogether. (E.) M. E. *al together*,  
quite together. See All.

Alum. (F. — L.) M. E. *alum*. — O. F.  
*alun*, F. *alun* — L. *alumen*, alum.

Alway, Always (E.) See All.

Am. (E.) See Are.

Amain (E.) For *on main* in strength,  
with strength; see A- (2) and Main, sb.

Amalgam. (F. — Low L. — Gk.) F.  
*amalgama*, a mixture, esp. of quicksilver  
with other metals. Either a corruption or an

alchemist's anagram of *malayma*, a mollifying application; perhaps with Arab. *al* (=the) prefixed. — Gk. μαλαγμα, an emollient. — Gk. μαλάσσειν (for μαλοκ-γεν), to soften. — Gk. μαλαχός, soft. (✓MAR.)

**Amanuensis.** (L.) See Manual.

**Amaranth,** an unfading flower. (L. — Gk.) Properly *amarant*, as in Milton; but *-anth* is due to confusion with Greek ἄρθος, a flower. — L. *amarantus*. — Gk. ἀμάραντος, unfading, or as sb. unfading flower. — (ik. d., not; and *μαραντεῖν*, to fade. (✓MAR.)

**Amass.** (F. — L. — Gk.) See Macerate.

**Amatory.** (L.) L. *amatorius*, loving. — I. *amator*, a lover. — L. *amare*, to love; with suffix *-tor*. (✓KAM.)

**amenity,** pleasantness. (F. — L.) O. F. *F. amenit*. — L. *amenitatem*, acc. of *amabilitas* — L. *amatus*, pleasant. Cf. L. *amare*, to love.

**amiable.** (F. — L.) O. F. *aimiable*, friendly; also loveable, by confusion with *amable* (= L. *amabilis*). — L. *amicabilis*, friendly — L. *amicus*, a friend. — L. *amare*.

**amicable.** (L.) L. *amicabilis*, friendly; as above.

**amity.** (F. — L.) O. F. *amiste*, *amisted*, *amistet*. — Low L. *amicitatem*, acc. of *amicitar*, friendship. — L. *amicus*, friendly; &c.

**amorous.** (F. — L.) O. F. *amoros*; F. *amoureux*. — L. *amorosus*. — L. *amor*, love.

**amour.** (F. — L.) F. *amour*. — L. *amorem*, acc. of *amor*, love.

**enamour.** (F. — L.) O. F. *enamorer*, to inflame with love. — F. *en amour*, in love; where F. *en* = L. *in*, in.

**enemy.** (F. — L.) M. E. *enemi*. — O. F. *enemi*. — L. *in-imicus*, unfriendly. — L. *in*, not; *amicus*, friendly. — L. *amare*.

**enmity.** (F. — L.) M. E. *enmite*. — O. F. *enmистiet*. — O. F. *en-* (= L. *in*), neg. prefix; and *amistet*, amity; see *amity* above.

**inimical.** (L.) L. *inimicalis*, extended from *inimicus*, hostile — L. *in*, not; and *amicus*, friendly; see *amitable* above.

**paramour** (F. — L.) M. E. *par amour*, with love; orig. an adverb. phrase — F. *par amour*, with love; where *par* = L. *per*.

**Amaze;** see **Maze**.

**Amazon,** a female warrior. (Gk.) Gk. αμαζών, one of a warlike nation of women in Scythia. ¶ To account for the name, the Greeks said that these women cut off the right breast to shoot better; from Gk. *ά-*, not; and *παγός*, the breast. Obviously an invention.

**Ambassador, Embassador.** (F. — Low L. — O. H. G.) F. *ambassadeur* — F. *ambassade*, an embassy; prob. borrowed from Ital. *ambasciata*. — Low L. *ambascia* (Lex Salica); more correctly *ambactia*: a mission, service. — L. *ambactus*, a servant, emissary; Casar, de Bell. Gall. vi. 14 — O. H. G. *ambahrt*, *amfahrt*, a servant; cf. Goth. *andabahs*, a servant. β. The O. H. G. prefix *am-*, Goth. *and-*, is cognate with L. *ante*. Gk. *ἀντί*, before, in place of; the sh. *bhakti* means a servant, orig. 'devoted' (cf. Skt. *bhakta*, devoted; *bhakti*, service. (Origin of L. *ambactus* disputed.)

**embassy,** a mission. (F. — Low L. — O. H. G.) A F. modification of Low L. *ambascia*; as above. Cf. F. *embassade*, Ital. *imbasciata*, weakened form of *ambasciata*.

**Amber.** (F. — Span. — Arab.) M. E. *aumbre*. — F. *ambre*. — Span. *amber*. — Arab. *'ambar* (pronounced 'ambar'). *ambergris*, a rich perfume ¶ The resinous amber was so called from a resemblance to *ambergris*, which is really quite a different substance.

**ambergris**, i.e. gray amber. Called *gris amber* in Milton, P. R. ii. 344. The F. *gris*, gray, is from O. H. G. *gris*, gray; cf. G. *greis*, hoary.

**Ambi-**, Amb-, prefix. (L.) L. *ambi*, about; cf. Gk. *ἀμφι*, on both sides, whence E. prefix *amphi-*. Related to L. *amis*, Gk. *ἀμφω*, both.

**Ambient,** going about. (L.) See Itinerant.

**Ambiguous.** (L.) See Agent.

**Ambition.** (F. — L.) See Itinerant.

**amble.** (F. — L.) M. E. *amblen*. — O. F. *ambler*, to go at an easy pace. — I. *ambulare*, to walk. β. Perhaps for *ambulare*, to go about; from *amb-*, about; and *'a-*, to go, appearing in Gk. *balerei*, to go; see Ambi- and Base (2).

**ambulance,** a moveable hospital. (F. — L.) F. *ambulance*. — L. *ambulans*, eradic form of pres. part. of *ambulare*.

**ambulation,** a walking about. (L.) From L. *ambulatio*, a walking about. — L. *ambulatus*, pp. of *ambulare*.

**circumambulate,** to walk round. (L.) L. *circum*, around; and pp. *ambulatus*.

**perambulate,** to walk about through (L.) L. *per*, through; and pp. *ambulatus*.

**Ambrosia,** food of the gods. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀμπροσία*; fem. of *ἀμπροσίος*, lengthened form of *ἀμπρος*, immortal. — Gk. *ἀμ-* for *ἄν-* (E. *un*), and *προσίς*, a mortal. Or rather, from Gk. *ά-*, not (E. *un*); and

## AMBRY.

for *μυρός* — *μυρός*, mortal; Cf. Skt. *a-mīta*, immortal.

**Aumbry**, a cupboard; see

see; see Ambre.

**Ambush**; see Bush (1).

**Ate**; see Meliorate.

**Amen** (L. — Gk. — Heb.) L. *amen* — *amen*. — Heb. *d'men*, verily, so be — *en*, firm, true. — Heb. *d'man*, strong 'to be firm.'

— ; see Menace.

**Amends**; see Emendation.

— ; see Amatory.

**Amite**; see Merit.

**Amethyst** (L. — Gk.) L. *ame* — *stheustos*, an amethyst; so called supposed to prevent drunkenness, not drunken. — Gk. *amēstheus*, to be drunken, from *drunk*; see Mead.

**Amicable**; see Amatory.

**Amis** (Gk. *αμίσ*) *nabē*; see Jet (1).

**Amid**; see Mid.

**Ami**. See Miss (1).

**Ami** (L.) See Amatory.

**Ammon**, an alkali (L. — Gk. — Egyptian) for L. *sal ammoniacum*, Gk. *ἀμμονία*, sal ammoniac. Gk. *ἀμμωνίς*, Libyan. — Gk. Libyan Zeus-Ammon; a word origin. Herod. ii. 42. ¶ It is *ammoniac* was first obtained sole of Ammon.

**Ammon**, fossil shell, (Gk.) Coined *as* (Gk. *αση*) from the name cause the shell resembles the horn on the head of the god Ammon.

**Ammon**. (L.) See Munitment.

**Amnesia**, a forgetting of offences. — F. *amnésie* — L. *amnestia*. — *amnē*, forgetfulness, esp. of wrongs. — *not*, forgotten. — Gk. *άν*, not; I remember. (✓ MAN.)

**Amongst**. (E.) See Mingle.

**Among** (E. — L.) See Amatory.

**Anamorphosis**. (Gk.) From *ανα* *μορφή*, shape, form. — *phēsis*, transformation. (L. *metamorphōsis*. — (Gk. *μεταμόρφωσις*, change of form. — *τικ μετί*, heterogeneous; and *μορφώ*, I form, from *μορφή*).

**Anaphose**, to transform; a verb the above ab.

## ANCHOR.

11

**Amount**; see Mount.

**Amphi-**, prefix. (Gk.) Gk. *δυφι*, on both sides, around; see Ambi.

**Amphibious**; see Biography.

**Amphibrach**, a foot in prosody (Gk.) The foot composed of a short syllable on each side of a long one (υ-υ). Gk. *δυφι-βραχίς*. — Gk. *δυφι*, on both sides; and *βραχίς*, short; see Amphi- and Brief.

**Amphitheatre**. (Gk.) See Theatre.

**Ample**, full. (F. — L.) F. *ample* — L. *ampius*, spacious. β. Perhaps = *ambipulus*, full on both sides. (✓ PAK.)

**Amputate**; see Putative.

**Amulet** (F. — L. — Arab.) F. *amulette*. — L. *amulettum*, a talisman hung round the neck. Of Arab. origin; cf. Arab. *hinnīlat*, a sword-belt hung from the shoulder; *hamdīl* or *hīndyīl*, a sword-belt, also a small Koran hung round the neck as a charm; lit. 'a thing carried.' — Arab. root *hamala*, he carried. (Disputed.)

**Amuse**; see Muse (1).

**An**, **A**, **indefinite article**. (E.) *A* is short for *an*; and *an* is an unaccented form of A. S. *ān*, one; see One.

**An-**, **A-**, **neg.** prefix. (Gk.) Gk. *άν*, shorter form *ά*, cognate with L. *in-*, and E. *un*; see Un-, In-, A- (9).

**An**, if. (Scand.) See And.

**Ana-**, **An-**, **prefix**. (Gk.) Gk. *άνα*, *άν*; from Gk. *άν*, upon, on, up, back, again; cognate with E. *on*; see On.

**Anabaptist**; see Baptise.

**Anachronism**; see Chronicle.

**Anæsthetic**, rendering insensible to pain. (Gk.) Coined from Gk. *άν*, not; and *ανθετός*, full of perception; see An- and Esthetic.

**Anagram**; see Grammar.

**Analogy**; see Logia.

**Analysis**. (Gk.) Gk. *ανάλυσις*, a resolving into parts, loosening. — Gk. *διαλύειν*, to undo, resolve. — Gk. *άνα*, back; and *λύειν*, to loosen. (✓ LU.) **Dér. analyse**, verb, a coined word.

**Anapest**. **Anapest**, a foot in prosody. (Gk.) L. *anapestus*. — Gk. *διαρράχης*, struck back, rebounding; because it is the reverse of a dactyl. — Gk. *διρράχειν*, to strike back. — Gk. *άνα*, back; and *ράχη*, to strike.

**Anarchy**. (E. — (Gk.) See Arch., prefix.

**Anathema**; see Thome.

**Anatomy**, see Tomo.

**Ancestor**; see Cedo.

**Anchor**. (L. — Gk.) Better spelt without the A. M. E. *anker*. A. S. *ancor*. — L. *ancora*

(also *anchora*). — Gk. ἀγκύρα, an anchor, lit. a bent hook; cf. Gk. ἀγκάνω, a bend. (✓AK, ANK.)

**Anchoret**, **Anchorite**, a recluse. (F. — Low L. — Gk. ἀγκαλετής, *anachoreta*. (Cot.) — Low L. *anachoreta*. — (Gk. δραχωπρίτης, one who retires from the world — (Gk. δράχαιρις, to retire, — Gk. δρό, back; and χαιρίς, to withdraw, from χώρος, space, room. (✓GHA)

**Anchovy**, a fish. (Span. — Basque?) Span. *anchova*; cf. Basque *anchoa*, *inchoa*, an anchovy. Perhaps 'dried fish'; from Basque *antzoia*, dry.

**Ancient** (1), old. (F. — L.) See **Ante**.

**Ancient** (2), a banner, standard-bearer. (F. — L.) A corruption of *ensign*; see **Sign**.

**And**. (E.) A.S. *and*; + O. Sax. *ende*; Icel. *enda*, if, moreover (the same word, differently used); O H. G. *anta*; G. *und*. Prob. related to L. *ante*, Gk. *anti*, over against.

**an**, if. (Scand.) Formerly also *and*; Havelok, 2861, &c. This is the Scand. use of the word. *An if* = if if, a reduplication. *But and if* = but if if; Matt. xxiv. 48.

**Andante**, slowly (Ital.). Ital. *andante*, moving slowly; from *andare*, to go.

**Andiron**, a fire-dog. (F.) Not connected with *iron*, but corrupted from M. E. *andere*, *aunderne*, *aundire*. — O. F. *andier*; mod. F. *landier*, put for *l'anier*, where *l'* is the def. art. — Low L. *andaria*, *andena*, *andarium*, a fire-dog. Cf. Span. and Port. *andar*, a frame, a bier.

**Anecdote**; see **Dose**.

**Anemone**. (Gk.) See **Animal**.

**Anent**, regarding. (E.) See **Even**.

**Aneroid**, dry. (Gk.) See **Neroid**.

**Aneurism**, a tumour due to dilatation (Gk.) Gk. δρεπόμα, a widening. — Gk. δρί, for δρῖ, up; and εὐρύτερ, to widen, from εὐρύς, wide.

**Anew**. (E.) See **Now**.

**Angel**. (L. — Gk.) L. *angelus*. — Gk. ἄγγελος, a messenger. Cf. Gk. ἄγγελος, a mounted courier, from O. Persian. Der. arch-angel, q. v., ev-angel-ist, q. v.

**Anger**. (Scand.) M. E. *anger*, often with the sense of vexation, trouble — Icel. *angr*, grief; Dan. *anger*, Swed. *anger*, regret. + L. *angor*, a strangling, anguish (✓AGH, ANGH.)

**Angina**, severe suffering. (I.) See **Anguish**.

**Angle** (1), a corner. (F. — L.) M. E.

**angle**. — F. *angle*. — L. *angulus*, an angle. Cf. Gk. ἀγκυλός, bent. (✓AK, ANK.)

**quadrangle**, a square figure. (F. — F. *quadrangle*. — L. *quadrangulum*, of *qua*-*tri*-*angularis*, four-angled; see **Quatre**. Der. So also **rect-angle**, *tri*-**angle**.

**Angle** (2), a hook, fish-hook. (E.) *angler*, a fish hook. + Dan. *angel*. G. *angeli* (✓AK, ANK.) Der. *angle*, verb, to

**Anguish**. (F. — L.) M. E. *anguise*. — O. F. *anguise*; F. *angoi* n. — *angustia*, narrowness, poverty, perplexity — L. *angustus*, narrow — L. *angere*, choke. (✓AGH, ANGH.)

**angina**, acute pain. (L.) L. *angina*, pain, lit. choking. — L. *angere*, to choke.

**anxious**, distressed. (L.) L. *ans* — L. *angere*, to choke, distress. And Quinsy.

**Animal**. (L.) L. *animal*, a living creature — L. *anima*, breath, life. (✓AN.)

**anemone**, a flower. (Gk.) Gk. *anemos*, lit. wind-flower. — Gk. *anemos*, wind.

**animadverb**, to censure. (L.) L. *maduertere*, to turn the mind to, hence criticise. — L. *anim-*, for *animus*, the (allied to *anima*, breath); *ad*, to; *uertere*, to turn (see **Verse**).

**animate**. (L.) L. *animatus*, pp. *animare*, to endue with life — L. *anima*, life. Der *in-animate*, *re-animate*.

**animosity**. (F. — L.) F. *animosité* — L. *animositasem*, acc. of *animos*, vehemence. — L. *animosus*, vehement, of mind or courage. — L. *animus*, courage, passion. And see **Equanimous**, **Magnanimous**, **Pusillanimous**, **Unanimous**.

**Anise**, a herb. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *anise*, *anys*. — F. *anis* (Cot.) — L. *anis* also *anethum*. — Gk. ἀνίσιον, ἀνίσιον, anise, dill.

**Anker**, a liquid measure. (Du.) *anker*, the same. + Swed. *ankare*; *anker*.

**Ankle**. (E.) M. E. *ankle*, *ankles*. A. S. *anclæw* + Dan. *and* and Swed. *an* Icel. *ókla*, (for *ankla*), *ókli*; Du. *ankel*. Lat. 'a small bend'; cf. Gk. *an-* a bend. See **Anchor**.

**Annals**. (F. — L.) F. *annales*, pl. — L. *annales*, pl. adj. put for *annae* and yearly books, chronicles; from *annus* yearly — L. *annus*, a year.

**anniversary**. (I.) Put for 'annual memorial' — L. *anniversaria*, etc. yearly — L. *annus* (anno), from *annus*

## ANNEAL.

*anno*, pp. of *uertere*, to turn yearly. (F - L.) M.E. *annuel*. (L.) = L. *annualis*, yearly. - L.

*lasting two years*. (L.) Formed from *duo anni*, a space of two years. (L.) = *biennalis*. - L. *bi*: two; *annus*, a year, yearly. - L. (also *triennial*, from *tri* (for *tri*-*annual*, more correctly *tri*, from *quadrin*, (for *quadrennial*, four), *quinqui* annual, from *quinquen*), five; *decennial*, ten; *centennial*, from *centum*, hundred; *millennial*, from *mille*, a thousand).

*annual*. (L.) Coined from L. *per annus*, lit. lasting for years. (L.) = *annus*, a year.  
*annuate*. (L.) Formerly *andannate* - Low L. *superannatus*, has lived beyond a year. - L. *annus*, a year  
to temper by heat. (1) F.; (2) Two distinct words have been used. A. M.E. *anelen*, to inflame, melt, burn. A.S. *anulan*, to burn, from *on*, prefix, and *ulan*, to burn. (✓ A.L.) 2. to enamel glass. - Prefix *a* (L. *an-*), and O.F. *neler*, enamel, orig. to paint in black or silver - Low L. *nigellare*, to *niger*, blackish; from *niger*.

(F - L.) F. *annexer*. - L. *annexare*, to knit or bind to, ad. to, and *nectere*, to bind.

(L.) L. *connectere*, to tie together; and *con* (pp. *nexus*). Der. *connective*.

*annihilate*. (L.) L. *annihilatus*, pp. of *annihilare*, to reduce to nothing. - L. *anno*; and  *nihil* nothing.

*annuity*. (L.) See *Annals*.

*annulus*. see *Nuncio*.

*annule*. see *Odium*.

*annular*. see *Annals*.

*annulet*. see *Unit*.

*annular*. (L.) L. *annularis*, having a ring; dimin. of *annulus*, a circuit.

*annularia*. drug to allay pain. (L. - Gk.)

## ANTHER.

13

XVII cent. Low L. *anodynus*, a drug relieving pain. - Gk. *ἀνάδυρος*, free from pain. - Gk. *ἀνα*, not; and *δύων*, pain.  $\beta$ . *Ara* is the full form of the prefix, as in Zend; *a* results from *a* and *o*; *ādūrē* prob. means 'a gnawing,' from *ādērē*, to eat. (✓ AD.)

*Anoint*. see *Unguent*.

*Anomaly*. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀνωμαλία*, deviation from rule. - Gk. *ἄνωμαλος*, uneven. - Gk. *ἀνα*, not; and *ωμαλός*, even, related to *ωμός*, one and the same. ¶ See *Anodyne*.

*Anon*, immediately. (E.) See *One*.

*Anonymous*; see *Onomatopwia*.

*Another*. (E.) For an other, one other.

*Answer*. (E.) See *Swear*.

*Ant*. (E.) M.E. *amte*, short for *amete*. A S. *amette*, an emmet, ant. Doublet, *emmet*.

*Antagonist*; see *Agony*.

*Antarctic*; see *Arctic*.

*Ante-*, prefix, before. (L.) L. *ante*, before. Allied to *Anti-*, q.v.

*ancient*. (F - L.) With ex cresc. t. M.E. *ancien*. - F. *ancien*. - Low L. *antinus*, old, belonging to former time. Formed with suffix *-inus* from *ante*, before.

*anterior*. (L.) L. *anterior*, former, more in front, compar. adj. from *ante*, before.

*antic*, fanciful, odd; as sb. a trick. (F - L.) Orig. an adj.; and the same as *antique*.

*antique*, old. (F - L.) F. *antique* - L. *antiquus*, also *antius*, formed with suffix *-icus* from *ante*, before; as *posticus* is from *post*, behind.

*Antecedent*; see *Cede*.

*Antediluvian*; see *Lave*.

*Antelope*. (Gk.) In Spenser, F.Q. i. 6. 26. Said to be corrupted from late Gk. *ἀνθελεφτής*, or *ἀνθελοντής*, the stem of *ἀνθελεφτής* or *ἀνθελοντής*, used by Eustathius of Antioch to signify 'bright-eyed,' i.e. a gazelle. Comes from Gk. *ἀνθειν*, to sprout, blossom, also to shine; and *εἶδος* gen. *εἴδη*, the eye. See *Antler* and *Optics*. ¶ The word *Dorcas*, the Gk. and Roman name of the gazelle, is from *ἀνθερπα*, I see clearly.

*Antennæ*, feelers of insects. (L.) L. *antennae*, pl. of *antenna*, properly the yard of a sail.

*Antepenultima*; see *Ultimate*.

*Anterior*. (L.) See *Ante-*.

*Anthem*. (L - Gk.) See *Phonetic*.

*Anther*, the summit of the stamen of a flower. (Gk.) From Gk. *ἀνθεῖρ*, blooming. - Gk. *ἀνθεῖρ*, to bloom; *ἀνθός*, a young bud or sprout.

**anthology**, a collection of choice poems. (Gk.) Lit. a collection of flowers. — Gk. ἀνθολογία, a gathering of flowers. — Gk. ἀνθολογία, flower-gathering. — Gk. ἄνθος, for ἄνθος, a flower; and λιγύω, to cull.

**Anthraelto**, a kind of hard coal. (Gk.) Gk. ἀνθρακίτης, resembling coals. — Gk. ἀνθράκ-, stem of ἄνθραξ, coal.

**Anthropophagi**, cannibals. (Gk.) Lit. 'men-eaters.' — Gk. ἀνθρωπόφαγος, man-eating. — Gk. ἄνθρακος, a man; and φαγεῖν, to eat. (✓ BHAG.) B. Gk. ἀνθρώπος is lit. 'man-like'; from δῆμος, for ἄνθρος = δῆμος, stem of δῆμος, a man; and ἄψ (gen. ἄψ), face, appearance; see Optics.

**Anti-**, **Ant-**, prefix, against. (Gk.) Gk. ἀντί, against; allied to L. *ante*, before. Cf. Skt. *anti*, over against, locat. of *anta*, end; see End. ¶ In *anti-cipate*, the prefix is for L. *ante*.

**Antic**. (F.—L.) See *Ante-*.

**Antichrist**; see *Christ*.

**Anticipate**; see *Capacious*.

**Anticlimax**; see *Climax*.

**Antidote**; see *Doso*.

**Antimony**, a metal. (Low L.) Low L. *antimonium*. Origin unknown.

**Antipathy**; see *Pathos*.

**Antiphon**; see *Phonetic*.

**Antiphrasis**; see *Phrase*.

**Antipodes**. (Gk.) Gk. ἀντίωδες, pl., men with feet opposite to ours, from nom sing. ἀντίωδος. — Gk. ἀντί, opposite to; and ὥδος, cognate with *Foot*.

**Antique**. (F.—L.) See *Ante-*.

**Antiseptic**, counteracting putrefaction. (Gk.) Gk. ἀντί, against; and σηπτός, rotten, from σηπτεῖν, to rot.

**Antistrophe**; see *Strophe*.

**Antithesis**; see *Theme*.

**Antitype**; see *Type*.

**Antler**. (F.) M. E. *auntelere*, put for *aundelere*? — F. *antouiller*, the brow-antler or lowest branch of a deer's horn. — O. H. G. *andi*, the forehead; Dan. *dial*, and; Swed. *anne* (for *ænde*), Icel. *enni* (for *ensi*), the forehead. Cf. L. *antæ*, hair on the forehead. The meaning of the suffix *-ouiller* is unknown. β. Or the M. E. *auntelere* may be right; corresponding to an O. F. *antouiller*, said to have been once in use (Littré). In this case, the O. F. word is supposed to be equivalent to a Low L. *antocularium*\*; from *ante*, before, and *oculus*, the eye. ¶ Prob. the latter.

**Anus**, the lower orifice of the bowels. (L.) L. *anus*.

**Anvil**. (E.) M. E. *anvylt*, *anfeild*, *anfile*, *anfiliti*. — A. S. *an*, on, upon; a verb *fæstian*\*, not found, but cog with G. *fassen*, to fit together, allie *fatz*, a groove (Kluge). ¶ Some it from *on* and *fealdian*, to fold; how the O. H. G. *aneualz*, an anvil, is derived from *ane*, on, and *voldan*, to up, but from *fælnen*, as above. Cf. *mous*, an anvil, from *in*, on, and to strike.

**Anxious**. (L.) See *Anguish*.

**Any**. (E.) A. S. *ānig*, any, from one; see *One*.

**Aorta**. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀόρτη*, the artery 'rising' from the heart. — Gk. *εἰσθαι*, to rise up; *εἰπεῖν*, to raise.

**Apace**. (E. and F.) Put for a pace, a foot-pace, where *a* is the indef. art. phrase has changed sense; it used to slowly (Chaucer, C. T. 1070); it means fast. See *Pace*.

**Apart**, **Apartment**; see *Part*.

**Apathy**; see *Pathos*.

**Ape**. (E.) M. E. *ape*, A. S. *ape*, + *aap*; Icel. *api*; Swed. *ape*; Irish and G. *ape*; G. *affe*; Gk. *ἄρπας*; Skt. *kapi*. The word has lost initial *k*, preserved Gk. and Skt. only. The Heb. *kaph*, *ape*, is not Semitic, but borrowed Skt.

**Aperient**. (L.) XIV cent. Lit. 'open'. — L. *aperient*, stem of pres. pt. of *ape* to open. See *April*.

**Apex**. (L.) L. *aper*, summit.

**Aph-**, prefix. (Gk.) See *Apo-*.

**Aphæresis**; see *Heresy*.

**Aphelion**; see *Heliocæl*.

**Aphorism**; see *Horison*.

**Apiary**, a place for bees. (L.) L. *apiarium*, neut. of *apiarius*, belonging to bees — L. *api-*, for *apis*, a bee.

**Apiece**. (E. and F.) Put for *on* where *on* = *in*. See *Piece*.

**Apo-**, prefix, off. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀπό*, from; cognate with E. *off*; see *Off* becomes *aph-* before an aspirate.

**Apocalypse**. (L.—Gk.) M. E. *apocalysse* (Wyclif). — L. *apocalypsis*. — Gk. ἀποκαλύψειν, to uncover, reveal. — Gk. *ἀπό*, off; and *καλύπτειν*, to cover. (✓ KAL).

**Apocope**. (L.—Gk.) L. *apocope*. — *ἀποκοπή*, a cutting off (of a letter). — *ἀπό*, off; and *κοπέιν*, to hew, cut. (✓ KAL).

**Apoerypha**; see *Crypt*.

**Apogee**; see *Geography*.

- Apology**: see Logio.  
**Apothegm.** (Gk.) Gk. *θεραπημα*, *θεραπημα*, a saying uttered, a terse saying  
out, and *θεραπημα*, I cry  
**App.** Low L. — Gk.) See Plague.  
**Apostate**; see Statues.  
 L. — Gk.; A. S. *apostol*. — L.  
*ἀπόστολος*, one who is sent  
off; and *στέλλω*, to send.  
**Apphe**; see Strophe.  
**Apphy**; see Theime.  
**App.** (Gk.) See Theism.  
**Appmiy**; see Pall (2).  
**App**; see Pantry.  
**App**; see Paro.  
 or Par.  
**Appellant**; see Pulaste.  
**Apparent**.  
 or see Pact.  
 or see Pendant.  
**App**, see Tenable.  
 or see Petition.  
 or see Plaudit.  
 M. E. *appel*. A. S. *appel*,  
*appel*, Icel. *æpli*; Swed. *äple*;  
 G. *apfel*; Irish *abhal*. (Gael.  
*abhal*; Russ. *абало*; Lithuanian  
 native form *ABALA*; root un-  
 known.)  
**Ply**  
 or see Pungent.  
**App.** or see Part.  
**Apposite**; see Pose, Position.  
**Appreciate**; see Precious.  
**Apprentice**, **Apprise**;  
 etc.  
 (F. — L.) See Propinquity.  
**Approve**; see Pro-  
 pose. (L.) See Proper.  
**Apprante**. (L.) See Propinquity.  
**Apprancce** (F. — L.) See Tenable.  
 F. — Port. — Arab. — Gk. — L.)  
 or *abribo*, from Port. *albrir*,  
 etc. Also *abricot*. — F. *abricot*,  
 or *abricot* 'apricot plum'; Cot.  
 etc. — Arab. *al barqiq*, where  
*bar*, art. — Mid. Gk. *πρασινων*  
 etc. pl. *πρασινων*. The pl. *πρασινων*: from L. *præcipua*,  
 etc. pl. of *præcipua*, another  
 etc. *præcipua*, early ripe  
 etc. 13, 46). — L. *prix*, before  
*coquere*, to cook, ripen. See  
 and Cook. ¶ Thus the  
 us in a very indirect manner.

**April**. (L.) L. *Aprilis*; said to be so named because the earth then opens to produce new fruits. — L. *aperire*, to open; see Aperient.

**Apron**. (F. — L.) See Map.

**Apse**. (L. — Gk.) Now used of a recess at the end of a church; formerly *apsis*, *apsis*, a turning-point of a planet's orbit — L. *apsis*, pl. *apsides*, a bow, turn. — Gk. *ἀψις*, a tying, fastening, hoop of a wheel, curve, bow, arch. — Gk. *ἄψιστος*, to tie, bind, (*✓AP*).

**Apt.**, fit. (F. — L.) XVI cent. — F. *apté*. — L. *aptus*, used as pp. of *apisci*, to reach, get, but really pp. of *apere*, to fit or join together. (*✓AP*).

**adapt.** (L.) XVI cent. — L. *adapto*. — L. *ad*, to; and *aptare*, to fit, from *aptus*.  
**adept**, a proficient. (L.) L. *adefitus*, one who has obtained proficiency; pp. of *apisci*, to obtain, frequent. of *apere*, to fit.  
**attitudo**. (Ital. — L.) Orig. a painter's term, from Italy. — Ital. *attitudine*, apiness, skill, attitude — L. *attitudinem*, acc. of *attitudo*, aptitude. — L. *aptus*, apt.  
**inept**, foolish. (F. — L.) XVII cent. — O. F. *inaste*. — L. *inaptus* improper, foolish, — L. *in-*, not; and *aptus*, fit. (Also *inapt*, from *in-*, not, and *apt*.) And see Option.

**Aquatio**. (L.) L. *aqua* *ticus*, pertaining to water. — L. *aqua*, water.

**aqua-fortis**. — L. *aqua fortis*, strong water.

**aquarius**. — L. *aquarius*, a water-bearer.

**aquarium**. — L. *aquarium*, a water-vessel.

**aqueeduct** — L. *aqueductus*, a conduit; from *aqua*, of water, and *ductus*, a duct; see Duct.

**aqueous**. As if for L. *aqueus*, adj., a form not used. — L. *aqua*, water.

**ewer**. (F. — L.) M. E. *ewer*. — O. F. *euer*, a ewer (A.D. 1360), answering to L. *aquarium*, a vessel for water — O. F. *eue*, water; mod. F. *eaue* — L. *aqua*, water.

**subaqueous**, under water. (L.) L. *sub*, under; *aqua*, water. And see Ait, Eyot, Island.

**Aquiline**, like an eagle. (F. — L.) F. *aqüilin*; hence *nez aquilin*, 'a nose like an eagle.' Cot. — L. *aqüilinus*, adj. from *aqüila*, an eagle.

**eagle** (F. — L.) F. *aigle* — L. *aquila*.

**Arabesque**. (F. — Ital. — Arab.) XVIII cent. — F. *Arabesque*, Arabian-like; also full of flourishes, like fine Arabian work. — Ital.

*Arable*, where *-eble* = E. *-ish*. — Arab. *asab*, Arable.

**Arable.** (F. — L.) F. *arable*. — L. *arabilis*, that can be ploughed. — L. *arare*, to plough. (✓ A. — See Ear.)

**Arbiter.** (L.) In Milton. — L. *arbiter*, a law, judge, umpire.

**arbitrary.** (L.) In Milton. — L. *arbitrarius*, capricious, like the decision of an emperor. — L. *arbitrari*, to act as umpire. — L. *arbitrarius*.

**arbitrate.** (L.) From pp. of L. *arbitrari*, to act as umpire.

**A-boreous**, belonging to trees. (L.) — L. *arborinus*, adj. from *arbor*, a tree.

**Arbour**, a bower (L.). Confused with *Harbour*, q.v. But the word seems to be really due to M. E. *herbera*, also *erbere*, from L. *herbarium*, a herb-garden, also an orchard. The special sense was due to confusion with L. *arbor*, a tree.

**Are.** (F. — L.) XIV cent. — F. *arc*. — L. *arcum*, acc. of *arcus* a bow, arch, arc.

**arcade.** (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *arcade*. — Ital. *arcata*, an arched place; fem. of pp. of *arcare*, to arch. — Ital. *arco*, a bow. — L. acc. *arcum* (above).

**arch.** (F. — L.) A modification of F. *arc*, a bow, like ditch for dyke. — L. acc. *arcum* (above).

**archer.** (F. — L.) M. E. *archer*. — F. *archier*, a bow-man. — Low L. *arcarius*, a bow man; from *arcus*, a bow.

**Arcana.** (L.) See *Ark*.

**Arch** (1), a vault, &c. See *Aro*.

**Arch** (2), roguish, waggish. (L. — Gk.) 'So arch a leet,' Tatler, no. 193. Not, as I once thought, from M. E. *arkh*, *arwe*, timid, which is represented by Scotch *erie*. The examples in Murray's Dictionary prove that it is nothing but the prefix *Arch-*, chief (for which see below) used separately and peculiarly. Cf. 'The most arch act' in Shak. Rich. III. iv. 3. 2; 'An heretic, an arch one'; Hen. VIII. iii. 2. 102. Also 'lyends . . . a very arch fellow, a downright hypocrite'; Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. A. S. *arc*-, L. *archi-*, Gk. *ἀρχή* (prefix).

**Arch-**, prefix, chief. (L. — Gk.) The form *archi-* is due to A. S. *arc-*, as in *archbishop*, an archbishop. This form was borrowed from L. *archi-*, = Gk. *ἀρχι-*, as in *ἀρχιεπίσκοπος*, an archbishop. — Gk. *ἀρχεῖν*, to be first, to rule; cf. Gk. *ἀρχή*, beginning. Der. *arch-bishop*, *archdeacon*,

*etc.*; bat. in arch angel, the pred. directly to the Gk., the *ch* being pronounced as *k*.

**anarchy.** (F. — Gk.) In Milton *anarchie*. — Gk. *ἀρχῆς*, lack of government. — Gk. *ἄρχεσθαι*, without a chief. — *ar-*, neg. prefix, and *χείνειν*, a ruler, *χείνειν*, to rule, to rule.

**archeology** (Gk.) Coined from *ἀρχαί*, ancient, which is from *ἀρχή*, beginning, and the suffix *-λογία*, Gk. + due to *λόγος*, discourse, from *λέγειν*, speak.

**archaic** (Gk.) Gk. *ἀρχαῖος*, as primitive. — Gk. *ἀρχή*, a beginning.

**archaism.** (Gk.) Gk. *ἀρχαῖον*, antiquated phrase. — Gk. *ἀρχαῖοντος*, to antiquity. — Gk. *ἀρχαῖον*, old. &c.

**archetype.** (F. — L. — Gk.) See *archi-*, *prefx*, chief. (L. — Gk. *archi-*, for Gk. *ἀρχή*, prefix; as above)

**archipelago**, chief sea, i.e. Aegean (Ital. — Gk.) Ital. *arcipelago*, modified *arcipelago*. — Gk. *ἀρχή*, chief; and *σημα*, sea.

**architect.** (F. — L. — Gk.) See *nical*.

**architrave.** (F. — Ital. — L. and In Milton. — F. *architrave*. — Ital. *trave*, the part of an entablature immediately on the column. A bar compound; from Gk. *ἀρχή*, prefix, principal, and Lat. *trabem*, acc. of a beam. See *Trave*.

**archives**, s. pl. public records properly an *archiv* is a place where cords are kept. — F. *archif*; pl. *arc*. Cot. — L. *archivum*, *archium*. — Gk. *ἀρχεῖον*, a public building, residence of states. — Gk. *ἀρχή*, a beginning, a magistrate and even a magistrate.

**hoptarchy**, a government by seven sons. (Gk.) XVII cent. — Gk. *ἑπτά-*, sc. seven; and *ἀρχία*, due to *ἀρχή*, beginning, government.

**hierarchy.** (F. — Gk.) F. *hier*. Cot. — Gk. *ἱεράρχια*, power of an i.e. a steward or president of sacred things. — Gk. *ἱερ-*, for *ἱερός*, sacred; and *ἀρχή*, rule. ¶ Milton has *hierarch* = Gk. *ἱερ-*

**monarch**, a sole ruler. (F. — L. — F. *monarque*, — L. *monarcha* — Gk. *μονάρχης*, a sovereign, sole ruler. — Gk. *μονός*, alone; and *ἀρχή*, to rule.

**oligarchy**. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *oligie* — Low L. *oligarchia*. — Gk. *ὀλιγο-* government by a few men. — Gk. *ὀλ-*

ew, little, and *ἀρχία*, from *ἀρχεῖν*,

*arch* (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *gatriche* — O. F. *patriarche*; Col. *πατριάρχης* — Gk. *πατριάρχης*, the chief of a race (applied to a disease abt. A.D. 440). — Gk. *αρχή* from *αρέσ*, a father; and *αρχεῖν*, to rule. See Father.

*tetra* (L. — Gk.) L. *tetrarcha*. — *τετράρχης*, one of four chiefs; Luke, *τέτταρες*, for *τεττάρες*, Attic term for four, and *δύκειν*, to rule. See

*Four*; see *Are*.

*bear*. F. — L. — Gk.) XVI cent. — F. *ours* — L. *ursinus*. — (Gk. *αρκείν*, near constellation of the Bear, northern. — *αρκείν*, a bear. Cognate with L. *ursus*; *ursa*.

*arctic*. (L. — Gk.) L. *antarticus*. *ante*, before; *arctic*, southern, opposite to; *arctic*, dry, for *arctic*, opposite to; *arctic*, arctic. See *Anti-*.

*ardent*. (F. — L.) XIV cent. M. E. *ardent*. — F. *ardente*, pres part. of *ardre*, to burn. — L. *ardere*, to burn. Der. *ardour*; *ardor*, from L. *ardorem*, acc. of *ardor*, heat, fervour.

*ardent*. (F. — L.) XVII cent. M. E. *ardens*. — L. *ardens*. — (Gk. *αρδέων*, pres part. of *αρδέω*, to burn. — L. *ardere*, to burn.)

*area*. — L. *are* for L. *arēus*, steep, high + *īash* and *īash* high.

*area*, pl. of the verb substantive. This is a Northern form, O. North. *āra*, as distinguished from A.S. *āra*. Cf. Icel. *er-a*, they are.

*area* (put for *as-on*) and *s-and-on*. *āra*-*āra*-*āra*, in which the *-on* is an *-on*, are due to the same Aryan root. — AN II. *they-ate*, from whence also Icel. *er-a*, L. *sunt*, G. *εἰμι*, D. *zijn*, etc. (*✓AS*, to be.) O. Northumb. *am*, A. S. *em*; from *an* form AS-MA, I am, where AS *est* 'to be,' and MA is the first person (E. *me*). Hence also Skt. *āmā*, L. *s-um* (for *as-(u)-mi*), etc., Icel. *er-e*; &c.

— Northern *ārō*, A. S. *earf*. Here refers to *✓AS*, and the suffix *ō* or *ō* the 2nd pers. pronoun; see Thou. A. S. *it*, weakened form of *✓AS*. Several Aryan form is AS-TA, i.e. 'is' (cf. Skt. *a-ti*, Gk. *is-ti*, L. *es-t*, G. *ei*). See also Bo. *T-22*.

*Area*. (L.) XVII cent. — L. *area*, an open space.

*arefaction*; see *Arid*.

*Arena*. (L.) L. *arena*, sand; the sanded space in which gladiators fought. Properly spelt *ārenus*, and not allied to *arec*.

*Argent*. (F. — L.) White; in heraldry. — F. *argent*. — L. *argentum*, silver; from its brightness. (*✓ARG*, to shine.) See below.

*Argillaceous*, clayey. — L. — L. *argillaceus*, adj. from *argilla*, clay, esp. white clay. (*✓ARG*.) See above.

*Argonaut*. (L. — Gk.) L. *argonauta*. — Gk. *ἀργοναύτης*, one who sailed in the ship Argo. — Gk. *ἀργός*, the name of Jason's ship (*lit. swift*, from *ἀργός*, swift); and *ναύτης*, a sailor; see *Nautical*.

*Argosy*, a merchant-vessel. (Dalmatian.) Formerly spelt *aragousy* and *ragousy*; see N. and Q. 6 S. iv. 490; Arber's Eng. Garner, ii. 67; *aragousy* has been found by Dr. Murray). The orig. sense was 'a ship of Ragusa,' which is the name of a port in Dalmatia. The name may have been confused with that of the ship Argo, as explained above. ¶ This result is now certain.

*Argue*. (F. — L.) M. E. *arguen*. — O. F. *arguer*. — L. *arguere*, to prove by argument, lit. to make clear; cf. *argutus*, clear. (*✓ARG*, to shine.)

*Arid*, dry. (L.) XVIII cent. — L. *aridus*, dry. — L. *arere*, to be dry.

*arefaction*. (L.) XVII cent. Coined from L. *areficere*, to make dry. — L. *are-ficere*, to be dry; and *ficere*, to make.

*Aright*. (E.) For *on right*, in the right way.

*Arise*; see *Rise*.

*Aristocracy*. (Gk.) Modified from Gk. *ἀριστοκρατία*, government by the nobles or 'best' men. — Gk. *ἀριστό-*, for *ἀριστός*, best, and *κράτος*, to be strong, govern, from *κρατεῖν*, strong. The form *ἀριστός* is a superlative from the base *dp* seen in *ἀριστ*, lit. *dp-erī*, excellence. (*✓AR*, to lit.) Der. *aristocrat-ic*; whence *aristocrat*, put for 'aristocratic person.'

*autocracy*. (Gk.) From Gk. *αὐτοκράτεια*, absolute or despotic government. — Gk. *αὐτός*, for *αὐτός*, self. and *κράτος*, to rule, from *κρατεῖν*, strong. Der. *autocrat*, Gk. *αὐτοκράτωρ*.

*democracy*. (F. — Gk.) Formerly *democracy* (Milton). — O. F. *democracie*; Col. — Gk. *δημοκρατία*, popular government, rule by the people. — Gk. *δῆμος*, a

country-district, also the people; and *κρατεῖν*, to rule; as above.

**theocracy.** (Gk.) Lit. 'government by God'; similarly formed from θεός, God; see Theism.

**Arithmetic.** (F.—Gk.) In Sh.—F. *arithmétique*; Cot.—Gk. *ἀριθμητική*, the science of numbers; fem. of *ἀριθμητικός*, adj. from *ἀριθμός*, number, reckoning.

**logarithm.** (Gk.) Coined from Gk. λόγος, stem of λόγος, a word, a proportion, ratio; and *ἀριθμός*, a number; the sense being 'ratio-number.'

**Ark** a chest, box; hence a large floating vessel. (L.) A.S. *arc*,—L. *arca*, a chest, box.—L. *arcere*, to keep. (✓ ARK.)

**arcana.** (L.) L. *arcana*, secrets, things kept secret.—L. *arcere*, to keep.

**Arm** (1), part of the body. (E). M. E. *arm*.—A. S. *earm*. + Du. *arm*; Icel. *armr*; Dan., Swed., and G. *arm*; Goth. *arms*; L. *armus*, the shoulder; Gk. *άρμα*, joint, shoulder. (✓ AK, to fit.)

**Arm** (2), to furnish with weapons. (F.—L.) See Arms.

**Armada, Armadillo, Armament, Armistice, Armour, Army;** see Arms.

**Arms**, s. pl. weapons, (F.—L.) M. E. *armes*.—O. F. *armes*, pl.—L. *arma*, neut. pl., arms, lit. 'ittings.' (✓ AR, to fit.)

alarm, a call to arms. (F.—Ital.—L.) M. E. *alarme*.—F. *alarme*.—Ital. *allarme*, to arms! put for *alle armi*.—Low L. *ad illas armas*; for L. *ad illa arma*, to those arms! to your arms!

alarum. (F.—Ital.—L.) Merely a Northern E. form of alarm.

**ambry, aumbry,** a cupboard. (F.—L.) M. E. *aumbry*, *awmery*; Prompt. Parv.; the *b* is exrescent.—O. F. *armarie*, a repository; properly, for arms; but also a cupboard.—Low L. *armaria*, a cupboard; *armarium*, a repository for arms.—L. *arma*, arms.

**arm** (3), verb. M. E. *armen*.—O. F. *armer*.—L. *armare*, to furnish with arms.—L. *arma*, arms.

**armada**, a fleet. (Span.—L.) Span. *armada*, an armed fleet; fem. of *armado*, pp. of *armar*, to arm.—L. *armare*, to arm.

**armadillo**, an animal. (Span.—L.) Span. *armadillo*, lit. 'the little armed one,' because of its hard shell. Dimin. of *armado*, pp. of *armar*, to arm; as above.

**armament.** (L.) L. *armamentum*, an equipment.—L. *armare*, to arm, equip.

## ARROGATE.

**armistice.** (F.—L.) F. *armistice*.—Low L. *armistitium*\*, not used; but the right form.—L. *armi-*, for *arma*, arms; and *-stium* for *statum*, supine of *stare*, to make to stand, cause to be still, causal of *stare*, to stand. (Cf. Solstice.)

**armour.** (F.—L.) M. E. *armour*, *armure*.—O. F. *armure*, *armesure*.—L. *armatura*, armour.—L. *armatus*, pp. of *armare*, to arm.

**army.** (F.—L.) O. F. *armee*, fem. of pp. of *armer*, to arm.—L. *armare*, to arm.

**Aroint thes!** begone! (Scand.) Corruption of prov. E. (Cheshire) *rynt thes* i.e. get out of the way (Ray).—Icel. *ryna* to make room, clear the way.—Icel. *rána*, spacious, allied to E. *room*. (A guess.)

**Aroma**, a sweet smell. (L.—Gk.) Late L. *aroma*.—Gk. *ἀρώμα*, a spice, sweet herb. Der. *aromat-ic*, from the Gk. stem *ἀρωματ-*.

**Around**, prep. and adv. (E. and F.—L.) M. E. *around*; put for *on round*; see *Round* (1) and Round.

**Arouse**; see House.

**Arquebus**, a kind of gun. (F.—Du) F. *arquebuse*, 'an harquebus, or handgun'; Cot.—Walloon *harkibuse*, dialectal variation of Du *haakbus*, lit. 'a gun with a hook.' The 'hook' probably refers to the bent shape of it; the oldest hand guns were straight.—Du. *haak*, a hook; and *bus*, a hand barrel, a gun. See Hackbut.

**Arrack**, an ardent spirit. (Arab.) Arab. *aray*, sweat, juice, essence, distilled spirit.—Arab. root *'araqa*, to sweat. ¶ Sometimes shortened to *Rack*; cf. Span. *raque*, arrack.

**ratafia**, a liquor. (F.—Arab. and Malay.) F. *ratafia*; cf. *tasha*, rum-arrack.—Malay *araq tisfa*, the spirit called *tisfa*; where *araq* is borrowed from Arab. *'araq*.

**Arraign**; see Rate (1).

**Arrange**; see Ring.

**Arrant**, knavish, notoriously bad. (F.—L.) This word is now ascertained to be a mere variant of *errant* (cf. *parson* for *son*). Chaucer has *theef errant*, arrant thief, C. T. 17173; and see Piers Homan, C. vii. 307. See p. 137, col. 1. & v. Errant.

**Arras**, tapestry. (F.) So named from Arras, in Artois, north of France.

**Array**; see Ride.

**Arrears**; see Rear (2).

**Arrest**; see State.

**Arrive**; see River.

**Arrogate**; see Bogation.

(E.) M. E. *arrow, arme*. A. S. *orm* *earw*. + Icel. *or*, an arrow; skin of deer, swift.  
Dot. (E.) So called, it is said, in re of the *Mucuna galanga* an antidote against poisoned

M. E. *ars, ers*. A. S. *ars*. (Span. — Arab.) Span. *arsenal*, stock-yard, arsenal; longer *arsenal, arseniana*, where the *ars* Arabs, *al*, def. article. Cf. Ital. *art dock* — Arab. *ddr sindat*, construction, place for making a yard. — Arab. *ddr*, a house; art, trade, construction.  
(I. — (A.)) Late L. *arsenicum*, arsenic; lit. a male principal; had the strange fancy were of different sexes. — Gk. *as arsos*, a male.  
see Ardent.

p. + pres. of verb. (E.) See

Artill. (F. — L.) M. E. *art*. — L. *artem*, acc. of *ars*, skill. (F. — L.) In Milton. — F. *artificier*, a trade, handicraft; — L. *arti-*, crude form of *ars*, *art*; *far*, *fari*, to make. Dor. *artifex* workman.

(F. — L.) O. F. *artillerie*, war, machines of war, instruments &c., in early times —, to equip. — Low L. *artillare*\*, *artifex*; a verb inferred from *artus*, a worker of machines. — *ars* — art, crude form of *ars*, art. — *workman*. — F. — Ital. — L.) F. *artisan*, a workman. — *manu*\*, not found, but formed *ars*, cunning, artful. — L. *artifex*, art.

(L.) L. *arter*, stem of *iners*, active. — L. *in*, not; *art*, skill.

(L. — Gk.) L. *arteria*, properly *arter*; also, an artery. — Gk. *artery*.

adj. (F.) Artesian wells are F. *Artesien*, adj. formed from a source in the north of France. Wells were early in use.

(Ital. — Arab.) Ital. *artiglio*; form; Florio also gives the *artiglio, archiglio*; also with which answers to the Arab. def.

*art. al*, the) the forms *carciocco, carcioffo*. Cf. Span. *alcachofa*, an artichoke. — Arab. *al harshaf*, an artichoke. ¶ Not Arab. *ar'di shauki* (Dict), which is a corrupt form borrowed from Italian

**Article**, a small item, part of speech. (F. — L.) F. *article*. — L. *articulus*, a joint, knuckle, article in grammar, lit. 'a small joint.' Dimin. of *artus*, a joint, limb. (✓ AR, to fit, join.)

**articulate**. (L.) L. *articulatus*, distinct; pp. of *articulare*, to supply with joints, divide by joints — L. *articulus*, a joint (above).

**Artifice, Artillery, Artisan**; see Art.

**As** (1), conj. (E.) M. E. *as, als, also, al so*. *As* is a contraction of *also* (proved by Sir F. Madden.) See Also.

**As** (2), relative pronoun. (Scand.) Now vulgar; but found in M. E. as equivalent to 'which'! — O. Icel. *es*, mod. Icel. *er*, used as a relative pronoun. (So given in Icel. Dict.; but rather the same as **As** (1).)

**Asaftetida, Assaftetida**, a gum. (Pers. and L.) Pers. *das*, the name of the gum; the L. *satida*, fetid, refers to its offensive smell. See Fetid.

**Asbestos**, a mineral. (Gk.) Gk. *άσθετος*, unquenchable; because it is incombustible. — Gk. *ά*, neg. prefix; and *βερετός*, quenchable, from *βερύπη*, I quench, extinguish.

**Ascend**; see Scan.

**Ascertain**; see Certain.

**Ascetic**, (Gk.) Gk. *ἀσκήτεος*, given to exercise, industrious; applied to hermits, who strictly exercised themselves in religious devotion. — Gk. *ἀσκήτης*, one who practises an art, an athlete. — Gk. *ἀσκέω*, to work, exercise; also, to mortify the body, as an ascetic.

**Asciditious**; see Science.

**Ascribe**; see Scribe.

**Ash, a tree**. (E.) M. E. *ash*. A. S. *asc*.

+ Du. *esch*; Icel. *askr*; Dan. and Swed. *ask*; G. *esche*.

**Ashamed**; see Shame.

**Ashes**. (E.) The pl. of *ash*, which is little used. M. E. *asche*, axe, sing.; the pl. is commonly *aschen*, *axen*, but in Northern E. it is *ashes*, *asker*. A. S. *asce*, pl. *ascan*, *axan*, *aswan*. + Du. *esch*; Icel. and Swed. *aska*; Dan. *aske*; Goth. *azgo*, pl. *azon*; G. *asche*.

**Ashlar, Ashler**, a facing made of squared stones. (F. — L.) It consists of thin slabs of stone for facing a building;

so called because it took the place of the wooden shingles or tiles used for the same purpose — O. F. *aiseler* (*Livre des Rois*), extended from O. F. *aiselle*, *aiselle*, a little board, dimin. of *ais*, a plank. — L. *assis*, sometimes *axis*, a board, plank; whence the dimin. *assula*, a thin piece of wood, a shingle for roofing.

**Ashore** (E.) Put for on shore.

**Aside**. (E.) Put for on side.

**Ask**. (E.) M. E. *asken*, *axien*. A. S. *asian*, *āsian*, *desian*; the last answers to prov. E. *ax* + Du. *eischen*; Swed. *aska*; Dan. *ække*; G. *heischen*. Cf. Russ. *iskat*, to seek; Skt. *īchchā*, a wish, desire, *ash*, to search. (✓ IS, ISK, to search.)

**Askance**, obliquely. (Ital. — L.) Spelt *a scance* by Sir T. Wyat; *ascanche* by Palgrave, who gives *de trauers en lorgnant*, as the F. equivalent. Etym. doubtful; but prob. due to Ital. *scansare*, 'to go a-slope or a sconce, or a skew, to go sidelin.' Florio. — Ital. *ex* (= Lat. *ex*, out of the way); and *cansare*, 'to go a-slope, give place.' Florio. This is derived, according to Dierz, from L. *campare*, to turn round a place, bend round it; allied to W. *cam*, crooked, and Gk. *καμπτειν*, to bend.

**Askew**, awry. (Scand.) For on skew; a translation of Icel. *á ská*, on the skew; cf. Icel. *skerf*, skew, oblique; see **Skew**.

**Aslant**. (Scand.) For on slant.

**Asleep**. (E.) For on sleep; Acts xiii. 36.

**Aslope**. (E.) For on slope.

**Asp**, **Aspic**, a serpent. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *asp*, *aspic*. — L. *aspis*, acc. of *aspis*. — Gk. *άσπις* (gen. *άσπιδος*), an asp.

**Asparagus**, a vegetable. (L. — Gk. — Pers.?) L. *asparagus*. — Gk. *ἀσπαράγος*. Supposed to be of Pers. origin; cf. Zend *sparegha*, a prong; Lithuan. *spurgus*, a shoot (Fick).

**Aspect**: see **Species**.

**Aspen**, **Asp**, a tree. (E.) M. E. *asp*, Chaucer, C. T. 2923; *aspen* is an asp (like golden), and is used for aspen tree; cf. Ch. C. T. 7219. A. S. *asp*, *aps*. + Du. *asp*; Icel. *asp*, Dan. and Swed. *asp*; G. *aspē*, *äspe*; Lithuan. *aspasis*; Russ. *crina*.

**Asperity**. (F. — L.) F. *aspérité*. — L. *asperitatem*, acc. of *asperitas*, roughness. — L. *aspes*, rough.

**Exasperate**, to provoke (L.) From the pp. of *ex asperare*, to roughen, provoke. — L. *ex*, very; *asper*, rough.

**Asperse**: see **Sparse**.

**Asphalt**. (Gk.) Gk. *άσφαλτος*, *άσφαλτον*.

asphalt, bitumen. Prob. a foreign word; perhaps Phoenician.

**Asphodel** (Gk.) Gk. *άσφωδελον*, a plant of the lily kind.

**Daffodil**. (F. — L. — Gk.) The daffodil, later addition; perhaps from F. *flor d'astordie*, translated 'daffodil flower'. M. E. *astordile*; Prompt Part. — O. F. *asphodile*, also *astordile*, 'th'astordill, or asphodill flower'; Cot. — L. *asphodelus*. — Gk. *άσφωδελος* (above).

**Asphyxia**, suffocation. (Gk.) Gk. *άσφυξιν*, a stopping of the pulse — Gk. *άσφυκτος*, without pulsation. — Gk. *ά*, not; and *σφύγειν*, to pulsate; cf. *σφυγμός*, pulsation.

**Aspire**: see **Spirit**.

**Ass**. (E.) M. E. *asse*. A. S. *assa*. Cf. W. *asyn*, Swed. *assa*. Icel. *assi*, L. *assu*. Gk. *άσσος*. Also Irish *asul*, Du. *asel*, Dan. and G. *esel*, Goth. *assius*, L. *assellus*. Prob. of Semitic origin; cf. Heb. *asam*, a she-ass.

**Easel**. (Du.) Du. *esel*, an ass; also support, a painter's easel. Prob. borrowed directly from L. *arcinus*.

**Assail**: see **Baliant**.

**Assassin**, a secret murderer. (F. — Arsh) F. *assassin*. From Arab. *hashishin*, drakers of 'hashish,' the name of a sect in the 13th century; the 'Old Man of the Mountain' roused his followers' spirits by his of this drink, and sent them to stab at enemies, esp. the leading crusaders. — Arab. *hashish*, an intoxicating preparation from the *Cannabis indica*, a kind of hemp.

**Assault**: see **Baliant**.

**Assay**: see **Essay**.

**Assembly**: see **Similar**.

**Assent**: see **Sense**.

**Assert**: see **Series**.

**Assess**: see **Sedentary**.

**Assets**: see **Sate**.

**Asseverate**: see **Severe**.

**Assiduous**: see **Sedentary**.

**Assign**: see **Sign**.

**Assimilate**: see **Similar**.

**Assist**: see **Stato**.

**Assize**: see **Sedentary**.

**Associate**: see **Sequence**.

**Assonant**: see **Sound** (3).

**Assort**: see **Sort**.

**Assunge**: see **Suation**.

**Assume**: see **Exempt**.

**Assure**: see **Cure**.

**Aster**, a flower. (Gk.) Gk. *άστρη*, star. See **Star**.

(Gk.) Gk. *ἀστρελάτος*, a little asterisk\*, used for distinguishing shapes in MSS. — Gk. *ἀστέρις*, for the form of *ἀστήρ*, a star,

a minor planet. (Gk.) Prog., signifying 'star-like.' — Gk. star-like — Gk. *ἀστέρος*, crude *ἀστρος*, a star; and *εἶδος*, form.

— (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *astrolologie*. — (1) astronomy, (2) astrology, of the stars — Gk. *ἀστρολογία*. as- (Gk. *ἀστρο-*, for *ἀστρος*, a star; allied to *λόγος*, a discourse, to speak.

— my. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *astro-astronomie*. — Gk. *ἀστρονομία*, a star, and *νομία*, allied to from *νομίνη*, to distribute.

— E. — L. O. F. *desastre*, 'a fortune' — Cot. Lit. 'ill fortune.' for L. *dis*, with a sinister or bad O. F. *estre*, a star, planet, also sun, from L. *astrum*, a star. difficulty in breathing (Gk.) panting — Gk. *δάκτυλος*, to breathe — L. *ducere*, to breathe. CL Skt. *vd.* (✓ WA)

E.) For on stir; Barbour's 517

iii. **Astound.** (E.: modified by addition of *-ish*, as in *extingu-ish*, analogy with other verbs in *-ish*. *scem*, *astunnen*, *astonem*: whence *y*, afterwards lengthened to also *astonend*, by the addition of *l* after *n*, as in *sounnd*, from F. A. S. *astunian*?), to stun compounded of *d-*, prefix, and *sun*, the exact equivalent of the *scemmen*, to amaze, see A. (4)

B. Doubtless much confused in French by, O. F. *estouner* *envers*, to amaze; this is from *verser*, to thunder out, from *extrem*, to thunder. See Thunder. For on 'way, Barbour's *Blame*, See *Blame*.

on; see Stringent.

E.) But for on (the) stride. ant. (L.) See Stringent

v. **Astronomy;** see Aster.

(L. — L. *caelum*, crafty, craft.

E.) For on *sunder*. A. S. apart. See Sunder.

(L. = Gk.) L. *aylum*. — Gk.

*σύλλογος*, an asylum; neut. of *σύλλογος*, adj. unharmed, safe from violence. — Gk. *άν-* not; and *σύλη*, a right of seizure; *συλλάσσειν*, I despoil an enemy.

**Asymptote**, a line which, indefinitely produced, does not meet the curve which it continually approaches (Gk.) Gk. *άνυπ-* *πτωτός*, not falling together, not coincident. — Gk. *άν-*, not; *πτω*, for *σύν*, together; and *πτωτός*, falling, from *πτέρειν* (pt. L. *πέτ-ρειν*) to fall. (✓ PAT.)

At (E.) M. E. *at*, A. S. *at*. + Icel. *at*; Goth. *at*; Dan. *ad*; Swed. *at*; L. *ad*.

**Atheism**; see Theism.

**Athirst.** (E.) M. E. *osturst*, *athurst*, very thirsty; orig. pp. of a verb. A. S. *oſyrſtēd*, very thirsty; pp. of *oſyrstan*, to be very thirsty — A. S. *of*, very (prefix); and *yrstan*, to thirst; see Thirst.

**Athlete.** (L. — Gk.) L. *athleta*. — Gk. *θελητής*, a combatant, contender in games. — Gk. *θελεῖν*, to contend for a prize. — Gk. *θέλος* (for *θελος*), a contest; *θέλον* (for *θελον*), a prize. See Wed.

**Athwart**, across. For on *thwart*, on the transverse, across; see Thwart.

**Atlas.** (Gk.) Named after Atlas, the demi-god who was said to bear the world on his shoulders; his figure used often to appear on the title-page of atlases. — Gk. *Ἄτλας* (gen. *Ἄτλαντος*), prob. 'the sustainer' or bearer, from ✓ TAL, to bear.

**atlantic**, an ocean, named after Mt. Atlas, in the N.W. of Africa; from crude form *Ἄτλαντις*.

**Atmosphere.** (Gk.) Lit. 'a sphere of air round the earth.' Coined from *ἄτμος*, for *ἄτμος*, vapour, air; and **Sphere**.

**Atom**; see Tome.

**Atone**; see One.

**Atrocity.** (F. — L.) F. *atrocité*, Cot. L. *atrocitatem*, acc. of *atrocitas*, cruelty. — L. *atrox*, crude form of *atrox*, cruel.

**Atrophy.** (Gk.) Gk. *ἀτροφία*, want of nourishment or food, hunger, wasting away of the body, atrophy. — Gk. *ά-*, not; and *τρέψειν* (pl. 1. *τρέπτοσα*) to nourish.

**Attach.** Attack; see Tack.

**Attain**; see Tangent.

**Attaint**, see Tangent.

**Attar of Roses.** (Arab.) Also, less correctly, *otto of roses*, i.e. perfume. — Arab. 'ts, perfume — Arab. root 'alara, to smell sweetly.

**Attempor**; see Temper.

**Attempt**; see Tenable.

**Attend**; see Tend.

**Attenuate**: see *Tenuity*.

**Attest**; see *Testament*.

**Attic**, a small upper room. (Gk.) It orig. meant the whole of a parapet wall, terminating the upper façade of an edifice. Named from the *Attic* order of architecture; see Phillips, ed. 1706. — Gk. 'Αρρύβος, Attic, Athenian. Cf. F. *attique*, an attic; *Attique*, Attic.

**Attire**. (F.—Teut.) M. E. *atir*, *atyr*, sb.; *atiren*, *atyren*, verb. — O. F. *atirier*, to adorn (Roquenfort). — O. F. *a* (= L. *ad*, prefix); and O. F. *tire*, a row, file ('burgundy'); so that *atirier* is properly 'to arrange.' Cf. O. Prov. *tiera*, a row (Bartsch). B. From a Low G. form, answering to O. H. G. *xiazi*, G. *xier*, an ornament; cf. O. Du. *tier*, 'gesture, or countenance,' i.e. demeanour (Hexham).

**tire**, to deck. (F.—Teut.) Both as sb. and verb. M. E. *tir*, *tyr*, sb.; which is nothing but M. E. *atir* with the initial *a* dropped. Thus *tire* is merely short for *attire*, like *peal* (of bells) for *appeal*.

**Attitude**. (Ital.—L.) See *Apt.*

**Attorney**; see *Turn*.

**Attract**; see *Traeo* 1).

**Attribute**; see *Tribe*.

**Attrition**; see *Trito*.

**Attune**; see *Tono*.

**Auburn**. (F.—Low L.) See *Alb.*

**Auction**. (L.) L. *auctiōnem*, acc. of *auctiō*, a sale by auction, lit. 'an increase,' because the sale is to the highest bidder. — L. *auctus*, pp. of *augere*, to increase. See *Eke*.

**augment**. (F.—L.) F. *augmenter*. — L. *augmentare*, to enlarge. — L. *augmentum*, an increase. — L. *augere*, to increase.

**august**. (L.) L. *augustus*, venerable; whence E. *august*, venerable, and *August*, the month named after Augustus Caesar. — L. *augere*, to increase, magnify.

**author**. (L.) M. E. *autor*, *autour*; also *auctor*, *auctour*. (It does not seem to be used in O. F.) — L. *auctor*, an originator, lit. 'one who makes to grow.' — L. *auctus*, pp. of *augere*, to increase.

**auxiliary**. (L.) L. *auxiliariū*, helping, assisting — L. *auxilium*, help. — L. *augere*, to increase.

**Audacious**. (F.—L.) F. *audacieux*, bold, audacious. — L. *audacemus*, not found; extended from L. *auxiliū*, crude form of *auxilium*, bold. — L. *audere*, to dare.

**Audience**. (F.—L.) F. *audience*, 'an audience or hearing'; Cot. — L. *audientia*,

a hearing — L. *audientiū*, crude form of pres. pt. of *audire*, to hear; cf. L. *aures*, the ear. (✓ A.W.)

**audible**. (L.) L. *audibilis*, that can be heard — L. *audire*.

**audit**. (L.) Perhaps from L. *auditus*, a hearing; but in Webster's Dict. it is said to have arisen from the use of the 3rd pers sing. pres. *audit*, he hears. — L. *audire*, to hear; whence also *audi-tor*.

**auricula**, a plant. (L.) L. *auricula*, the lobe of the ear; used to mean the 'bear's ear,' a kind of primrose; see below.

**auricular**, told in the ear, secret. (L.) Low L. *auricularis*, in the phr. *auricularis confessio*, auricular confession. — L. *auricula*, the lobe of the ear; double dimin. from *auris*, the ear. See Ear.

**auscultation**, a listening. (L.) L. *auscultatio*, a listening. — L. *auscultatus*, pp. of *auscultare*, to listen; contr. form for *austritare*, a frequentative form from *auricula*, old form of *auricula*, the lobe of the ear; double dimin. of *auris*, the ear.

**obedient**. (F.—L.) O. F. *obedient* — L. *obedient*, stem of pres. pt. of *obire* (O. L. *obodire*), to obey. — L. *ob*, near, and *audire*, to hear. Der. *dis obedient*.

**obeisance**. (F.—L.) M. E. *obesance*. — O. F. *obeisance*, later F. *obéissance*, obedience. — L. *obedientia*, obedience; hence, respect. — L. *obedientiū*, stem of pres. pt. of *obodire* (above).

**obey**. (F.—L.) M. E. *obeyen*. — O. F. *obir*. — L. *obodire*. Der. *dis obey*.

**oyer**, a term in law. (F.—L.) *Oyer* and *terminer* means, literally, 'to hear and determine.' — Norm. F. *oyer* (F. *ouir*), to hear. — L. *audire*, to hear.

**oyez, oyees**, hear ye! (F.—L.) Public criers begin by saying *oyez*, now corrupted into *o yes!* — Norm. F. *oyez*, 2 p. pl. imperative of *oyer*, to hear (above).

**scoot** (1), a spy. (F.—L.) M. E. *scoote*. — O. F. *escoute*, a spy. — (F.) F. *escouter* to listen — L. *auscultare*; see *auscultation* (above).

**Augor**, a tool for boring holes. (F.) See *Nave* (1).

**Aught**. (E.) For a whit; see *Whit*.

**Augment** (F.—L.) See *Auction*.

**Augur**. (L.) M. E. *augur*. — L. *augur*, a sooth sayer; said to mean a diviner of the flight and cries of birds. Hence a supposed etymology (not certain) from *au*, a bird, and *-gur*, telling, allied to *garrire*, to shout.

(L.) From pp. of L. practise augury, to continually auction.

(M. E. *aunte*. — O. F. *atene*). — L. *amita*, a father's *ame*, a grandmother, mother. G. *amme*, nurse.

Low L. *auratus*, gilt, *aurat*, gilded, pp. of L. *aurum*, gold; O. L.

Der. *aur-clia*, a gold-plate; *aur-e-o-a*, *aur-e-ole*, the day in paintings; *auricula*, from *ferre*, to bear.

Golden oriole. (F. — L.) F. written for *l'orio*, where

form of oriole; see oriole

(F. — L.) In heraldry. F. gold.

(with a window) in a

M. E. *oriel*, *oryall*, a

co., esp. a room for a lady.

— Low L. *orium*, a

cess., portico; prob. for

which is ornamented with

gold. ¶ See Pliny, b.

the custom of gilding apart-

the old standard of France.

*ambe*, the sacred standard

Low L. *aurifamma*, lit.

because the banner was cut

wings at the outer edge, and

gold. — L. *auri-*, for *aur-*,

*rum*, gold; and *flamma*, a

golden thrush. (F. — L.)

*auriculus*, golden.

and of brass. (F. — L.) F.

moulded gold. — F. *or*, from

and *moulu*, pp. of *moudre*.

*moldre*, which from L.

*au*, now sulphuret of arsenic.

old paint'. F. *ortiment*.

old, yellow paint. — L. *auri-*

*mentum*, a pigment,

or, to paint.

in. a kind of stone-crop.

from its colour. M. E.

'orpis, or live-long;

Cot. A docked form of

*auscultation*; see *Audi-*

**Aurora**, the dawn. (L.) L. *aurora*, the dawn; put for an older *auscosa*. + Gk. *häs*, Aethic *häos*; Skt. *us̄asá*, dawn. (✓ US.)

**Auspice**. (F. — L.) See *Aviary*.

**Austere**. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *austere*.

— O. F. *austere*, — L. *austerus*, harsh, severe. — Gk. *αιστηρός*, making the tongue dry, harsh. — Gk. *avos*, parched; *avir*, to parch, dry. See *Bere*.

**Austral**. (F. — L.; or L.) We find F. *australe*, 'southerly'; Cot. — L. *Australis*, southerly. — L. *Auster*, the South wind. (✓ US.)

**Authentic**. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *au-*tentique, *autentik*. — O. F. *autentique*, later *authentique* (Cot.) — L. *authenticus*, original, written with the author's own hand. — Gk. *ἀθευτικός*, vouched for, warranted. — Gk. *ἀθεύτης*, one who does things with his own hand. (Of uncertain origin.)

**Author**. (L.) See *Auction*.

**Auto-**, prefix. (Gk.) Gk. *auto-*, crude form of *avtos*, self. Der. *auto-biography*, a biography written by oneself (see *Biography*); *autograph*, something in one's own handwriting, from Gk. *γράφω*, to write (see *Graphic*).

**automaton**, a self-moving machine. (Gk.) Gk. *auto<sup>par</sup>avōr*, neut. of *auto<sup>par</sup>os*, self-moving. — Gk. *auto-*, for *avtos*, self; and a stem *par-*, appearing in *par-eiō*, I seek after, strive to do. Cf. Skt. *mata*, desired, pp. of *man*, to think. (✓ MAN.)

**autonomy**, self-government. (Gk.) Gk. *auto<sup>ri</sup>o<sup>upia</sup>*, independence. — Gk. *auto<sup>ri</sup>o<sup>pos</sup>*, free, living by one's own laws. — Gk. *auto-*, self; and *vēpēiā*, I sway, from *vēpein*, to dominate (see *Nomad*).

**autopsy**, personal inspection. (Gk.) Gk. *auto<sup>ri</sup>ofia*, a seeing with one's own eyes. — Gk. *auto-*, self; *ofis*, sight (see *Optic*). And see *Aristocracy*.

**Autumn**. (L.) L. *autumnus*, *auctum-nus*, autumn. (Perhaps allied to *augere*, to increase.)

**Auxiliary**. (L.) See *Auction*.

**Avail**. see *Valid*.

**Avalanche**; see *Valley*.

**Avarice**. (F. — L.) M. E. *avarice* (with *u* for *u*). — F. *avarice*. — L. *avaritia*, greediness. — L. *avarus*, greedy; cf. L. *anxius*, greedy. — L. *auere*, to wish, desire. (✓ AW.)

**avidity**. (F. — L.) F. *avidite*, greediness, eagerness. — L. *aviditatem*, nec of *aviditas*, eagerness — L. *avidus*, greedy, desirous.

**Avast**, stop, hold fast. (Du.) Du. *hou-vast*, *houd vast*, hold fast. — Du. *hou*, short

form of *houd*, imper. of *houden*, to hold (see Hold); and *vast*, fast (see Fast).

**Avatar.** (Skt.) Skt. *avatāra*, descent; hence, the descent of a Hindu deity in incarnate form. — Skt. *ava*, down; and *tā*, to pass over, pass.

**Avaunt**, begone! (F. — L.) Short for F. *en avant*, forward! See Advance.

**Ave**, hail. (L.) Short for *Ave Maria*, hail, Mary (Luke, i. 28). — L. *ave*, hail! imper. sing. of *aure*, perhaps to be pleased, be propitious. Cf. Skt. *av*, to be pleased.

**Avenge**; see Vindicate.

**Avenue**; see Venture.

**Aver**; see Very.

**Average**; see p. 190, col. 1, l. 27.

**Avert**; see Verse.

**Aviary**. (L.) L. *aviarium*, a place for birds; neut. of adj. *aviarius*, belonging to birds. — L. *au*-, for *avis*, a bird.

**auspice**, favour, patronage. (F. — L.) F. *auspice*, a token of things by the flight of birds, an omen, good fortune. — L. *auspiciū*, a watching of birds for the purpose of augury. Short for *auspiciū*. — L. *au*-, for *avis*, a bird; and *spicere*, *specere*, to spy, look into (see Special).

**bustard**, a bird. (F. — L.) Formerly also *bistard* (Sherwood). — O. F. *bistarde*, 'a bustard'; Cot. Mod. F. *outarde*. — L. *avis tarda*, a slow bird (Pliny, N. H. x. 22). Cf. Port. *abecaria*, also *bearia*, a bustard. ¶ Both O. F. *bistarde* and F. *outarde* are from *avis tarda*; in the former case, initial *a* is dropped; in the latter, *outarde* stands for an older *oustarde*, where *ous* = L. *au*s. See Dier.

**ostrich**, a bird. (F. — L. and Gk.) M. E. *astrue*, *ostryche*. — O. F. *ostrice*; mod. F. *autruche*. Cf. Span. *avestruz*, Port. *abestruz*, an ostrich. — L. *avis struthio*, lit. ostrich-bird. Here *struthio* is from Gk. *στρουθιον*, an ostrich; extended from *στρουθ-* & a bird. And see Egg.

**Avidity**; see Avarice.

**Avocation**. (L.) See Vocal.

**Avoid**. (F. — L.) See Void.

**Avoirdupois**. (F. — L.) Formerly *avoir de poix* (Anglo-F. *de peix*), goods of weight, i.e. heavy articles. — F. *avoir*, goods, *ong*, 'to have'; *de*, of; O. F. *peix*, *feis*, weight — L. *habere*, to have; *de*, of; *pensum*, that which is weighted out, neut. of *pensus*, pp. of *pendere*, to weigh. ¶ The F. *poix* is now misspelt *poids*. See poise, p. 342, col. 1.

**Avoine**; see Vocal.

**Avow**, to confess, to declare openly (F. — L.) See Vow, where it is explained that the mod. E. *avow* is rather to be connected with Vocal.

**Await**; see Wait.

**Awake**, Awaken; see Wake.

**Award**; see Ward.

**Aware**; see Wary.

**Away**. (E.) For *on way*, though now often used as if it meant *off* (out of) the way. A. S. *onweg*, away. See Way.

**Awe**. (Scand.) M. E. *aye*, *aghe*, *aw* also *ese*, *eghe*, eye; all orig. disyllabic. The latter set are from A. S. *ege*, *twe*; the former, not from A. S. *agu*, awe (which was also used), but rather from Icel. *agn*, awe, fear; Dan. *ave*. + A. S. *egre*, *agu*; Goth. *agris*, fear, anguish; Irish *cáigh*, fear, terror; Gk. *άγος*, anguish, affliction; L. *angor*, choking, anguish; Skt. *agha*, sin. The orig. sense is 'choking.' (✓ AGII) See Anguish. Der. *awful*.

**awl**. (E.) A. S. *eglan*, to pain. — A. S. *eg-e*, fear, orig. pain (above).

**Awkward**, clumsy. (Scand. and E.) Orig. an adv., signifying 'transversely,' or 'in a backhanded manner.' M. E. *awkward*, *awkwart*; 'awkwart he couth him to' = be gave him a backhanded stroke, Wallace, iii. 175. B. The suffix *-ward* is E. as in *for-ward*, *on-ward*, &c. The prefix is M. E. *auk*, *auk*, contrary, perverse, wrong; this is a contraction of Icel. *ófugr*, like hawk from A. S. *hafor*. — Icel. *ófugr*, often contracted to *ófgr*, adj., turning the wrong way, back foremost, contrary. ¶ Here *of* is for *af*, off, from, away; and *-ug-* is a suffix. Cf. O. H. G. *ap-uh*, M. H. G. *ab-ich*, turned away, perverse; from *ap* = G. *ab*, off, away, and the suffix *-uh*. Also Skt. *apik*, *apitach*, turned away; from *ap*, for *ara*, off, away, and *atich*, to bend, of which an older form must have been *an*, nasalised for *ak*. 5. Thus the sense of *aw* is 'bent away'; from Icel. *af*, originate with E. *of*, off; and a suffix, from the ✓ AK, to bend. See Of.

**Awl**. (E.) M. E. *awel*, *awl*, *at*, *el*. A. S. *awel*, also *el*, an awl. + Icel. *air*; G. *ash*; Skt. *dri*; lit. 'piercer.' Cf. Skt. *argya*, to pierce, causal of *ri*, to go.

**AWN**. (Scand.) M. E. *agune* (13th cent.), *avene*, *avene*. — Icel. *agn*, chaff, a husk; Icel. *avne*, chaff; Swed. *agn*, only in pl. *agnar*, husks. + Goth. *ahana*; O. H. G. *aganu*; Gk. *άγρα*, chaff. Cf. Gk. *άγρων* chaff, husk of corn, L. *arsu*, chaff; named

peckliness; the lit. sense being  
‘(✓ AK)’  
ing. (E.) In Sir T. Herbert's  
ed. 1662, p 8; the proper sense  
to be ‘a sail or tarpaulin spread  
ship's deck, to keep off the sun's  
heat from Pers. *dwan*, *dwang*,  
suspended, *dwangin*, pendulous;  
; *dwang*, a clothes-line; Rich.  
266; but rather from O. F.  
Low L. *awanna*, ‘a pent-house of  
before a shop window;’ Cot.

(E.) For *on wry*, on the twist;  
Beace, iv. 705. See *Wry*.

**Ax.** (E.) M. E. *ax*, *ex*. A. S. *ax*,  
Northumb. *acusa*, *acase*. + Icel. *ax*,  
ed. *axi*; Dan. *axe*; Goth. *akwisi*;  
G. *achse*; G. *axt*. L. *axis*, for *aria*;  
G. *axis*. Russ. *osz*. Cf. Gk. *axis*, sharp.  
K. SP.

(Gk.) XVII cent — Gk. *diava*  
(decent), worth, quality; in science,  
disposition. — Gk. *deva*, I deem worthy,  
*deva* worthy, worth, lit. ‘weighing  
there’ — Gk. *deve*, to drive; also, to  
so much as. (✓ AG.)

**axis.** (L.) L. *axis*, an axis, axle;  
Gk. *axis*; G. *achse*; A. S. *ax*, an  
axle, *afsa*, an axle, wheel, cart.  
β. to drive. See *Axlo*

(E.) M. E. *axel*, *exel*; it also  
‘shoulder.’ A S. *axel*, the shoulder,  
ax. shoulder-joint; *axel*, axis;  
and Dan. *axe*, shoulder, axle; G.  
shoulder, *achs*, axis. β. The G.  
O. H. G. *atxata*, is the dimin. of G.  
O. H. G. *atxa*. The shoulder-joint

is the axis on which the arm turns. *Axe*,  
an E. word, is dimin. of the form appearing  
in L. *axis*; see *Axis*. Der. *axis-tree*,  
where *tree* is a block of wood.

**Ay!** interj. (E.) M. E. *ay!* A natural  
interjection. ¶ The phr. *ay me* is French;  
O. F. *aymi*, alas for me! Cf. Ital. *ahimè*,  
Span. *ay di mi*, Gk. *aiou*. See *Ah*.

**Ay, Ayə, yea, yes** (E.) Spelt / in old  
edd. of Shak. It appears to be a corruption  
of yea: see *Yon*.

**Aye, adv., ever.** (Scand.) M. E. *ay*. —  
Icel. *ei*, ever. + A. S. *a*, ever, also *area*;  
Goth. *aiw*, ever, an adv. formed from *aiws*,  
an age, which is allied to L. *aevum*, Gk.  
*aios*, an age. Cf. Gk. *alel*, del ever.

**Azimuth.** (Arab.) Azimuthal circles  
are great circles on the sphere that pass  
through the zenith. Properly, azimuth is  
a pl. form, answering to Arab. *as-samt*,  
ways, or points (or quarters) of the horizon;  
from *al samt*, sing., the way, or point (or  
quarter) of the horizon. — Arab. *al*, the;  
and *samt*, a way, quarter, direction; whence  
also E. *zenith*.

**Azote, nitrogen.** (Gk.) See *Zoology*

**Azure, blue.** (F. — Arab.) M. E. *asur*,  
*azure*. — O. F. *asur*, *azure*; a corrupted  
form, standing for *lazur*, which was mis-  
taken for *l'azur*, as if the initial l indicated  
the def. article. — Low L. *lazur*; an azure  
coloured stone, also called *lapis lazuli*. —  
Arab. *lajward*, *lapis lazuli*, a blue colour.  
So called from the mines of Lajwurd, where  
the *lapis lazuli* was found (Marco Polo,  
ed. Yule).

## B.

**to blast.** (E.) In Shak.; an imita-  
tive (E.) M. E. *babeten*, to prate,  
chatter. The suffix -te is irre-  
spective, the word means ‘to keep on  
*ba, ba*’ syllables imitative of a child's  
to speak. + Du. *babbelen*; Dan.  
Icel. *babbja*; G. *bappeln*; and cf. F.

(C?) M. E. *bab*, earliest form *ba-*  
— Gerl., Irish, and Corn. *baban*,  
of *baban*, dimin. of W. mīd, a  
Welsh and Irish *māc*, a son, from Early  
Welsh *mab* (Rbys.). Or due to infantile

**Baboon.** (F. or Low L.) F. *babouin*;  
we also find M. E. *babion*, *babian*, *babewine*. — Low L. *babewynus*, a baboon (A.D.  
1295). Origin uncertain.

**Bacchanal.** (L. — Gk.) L. *Bacchanalis*,  
a worshipper of *Bacchus*, god of wine. —  
Gk. *Báxos*, *láxxos*, god of wine — Gk.  
*láxxe*, to shout, from the shouting of wor-  
shippers at the festival of *Sæchus*. Lit.  
'to cry *la*'!

**Bachelor.** (F. — L.) M. E. *bacheler*. —  
O. F. *bachelier*. — Low L. *baccalarus*, a  
holder of a small farm or estate, called in  
Low L. *baccalaria*. Remoter origin un-  
known, and much disputed. Perhaps from

Low L. *baca*, put for L. *wacca*, a cow. Not from Celtic, viz. W. *bach*, little; as has been wrongly suggested.

**Back.** (E.) M. E. *bak*. A. S. *bac* + Icel. *bak*. Der. *a-bak*, q. v.; *bac-lite*, M. E. *bakkite* P. Pl. H. ii. 80; *bac-ward*, M. E. *baw-ward* Layam. ii. 578, &c.

**Backgammon**, a game. (E.) In Butler's Hudibras, c. iii. pt. 2. The sense is 'back-game,' because the pieces, when taken, are put back. See Game.

**Bacon.** (F. - Teut.) M. E. *bacon*. - O. F. *bacon*; Low L. *baco*. - O. Du. *baken*, bacon; from *bak*, a pig. Cf. O. H. G. *facho*, M. H. G. *bache*, a fitch of bacon.

**Bad.** (E.) M. E. *badde*. Formed from A. S. *badde*, ȝ, a hermaphrodite; and allied to A. S. *bedding*, an effeminate man.

**Badge.** (Low L. - L.) M. E. *bage*; Prompt. Parv. - Low L. *bagia*, *bagia*, 'signum, insigne quoddam'; *Ucange*. - Low L. *bagia*, a gol' en ring; also a fetter (hence, probably, anything bound round the arm); also spelt *baca*, a ring, link of a chain - L. *baco*, *baca*, a berry; also, a link of a chain. (Doubtful.)

**Badger.** (F. - L.) Spelt *baggeard* in Sir T. More; a nickname for the *brack*. M. E. *badger*, *bager*, a dealer in corn, or, in a bad sense, a stealer of corn, because the animal was supposed to steal corn; so also F. *blaireau*, a balger, lit. 'corn-stealer,' from *bl*, corn. *Balger* stands for *bladger*, answering to a Low L. type *ablatatarius*\*, due to Low L. *ablatum*, corn. Cf. O. F. *blastier*, 'a merchant, or ingrosser of corn, Cot., Low L. *bladarius*; from Low L. *bladum*, short for *ablatum*, *ablatum*, corn. β. Low L. *ablatum* signifies 'carried corn, hence 'stored corn'; from L. *ablatum*, neut. of *ablatus*, carried away. - L. *ab*, away; and *latus*, put for *tatius*, borne, carried; from *TAL*, to lift. ¶ But Dr. Murray shows that *badger* = animal with a *badge* or stripe.

**Badinage**, jesting talk. (F. - Prov. - L.) F. *badinage* - F. *badiner*, to jest. - F. *bardin*, any, jesting. - Prov. *bader* (= F. *bayer*), lit. to gape; hence, to be silly. - Late L. *badar*, to gape; prob. of imitative origin, from *ba*, expressive of opening the mouth. Cf. Babble.

**Baffle**, to foil, disgrace. (Scand.) A Scotch word, as explained in Hall's Chron. Hen VIII. an 5. 'To baffle' is 'a great reproach among the Scottes'; it means to disgrace, vilify. Lowland Sc. *bauchle*, or *surge*; cf. Icel. *beiga*, to inflate;

(XV cent. *bachle*), to vilify - Lowland *bauch*, *baunch*, *baach* (with guttural *gh*), insufficient, dull (and of tools), poor, tired, jaded, without animation (mission). - Icel. *taug*, awkward, cl. *taig*, uneasy, *taigr*, surfe; whence Icel. *ta* to hinder, oppress. Prob. confused F. *baffler*, to mock.

**Bag.** (E.) Put for *bulg*. M. E. O. Northumbrian *bulig*, *bulg*, Luke, 35. + Goth. *bulg*, a wine-skin; G. *bul* skin; Icel. *bulgr*, a skin, a bag. So Gael. *bulg*, *bulc*, also *bag*, a leathern L. t. 'that which swells out.' (Te BALG.) See Bulge.

**bagatelle**, a trifle, a game. (F. - It. Teut.) F. *bagatelle*, a trifle. - Ital. *bag*, a trifle, dimin. of Parmesan *bagna*, a property; from Lombard *bagi*, a wine of Teut. origin; see Bag, baggage.

**baggage** (1), luggage. (F. - C.) *bagage*, *bagage*. - O. F. *bagage*, a colle of bundles. - O. F. *baguer*, a bundle, Celtic origin; Bret. *bauch*, a bunch, batch, a burden; Gael. *bag*, *balg*, a w. see Bag.

**baggage** (2), a worthless woman. (C.) Corrupted from O. F. *bagaine*, 'a gage, quean,' Cot. Cf. Ital. *bagaz*, worthless woman. β. Perhaps cf. camp-follower, baggage woman, from *baguer*, a handle, see Baggage (1). Murray makes it the same as *Boggan* in a depraved sense.

**bellows.** (E.) M. E. *beli*, *bely*, a bag, but used in the special sense 'bellows.' *Bellows* is the pl. of M. E. *belo*, a bag, also another form of *bely*. *bely* is another form of *bag*. Cf. G. *balig*, a 'blow bag,' a pair of bellows.

**belly.** (E.) M. E. *bely*. A. S. best form *balig*, lit. a bag + Du. *belly*; Swed. *balg*, belly, bellows; *bulig*, husk, belly; Gael. *balg*, bag, *balig*.

**bilge.** (Scand.) Properly the平坦 part (belly) of a ship or cask, the verb to *bilge*, lit. to fill one's belly to begin to leak, as a ship. - Dan. *bilge*, Swed. dial. *balga*, to fill one's belly. Also written *bulge*.

**bilgo-water.** (Scand. and E.) which enters a ship when lying a *bilge*, or by her leaking there.

**billow**, a wave. (Scand.) Icel. a *billow*; Swed. *bilja*; Dan. *bilje*; H. G. *bulje*, a billow, a big. Lit. 'a

(2), a kind of fur. (F. - C.) lamb skin with the wool dressed off; orig. simply 'skin.' - F. *bourse*, great pouch. - Lat. *bulga*, a little bag. Cf. L. fish origin. - Gael. *bolg*, eng. eng. a skin; see Bag. *bout*, a leather bag. (F. - C.) F. *bougnat* of F. *bouge*; see budge above. *bouscouter*, as verb, to secure. (F. O. F. *bouscouter*, a law term, to secure, in custody. - L. *baudilare*, to carry about, to take charge of a child. - L. a *pater*, carrier. Cf. also O. F. *administratorem*, from L. *administrator*; our phr. 'to be bailiff' (F. - L.) M. E. *bailif*. - O. F. *Cot.*; cf. Low L. *bailiuus*. - O. F. to keep in custody.

*boule*. (F. - L.; and E.) From *boule*, short for *boulef* (above); and *lire*, A. S. *wice* or *wice*, an office, hence, 'office of a bailiff.' (3), a bucket. See Bale (3). *bout* (F. - L.?) O. F. *bout*, in the sense of palisade or barrier of palm or sticks. Perhaps from *bout*, a stick. (Very doubtful.) a child (E.) See Bear (1). to test. (Scand.) See Bite. (F. - L.) See Bay (1).

(E.) M. E. *baken*, A. S. *bacan*, pp. *bacen*. + Icel. *bakken*; Icel. *bakr*; Dan. *bage*; G. *bucken*; *brennen*, to roast. (✓ BHAG.)

(f.) A batch is as much as is taken; hence, a quantity. M. E. *baking*; from *baken*, to bake. *bane*. (F. - L.) M. E. *balance*. - F. *la bâche*, pair of weights or scales. Cot. Cf. Ital. *bilancia* - L. *bala*, *acc. al bâncu*, having two scales, for *ter*, double, twice; and *lanc*, latter, scale of a balance.

Any Ital.-Tent.) See Balk (1). (C.) M. E. *balled*; the orig. meaning, white, 'as in bald-faced ring with a white streak on its head and lish *bal*, *ball*, a spot, visible (properly a white spot or *blet* *bal*, a white streak on an animal; W. *bal*, whiteness in a horse's eye). Cf. Gk. *gámos*, white, *phalakros*, bald. (✓ BHAG.)

*balduin*, poor stuff (Scand.) It means poor or weak drink. - Dan. *balde*, *clæste*; and *dæste*, to slap, hence it appears (like *slap-dash*) to

have meant a confused noise; secondarily a hedge-podge (Halliwell); and generally, any mixture. See Bellow and Dash.

*Baldrie*. (F. - O. H. G.) See Belt.

*Bale* (1), a package; see Ball (2).

*Bale* (2), evil. L. M. E. *bale*. A. S. *beatu*, evil. + Icel. *bol*, misfortune; Goth. *baius\**, in *baixa-weser*, wickedness; O. H. G. *balo*, destruction. Der. *baleful*.

*Bale* (3), to empty water out of a ship. (Du.?) XVI cent. It means to empty a ship by means of *bails*, i.e. buckets. Perhaps Dutch; cf. O. Du. *baille*, a tub (Hexham), Du. *balje*, a tub, *balten*, to bale out. Cf. Swed. *balja*, Dan. *balje*, G. *balje*, a tub. We find also F. *baille*, a tub, which Littré derives from Bret. *bal*, a pail, though referred by Diez to a dimin. form from Du. *bak*, O. Du. *bact*, a trough. (Doubtful.)

*Balk* (1), a beam, ridge of land. (E.) M. E. *baike*. A. S. *balea*, a heap; which explains *balked* - laid in heaps, i. Ilen. IV, i. t. 61. + O. Sax. *balca*, a beam; Du. *balk*, a beam, bar; Icel. *balki*, *balkr*, a balk, partition; Swed. *balck*, a beam, partition; Dan. *byelke*, a beam; G. *balken*. (Eng. a ridge made by the plough. (✓ BHAK.) See Bore (1), Bar.

*balcony*. (Ital.-Tent.) Ital. *balcone*, *palcone*, orig. a stage. - O. H. G. *palcho*, a scaffold; cognate with O. Sax. *balko*, a beam (above).

*balk* (2), *baulk*, to hinder. (E.) M. E. *balken*. To put a *balk* or *bar* in a man's way.

*bulk* (3), the stall of a shop. (Scand.) In Sh. - Icel. *balkr*, a beam; also, a partition (pronounced with *d* like *ow* in cow); see Balk, above. Der. *bulk-head*, a partition.

*Ball* (1), a dance. (F. - Low L.) F. *bal*. - Low L. *ballare*, to dance. + Gk. *βαλλισθειν*, to dance.

*ballad*. (F. - Prov. - Low L.) M. E. *balade*. - O. F. *balade*; F. *ballade*. - Prov. *ballada*, a song for dancing to. - Low L. *ballare*, to dance.

*ballet*. (F. - Low L.) F. *ballet*, dimin. of *bal*, a dance.

*Ball* (2), a spherical body. (F. - O. H. G.) M. E. *balle* - F. *balles*. - M. H. G. *baile*, O. H. G. *palla*, a ball, sphere. + Icel. *boldr*, *bale* (1), a package. (F. - O. H. G.) M. E. *bale*. - F. *bale*, a ball, also a pack, as of merchandise; Cot. The same as F. *balle*, a ball; hence, a round package.

*balloon*, a large ball. (F. - O. H. G.) Formerly *baloon*, a ball used in a game

like football. — O. F. *balon*, ‘a little ball, or pack; a football or balloon.’ Cot. Mod. F. *ballon*; Span. *balon*; Ital. *pal-lone*; augmentative form of F. *balle*, &c., a ball.

**ballot.** (F. — O. H. G.) F. *balloter*, to choose lots. — F. *ballotte*, a little ball used for voting; dimin. of F. *balle*, a ball. And see **Bole**, **Bowl**, **Bolt**, **Bolster**, **Boil** (2), **Bolled** (under **Bulge**).

**Ballad;** see **Ball** (1).

**Ballast.** (Du.) See **Lade** (1).

**Ballet.** (F. — Low L.) See **Ball** (1).

**Balloon**, **Ballot**; see **Ball** (2).

**Balm.** (F. — L. — Gk.) A modified spelling; M. E. *baume*. — O. F. *bausme*. — L. *balsamum*. — Gk. βάλσαμον, fragrant resin of the βάλσαμος, or balsam-tree. Prob. Semitic; cf. Heb. *bisim*, balsam.

**balsam.** (L. — Gk.) L. *balsamum*; as above.

**Baluster,** a rail of a stair-case, small column. (F. — Ital. — L. — Gk.) F. *balustre*; *balustres*, ‘ballisters, little, round, and short pillars, ranked on the outsides of cloisters, terraces,’ &c.; Cot. — Ital. *balaustro*, a baluster; so called from a fancied resemblance to the flower of the wild pomegranate. — Ital. *balaustro*, *balaustra*, the flower of the pomegranate. — L. *balaustrum*. — Gk. βαλαύσιον, the flower of the wild pomegranate. Cf. Gk. βάλανος, an acorn. Der. *balustra-ade*, F. *balustrade*, from Ital. *balustrata*, furnished with balusters.

**banisters;** corruption of **balusters** or **ballisters**.

**Bamboo.** (Malay.) XVII cent. Malay *bambu*, the same.

**Bamboozle**, to cajole. (Unknown.)

**Ban,** a proclamation. (E.) Chiefly in the pl. *banus* (of marriage). M. E. *ban*. A. S. *gebann*, a proclamation (the prefix *ge-* making no difference). Cf. A. S. *ðban-nan*, to summon, order out. + Du. *ban*, excommunication; *bannen*, to exile; Icel. and Swed. *bann*, Dan. *band*, O. H. G. *ban*, a ban; Icel. and Swed. *banna*, to chide, Dan. *bande*, to curse. Cf. L. *fama*, a rumour. (✓ BHA.)

**abandon.** (F. — Low L. — O. H. G.) M. E. *abansouse*, verb. — F. *abandonner*. — F. *à bandon*, at liberty (Brachet). — L. *ad*, at; Low. L. *bandum*, also *baunum*, an order, decree, from O. H. G. *ban*, *pau*, a summons, *ban* (above). Der. *abandon-ment*.

**bandit.** (Ital. — O. H. G.) In Sh. —

Ital. *bandito*, outlawed, pp. of *bandire*, to proscribe. — Low L. *banuire*, to proclaim. — O. H. G. *bannan*, to summon; from O. H. G. *ban*, cognate with E. *ban*.

**banish.** (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *banishen*. — O. F. *banis-*, stem. of pres. part. of *banir*, *bannir*, to proscribe. — Low L. *tan-nire*; as above.

**banns.** (E.) Merely the pl. of *ban*. **contraband.** (Ital. — Teut.) Ital. *con-trabbando*, prohibited goods. — Ital. *contra* (= L. *contra*), against; *bando*, a ban, from Low L. *bannum*, a word of Teut. origin.

**Banana,** the plantain-tree. (Span.) Span. *banana*, fruit of the *banana*; prob. of W. Indian origin.

**Band** (1), **Bond.** (E.) See **Bind**.

**Band** (2), a company of men; see **Bind**.

**Bandit**, a robber; see **Band**.

**Bandog, Bandy, Bandy-legged;** see **Bind**.

**Bane,** harm. (E.) M. E. *bane*. A. S. *bana*, a murderer, bane. + Icel. *banis*; Dan. and Swed. *bane*, death; Goth. *banja*, a wound; Gk. φόβος, murder, φορία, a murderer. (✓ RHAN.) Der. *bane-ful*.

**Bang** (1), to beat (Scand.). In Sh. Dan. *banke*, to beat; O. Swed. *bdng*, Icel. *bang*, a hammering. Cf. Skt. *bhan*, to break.

**bungle,** to mend clumsily. (Scand.) Swed. dial. *bangla*, to work ineffectually, from Swed. dial. *bunka*, *bonka*, or *banka*, to strike; see **Bang** (1).

**Bang** (2), a narcotic drug. (Pers.) Pers. *bang*. Cf. Skt. *bhangi*, hemp; the drug being made from the wild hemp.

**Banish.** (F. — O. H. G.) See **Ban**.

**Banisters,** corruption of **Balusters**.

**Bank** (1), a mound of earth. (E.) M. E. *banke*, *bonche* (Layamon, 13185). A. S. *banca* (unauthorised). + O. Du. *bank*, a bench; Icel. *bakki* (for *banki*), a bank; O. H. G. *panch*, a bank, a bench. Doublet, *bench*.

**bank** (2), for money. (F. — Teut.) F. *banque*, a money-changer's table or bench. — O. Du. *bank*, M. H. G. *banc*, a bench, table.

**bankrupt** (F. — Ital. — Teut. and L.) Modified from F. *banqueroute*, bankrupt, by a knowledge of the relation of the word to L. *ruptus*, broken. — Ital. *banca rotta*, a broken bench, because the money-changer's bench is said to have broken on his fall. — M. H. G. *banc*, a bench, and L. *ruptus*, *sem. of ruptus*, pp. of *rumpere*, to break.

**banquet.** (F. — Teut.) F. *banquet*, a

a small bench or table; dimin. — M. H. G. *hane*, a bench, table. — F. (F.) M. E. *benche*. — A. S. *benc*, *benc*, a *benc*, table, bank for sword and Dan. *bank*; G. *bank*.

*Banneret*: see *Bind*.

*beck*, a cake. (C.) Gael. *bonnach*, a

pl. of *ban*, q. v.

*beet* (F. — Trut.) See *Bank*.

*beam* (Java) A fowl from *Bantam*,

or, raillery. (Unknown.)

*being*, an infant. (E.) Prob. for

one wrapped in swaddling bands; also dimin. suffix -ing. See *Bind*.

*bean*, a tree. (Skt.) An English,

native name for the tree. So called

as used as a market-place for mer-

chants 'banyans,' as we termed them:

T. Herbert, Travels, ed. 1665, pp.

— Sri lant, a merchant.

*beb* a tree. (African.) The native

name of Senegal.

*Baptize* (F. — L. — Gk.) For-

mer. M. E. *baptisen* — O. F. *bap-*

L. *baptizare* — Gk. *baptisan*; from

to dip. Der. *baptiss*, Gk. *Bap-*

-s zipper; *baptism*, Gk. *Baptisma*, a

*baptist* (Gk.) One who baptizes. Coined from Gk. *dip*, again; and

a nail. (F. — C.) M. E. *barre*. —

*barre* — Bret. *barren*, a bar; *bar*, of a tree. W. *bar*, Gael and Irish *bar*. (Origin of F. *bar*, *bardeau*).

*barca* (F. — Ital. — C.) F. *baraque*.

— *barca*, a tent for soldiers. (Of

origin, Bret. *bar*, a branch of a

Gael. *bar*, a spike, *barrauch*, top-

of-tree, *barrahad*, a hut or

Cf. Low L. *barra*, palisades.

— F. — C. M. E. *barel*. — O. F.

F. *barrel*. — F. *barre*, a bar; from

yes of IL. β. That the word is of

origin, is shown by W. *baril*, Gael.

In Manx, *Manx barrel*, a barrel;

*bar*, etc., a bar. And see below.

*barado* (F. — Span. — C.) F. *barri-*

Span. *barriada*, a barricade, lit.

one with barrels full of earth. —

*barre*, a barrel. — Span. *barra*, a

barrel.

*bar*. F. — C. M. E. *barrete* — F.

— F. *tanner*, to bar up. — F. *barre*,

*barrister*. (Low L. — C.) A barbarous word; formed with suffix -ister (= Low L. -*starius*) from the sb. *bar*. Spelman gives the Low L. form as *barrasterius*.

*debar*. (L. and C.) Coined from L. *de*, from; and *bar*.

*embargo*. (Span. — C.) Span. *embargo*, an arrest, a stoppage of ships, lit. a putting a bar in the way. Formed with prefix *em*. (= Lat. *in*) from Span. *barra*, a bar.

*embarrass*. (F. — C.) F. *embarrasser*, to perplex; lit. to hinder, put a bar in one's way. — F. *em*. (= L. *in*) and a stem *barras*, due to *barre*, a bar. β The stem *barras* can be accounted for by the Prov. *barras*, a bar, Span. *barras*, a prison, both used as singular, though really the pl. forms of Prov. and Span. *barra*, a bar. The word is Southern F.

*Barb* (1), hook on an arrow. (F. — L.) F. *barbe*. — L. *barba*, a beard. Hence O. F. *flesche barbelle*, 'a bearded or barbed arrow.' Cot.

*barbel*, a fish. (F. — L.) M. E. *barbyle*. — O. F. *barbel*, F. *barbeau*. — L. *barbellus*, dimin. of *barbus*, a barbel. — L. *barba*, a beard. ¶ Named from four beard-like appendages near the mouth.

*barber*. (F. — L.) M. E. *barbour*. — O. F. *barbier*, a barber. — F. *barbe*, a beard; as above. See *Board*.

*burbot*, a fish. (F. — L.) F. *barbote*, a burbot; named from its small beards on the nose and chin. — F. *barbe*, a beard.

*Barb* (2), a horse. (F. — Barbary.) F. *barbe*, a Barbary horse; named from the country.

*Barbarous*. (L. — Gk.) L. *barbarus*. — Gk. *θάρπαλος*, foreign, lit. stammering; a name given by Greeks to express the strange sound of foreign languages. Cf. L. *babus*, stammering.

*Barbed*, as applied to horses; see *Board*.

*Barbel*, *Barber*: see *Barb* (1).

*Barberry*, *Barberry*, a shrub. (F. — Arab.) F. *bisteris*; Cot. — Arab. *barbaris*, the barberry-tree. ¶ The spelling should be *barberry* or *barbary*; no connection with *berry*.

*Barbican*. (F. — Arab.?) M. E. *barbican*. — F. *barbican*, a barbican or outwork of a castle; also, a loop-hole; also, an outlet for water. Perhaps from Arab. *barbakh*, an aqueduct, a sewer (Devic).

*Bard*. (C.) W. *bardd*, Irish and Gael. *bard*, a poet.

**Bare.** (E.) M. E. *bar*. A. S. *ber*. + Icel. *berr*; G. *bar*; Lith. *basas*, *bosus*, bare-footed.

**Bargain.** (F. — Low L.) M. E. *bargayn*, sb. — O. F. *bargaigner*, *barginer*, to chaffer. — Low L. *barcianare*, to change about. Supposed to be from Low L. *barca*, a bark or ship for merchandise; see **Bark** (1).

**Barge;** see **Bark** (1).

**Bark** (1), **Barque.** (F. — Low L. — Gk. — Egypt.) **Bark** is an E. spelling of F. *barque*, a little ship — Low L. *barca*, a sort of ship; shorter form of *barica*\*, dimin. of *baris*, a sort of boat (Propertius). — Gk. *βάρης*, a row-boat. Of Egyptian origin; Coptic *bari*, a boat.

**bargo.** (F. — Low L. — Gk. — Egypt.) M. E. *barge*. — F. *barge*. — Low L. *barica*\*, dimin. of *baris*; as above.

**debarke.** (F. — Low L.) F. *débarquer*, formerly *desbarquer*, to land from a ship — O. F. *des-* (L. *dis-*), away; and F. *barque*. So also *embark* (F. *em-barquer*); whence *dis-embark*.

**Bark** (2), the rind of a tree. (Scand.) M. E. *barke*. — Swed. *bark*; Dan. *bark*; Icel. *borkr*.

**Bark** (3), to yelp as a dog. (E.) M. E. *berken*. — A. S. *berian*, *bercian*, to bark. Perhaps allied to *break*, to make a cracking noise; cf. L. *fragor*, a crash.

**Barley.** (E.) M. E. *barli*. — A. S. *barlie*. — A. S. *bere*, barley (Low Sc. *bear*); and *-lie*, put for *H.*, like. Cf. also Goth. *barizeins*, made of barley; L. *far*, corn. See **Farina**, **Leek**, **Gario**.

**barn.** (E.) M. E. *berne*. A. S. *bern*, contr. form of *ber-ern* (Luke, iii. 17). — A. S. *berne*, barley; and *ern*, a place for storing, corner.

**barton**, a court-yard, manor. (E.) O. Northumb. *berc-tun* (Matt. iii. 12). — A. S. *berne*, barley; and *tun*, an enclosure; see **Town**.

**Barm** (1), yeast. (E.) M. E. *berme*. A. S. *berma*. + Du. *berm*; Swed. *bärma*; G. *bärmie*. Allied to **Ferment** and **Brew**.

**Barm** (2), the lap. (L.) See **Bear** (1). **Barn.** (E.) See **Barley**.

**Barnacle** (1), a kind of goose. (Low L. — C.?) Dimin. from F. *bernaque* (Cot.), Low L. *bernuaca*. ‘*Bernaca*, aues aueis palustribus similes.’ Ducange. Used by Giraldus Cambrensis, and presumably of Celtic origin. (See Max Müller, Lectures, and Series.)

**Barnacle** (2), a sort of shell-fish. (C.?)

## BARTER.

**or L. — Gk.**) Prob. a dimin. from Iris *berneach*, a limpet; Gael. *lairneach*. V. *brenig*, Bret. *brennik*, *brinnik*, a large Corn. *brennic*, limpets, derived by K. Williams from *bera*, the breast, which the limpet resembles in form. **B.** Other: it is a dimin. of L. *ferna*, a shell in *fernacula* being changed into *bernum* (Max Müller, Lectures, ii. 584). L. *per* also means a ham, thigh-bone — Gk. *σπαρτός* a ham.

**Barnacles**, spectacles, orig. irons put on the noses of horses to keep them quiet (C.?) The sense of ‘spectacles’ is lost and due to a jesting allusion. M. L. *bernak*, dimin. *bernakill*. ‘*Bernak* for horse *bernakill*, Chatius’ (i.e. L. *camus*); Prempy Party I suspect *bernak* (for *bernakill*) = the same word as *brank* or *branks*:

**Branks.** The sense is just the same. We find *bernae* in O. F. (in an Eng. MS. Wright's Vocab. i. 100, l. 3). **Barometer**, for measuring the weight of the air. (Gk.) Gk. *βαρός*, for *βαρός*, weight and *μέτρον*, a measure; see **Metro**.

**Baron,** a title. (F. — O. H. G.) M. L. *baron*. — F. *baron*; older form *ber* (*þer bar*), the suffix *-on* only marking the 2d case (Dier). — O. H. G. *bar*, a man, postmaster (cf. G. *frucht-bar*, fruit-bearing). Perhaps from O. H. G. *beran*, to bear; **Bear** (1). ¶ Uncertain.

**Barouche**, a carriage. (G. — Ital. — L. — G. *barutsche*. — Ital. *baracca*, *baracca* chariot, orig. a two-wheeled car — L. *baro*, *barotus*, two-wheeled. — L. *bi-*, double, *rotis*, a wheel.

**Barracks.** (F. — Ital. — C.) See **Bar**.

**Barrel.** (F. — C.) See **Bar**.

**Barren.** (F.) M. E. *barren*. — G. F. *barne*; F. *brehaigne*, sterile. Of unknown origin.

**Barricade, Barrier, Barrister:** Bar.

**Barrow** (1), a burial-mound. (E.) Borough.

**Barrow** (2), a wheel-barrow. (E.) Bear (1).

**Barter,** to traffic. (F.) M. E. *barter* — O. F. *barater*, *barater*, ‘to cheat, beg, also to barter;’ Cot. O. F. *barat*, ‘trading, also a barter;’ Cot. **B.** Of unknown origin; Diet suggests Gk. *σπαρτός*, v. *σπείρειν*, to transact business; but rather C. (Latré). Cf. Bret. *barad*, treachery, W. *braeth*, W. *braed*, treachery, Gael. *brauth*, vantage by unfair means; Irish *braos*

*bartig*, thievish, roguish; *W. bradu*, *bradu*. — E.) See Barley.  
*baron*, = chesotriy. (Gk.) Named from weight — Gk. *βαρύντς*, weight, — i.e., heavy. See Grave (1).  
*baron*. (Ital. — Gk.) Better *bari-* nical term for a deep voice — *vocum*, a bassoon; — Gk. *βαρύς*, deep, and *νόησις*, a tone; see Tone.  
*baron*. (F. — L.) *F. basalte*. — L. *bas-* a kind of marble in Ethiopia (an word (l'iny).  
*baron*, low. (F. — L.) M. E. *bass*, *bas*, m., *base*, fem. — Low L. *bas-*; the same word as L. *Bassus*, name, which seems to have meant 'fat' rather than merely 'low.'  
*baron*, F. — L.) *F. abbatiser, abbaitser*; Low L. *abatere*, to lower. — L. *ad*, *in* Low L. *suscare*, to lower, from *sumere*. *Baro* *ascensio*, movement, lowest floor, of a building.  
*baro*. — L.) Appears in F. as *soubasse-* or basement of a building; formed by *under* and *ascensio*, borrowed from *ascendere*, lit. an absement, — *ascere*, to lower. — Ital. *basso*, low. — *ascere*.  
*baro*, lowest part in music. (F. — L.) *sem et lau*, low. Cf. Ital. *basso*.  
*relief*. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *basso-* *relievo*. See under Levity.  
*basoon*, a bass instrument. (F. — Ital.) *F. basson* — Ital. *baritono*, a bassoon. *bass*, bass (also *v.*).  
*base* (L. and F. — L.) Formed by prefixing L. *de*, down.  
*base*, a foundation. (F. — L. — Gk.) *base*. — F. *base* — L. *basis* — Gk. *βάσις*, a pedestal, base — Gk. base *βα-*, in *βαῖνειν*, to go. (✓ GA.)  
*base*. — (L. — Oks.) L. *ānis*, as above.  
*base*. (F. — Ital. — L.) See *bast*.  
*bast*, *Bastet*: see Basin.  
*bast*. (F. and F.) Put for *abash* full of *bast*. Prob. by confusion with *abuse*.  
*bast*, a plant. (F. — L. — Gk.) Short for F. *basille*, 'herb basilis'; Cot. — *basille*, nest of *basille*, royal — *royal* — Gk. *βασιλεὺς*, a king.  
*bast*, a large hall (L. — Gk.) L. *ānum* et *ānus*, royal.  
*bast*, a *tail* of serpent. (Gk.) Gk. *βάσις*, lit. royal; also a lizard or ser-

pent, named from a spot on the head like a crown. — Gk. *βασιλεὺς*, a king.

*Basin*. (F. — C.) M. E. *basin*, *basin*. — O. F. *baçin*; F. *basin*. — Gael. *bac*, a hollow; W. *bach*, a hook; Bret. *bac*, *bag*, a shallow boat.

*basenet*, *basinet*, a light helmet. (F. — C.) In Spenser — O. F. *basinet*, dimin. of *baçin*; from its shape.

*Basis*. (L. — Gk.) See *Baso* (2).

*Bask*. (Scand.) M. E. *baske*, to bathe oneself, Palsgrave; and cf. *bathe* hire, to bask herself, Ch. C. T. Nonnes Prestes Tale, 446. — Icel. *baða sik*, to bathe oneself; cf. Icel. *baðast* (for *baðask*), to bathe oneself. Cf. also Swed. dial. *at hava sig i solen*, to bask in the sun, *badfisk*, fishes basking in the sun. See *Bath*. ¶ Formed like *Busk*.

*Basket*. (C.) M. E. *basket*. — W. *baegid*; Corn. *based*; Irish *bascoid*; Gael. *basaid*, a basket. Perhaps from W. *baeg*, a plaiting. *Bass* (1), in music. See *Base* (1).

*Bass* (2), *Barse*, *Brasse*, a fish. (E.) M. E. *barse*, *bace* (with loss of *r*). A. S. *biers*, a perch. + Du. *baars*; G. *bars*, *barsch*, a perch.

*bream*, a fish. (F. — Teut.) M. E. *bream*. — O. F. *bresme* (F. *brème*). — M. H. G. *brachsem* (G. *brachsen*); O. H. G. *prahicoma*; extended form of G. *bars*.

*Bassoon*. (F. — Ital. — L.) See *Base* (1).

*Bast*. (E.) M. E. *bast*; *bast-tre*, a lime-tree. A. S. *bast*, a lime-tree; whence bast is made. + Icel., Swed., Dan., G. *bast*. Perhaps allied to *Bind*.

*basto* (3), to sew slightly. (F. — M. H. G.) M. E. *basten*. — O. F. *bastir*, F. *bastir*, to sew slightly, a tailor's term — M. H. G. *basten*, to bind; orig. to tie with bast. — G. *bast*, *bast*.

*Bastard*, an illegitimate child. (F.) M. E. *bastard*, applied to Will. I. — O. F. *bastard*, the same as *filz de bast*, lit. 'the son of a pack saddle,' not of a bed. [The expression *a bast ibore*, illegitimate, occurs in Keb. of Glouce. p. 516. — O. F. *bast*, a pack-saddle (F. *bit*); with suffix *-ard*, from O. H. G. *hart*, hard, first used as a suffix in proper names and then generally.]

*Baste* (1), to beat. (Scand.) Icel. *þeyta*, to beat; Swed. *basta*, to thump. Cf. O. Swed. *basta*, to strike.

*Baste* (2), to pour fat over meat. (Unknown.) In Sh. 'To baste, limate'; Levin. ed. 1570.

*Baste* (3), to sew slightly. See *Bast*.

**Bastile**, a fortress. (F.) O. F. *bastille*, a building. — O. F. *bastir* (F. *bdtir*), to build. Origin uncertain; perhaps allied to **Baton**.

**bastion**. (F. — Ital.) F. *bastion*. — Ital. *bastione*, part of a fortification. — Ital. *bastire*, to build; allied to O. F. *bastir*. And see **Battlement**.

**Bastinado** (Span.) See **Baton**.

**Bastion**. (F. — Ital.) See **Bastile**.

**Bat** (1), a cudgel. (E.) M. E. *batte*. — A. S. *batt* (Eng. Studien, xi. 65). Cf. Irish *bata*, *bat*, a staff. Der. *bat-let*, with double dinning suffix -*let*.

**Bat** (2), a winged mammal. (Scand.) Corrupted from M. E. *bakke*. — Dan. *bakke*, now only in comp. *aften-bakke*, evening-bat. And *bakke* is for *blakke*; Icel. *þr-blaka*, a 'leather-slapper,' a bat. — Icel. *blaka*, to flutter, flap the wings.

**Batch**. (E.) See **Bake**.

**Bate** (1), to diminish. (F. — L.) Short for *abate*, by loss of a; see **Batter** (1).

**Bate** (2), strife. (F. — L.) M. E. *bate*; a clipt form of **Debate**, in the sense of strife. ¶ So also *fence* for *defence*.

**Bath**. (E.) M. E. *baf*. A. S. *bað*. + Icel. *bað*; O. H. G. *bad*, *bad*; O. Swed. *bad*. The orig. sense was a place of warmth; cf. O. H. G. *bahan* (G. *bauen*), L. *scouere*, to warm, foment. Allied to **Foment** and **Bake**.

**bathe**. (E.) A. S. *baðian*, to bathe. — A. S. *bað*, a bath. And see **Bask**.

**Bathos**. (Gk.) Lit. depth, sinking. — Gk. *bathos*, depth; cf. *habēs*, deep. (✓ GABRI.)

**Baton**, **Batoon**, a cudgel. (F.) F. *biton*, O. F. *baston*. — Low L. *bastonem*, acc. of *basto*, a cudgel. Origin doubtful; connected by Dier with Gk. *bastugur*, to support.

**bastinado**. (Span.) From Span. *bastonada*, a beating. — Span. *baston*, a stick = Low L. *bastonem* (above).

**batten** (2), a wooden rod. (F.) To *batten down* is to fasten with battens. *Batten* is merely another spelling of **Baton**.

**Battalion**. (F. — Ital.) See **Batter** (1). **Batten** (1), to grow fat, fatten. (Scand.) See **Better**.

**Batten** (2); see under **Baton**.

**Batter** (1), to beat. (F. — L.) M. E. *batten* — F. *battre* — L. *battere*, popular form of *batiere*, to beat.

**abate**. (F. — L.) M. E. *abaten*. — O. F. *abatre*. — Low L. *abbattere*, to beat from or down — L. *ab*, from; and *bater*, for *batiere*, to beat. ¶ Hence *bate*, to beat down; by loss of a

**battalion**. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *bataillon* — Ital. *battaglione*, a battalion. — Ital. *battaglia*, a battle; see **battle** below.

**batter** (1), a compound of eggs, flour, and milk. (F. — L.) M. E. *bateour*. — (1) F. *bature*, a beating. — F. *battre*, to beat (above). So called because beaten up.

**battery**. (F. — L.) F. *baterie*, *batterie*. — beating, battery; — Cot. — F. *battre*, to beat.

**battle**. (F. — L.) M. E. *bataille*, *batais* — O. F. *bataille*, (1) a fight, (2) a battalion. — Low L. *bataisia*, a fight. — L. *battre*, for *batiere*, to beat.

**battledoors**. (Prov. — L.) M. E. *batyldoure*, *Prompt. Parv.* — Prov. *batedor*, Span. *batedor*, a washing-beetle, which was also at first the sense of the E. word. [The corruption to *battledoors* was due to confusion with *battle*, a small bat.] — Prov. *batre*, Span. *batar*, the same as F. *battre*, to beat; with suffix -*dor*, which in Prov. and Span. = L. suffix -*tor*, acc. form from nom. -*tor*, expressing the agent.

**combat**. (F. — L.) Orig. a verb — F. *combattre*, O. F. *combatre*, to fight with — F. *com-* (= L. *com-*), with; and F. *battre*, O. F. *batre*, to fight. — Der. *combat-ant* (F. *pres. pt.*).

**debate**. (F. — L.) M. E. *debation*. — O. F. *debatre*, to debate, argue. — L. *de-*, down: *bater*, to beat (above).

**rebate**, to blunt a sword's edge. (F. — L.) O. F. *rebatte*, to beat back again — F. *re-* (L. *re-*), back; O. F. *batre*, F. *battre*, to beat; see **Batter** (1) above.

**Battlement**. (F.) M. E. *bazlement*, *battlement*. No doubt equivalent to the O. F. *bastillement*, from O. F. *bastiller* to fortify, derivative of O. F. *bastir*, to build. See **Bastile**.

**embattle** (1), to furnish with battlements. (F.) M. E. *embattelen*. — O. F. *em-* (= L. *im-*, for *in-*, prefix); and O. F. *batteler*, to fortify; as above.

**Bauble** (1), a fool's mace. (C. ?; with E. suffix) Different from **Bauble** (2). M. E. *babyl*, *bable*, *babel* (Gower, C. A. i. 114). Named from its swinging motion; cf. M. E. *bablen*, to swing about, as it for *babble*. L. *babbule*\*, to keep bobbing, frequent of L. *babba*. See **Bab**.

**Bauble** (2), a plaything. (F. — Ital.) Corr. from F. *babiole*, a child's toy. — It. *babbola*, a toy. — Ital. *babbola*, a simpleton. — Cf. Low L. *babular*, a simpleton. Fr. = uttering of indistinct sounds. Cf. Gk. *sa* (*tar*), to chatter; see **Bubble**, **Barbarian**.

The corruption of F. *babiole* was due to confusion with *Bauble* (1).

**Bawd**, a lewd person (F. — G.) See *Bawl*.

**Bawl** (Scand.) Icel. *bauila*, to low as a bull; Swed. *Atla*, to roar; see *Bull*, *Howl*.

**Bay** (1), redish brown. (F. — L.) M. E.

— L. *badius*, bay-coloured.

**Bayzo**, coarse woollen stuff. (F. — L.)

From *bayer*, pl. of F. *baye*, 'the bay' called *bayes*; Cot. — O. F. *bai*, bay-

on, as above. From the orig. colour.

Span. *baya*, bay, bayeta, baize, &c.

**Bayard** (F. — L.) A bay horse; from a bay. The suffix *-ard* is Teutonic.

**Bay** (2), a kind of laurel; properly, a bay-tree. (F. — L.) M. E. *bay*, a berry.

*bay*, a berry. — L. *bacca*, a berry.

**Bay** (3), inlet of the sea. (F. — L.) F.

— L. *inclusus*; O. F. *bace*, a gap. — Low L.

— L. *casus*, gap, of *patere*, to gape.

**bay-window**, a window in a recess,

or *bay*, opening, came to mean any

recess in a building.

**Bay** (4), to bark as a dog. (F. — L.) For

M. E. *bayen*. — O. F. *abbayer*; Cot.

L. *audire*, at; and *babbari*, to yelp. Cf.

an owl.

**bay** (5), in phr. *at bay*. (F. — L.) F.

— F. *aux arbres*; *être aux arbres*, to

be at bay, lit. 'to be at the baying of the

dog.' Lit. of F. *aboyer*, the bark of a dog;

wh. ab. from F. *aboyer*, O. F. *abbayer*, to

bark.

**Bay-window**; from Bay (3) and Window.

**Bayonet** (F.) XVII cent. F. *baïonnette*,

i.e., bayonet, a lance; Cot. Named after *Bayonne* (France), where first made.

**Bazar** (Pers.) Pers. *bazar*, a market.

**Bælliðum**, (Icel.) A precious substance.

Icel. *bællið*, *bælliðum*.

**Bæ**, prefix. (E.) A. S. *be*, prefix; often

negative, as in *bænum*, to make numb.

We also *bæad*, to deprive of the head;

*bæan*, to set up, set round; *bæire*, to

set with mire, &c.

**Bæ**, to exist. (E.) M. E. *bærn*. A. S.

— to be + W. *bed*, to be; Russ. *bûti*;

Ger. *sein*; Gk. *phôs*; Skt. *bhû*.

**Bæ** (Scand.) XVI cent. Perhaps

an old. *bæke*, a hill, slope, O. Swed.

*bæ*, the bank of a river; Dan. *bække*;

*bække*, a ridge, bank of a river. Allied

*bæck*.

**Bæ** (Scand.) XVI cent. Perhaps

an old. *bæke*, a hill, slope, O. Swed.

*bæ*, the bank of a river; Dan. *bække*;

*bække*, a ridge, bank of a river. Allied

*bæck*.

**Bæ** (Scand.) XVI cent. Perhaps

an old. *bæke*, a hill, slope, O. Swed.

*bæ*, the bank of a river; Dan. *bække*;

*bække*, a ridge, bank of a river. Allied

*bæck*.

**Bæ** (Scand.) XVI cent. Perhaps

an old. *bæke*, a hill, slope, O. Swed.

*bæ*, the bank of a river; Dan. *bække*;

*bække*, a ridge, bank of a river. Allied

*bæck*.

**Bæ** (Scand.) XVI cent. Perhaps

an old. *bæke*, a hill, slope, O. Swed.

*bæ*, the bank of a river; Dan. *bække*;

*bække*, a ridge, bank of a river. Allied

*bæck*.

**Bæ** (Scand.) XVI cent. Perhaps

an old. *bæke*, a hill, slope, O. Swed.

*bæ*, the bank of a river; Dan. *bække*;

*bække*, a ridge, bank of a river. Allied

*bæck*.

**Bæ** (Scand.) XVI cent. Perhaps

an old. *bæke*, a hill, slope, O. Swed.

*bæ*, the bank of a river; Dan. *bække*;

*bække*, a ridge, bank of a river. Allied

*bæck*.

**Bæ** (Scand.) XVI cent. Perhaps

an old. *bæke*, a hill, slope, O. Swed.

*bæ*, the bank of a river; Dan. *bække*;

*bække*, a ridge, bank of a river. Allied

*bæck*.

**Bæ** (Scand.) XVI cent. Perhaps

an old. *bæke*, a hill, slope, O. Swed.

*bæ*, the bank of a river; Dan. *bække*;

*bække*, a ridge, bank of a river. Allied

*bæck*.

**Bæ** (Scand.) XVI cent. Perhaps

an old. *bæke*, a hill, slope, O. Swed.

*bæ*, the bank of a river; Dan. *bække*;

*bække*, a ridge, bank of a river. Allied

*bæck*.

**Bæ** (Scand.) XVI cent. Perhaps

an old. *bæke*, a hill, slope, O. Swed.

*bæ*, the bank of a river; Dan. *bække*;

*bække*, a ridge, bank of a river. Allied

*bæck*.

**Bæ** (Scand.) XVI cent. Perhaps

an old. *bæke*, a hill, slope, O. Swed.

*bæ*, the bank of a river; Dan. *bække*;

*bække*, a ridge, bank of a river. Allied

*bæck*.

**Bæ** (Scand.) XVI cent. Perhaps

an old. *bæke*, a hill, slope, O. Swed.

*bæ*, the bank of a river; Dan. *bække*;

*bække*, a ridge, bank of a river. Allied

*bæck*.

**Bæ** (Scand.) XVI cent. Perhaps

an old. *bæke*, a hill, slope, O. Swed.

*bæ*, the bank of a river; Dan. *bække*;

*bække*, a ridge, bank of a river. Allied

*bæck*.

**Bæ** (Scand.) XVI cent. Perhaps

an old. *bæke*, a hill, slope, O. Swed.

*bæ*, the bank of a river; Dan. *bække*;

*bække*, a ridge, bank of a river. Allied

*bæck*.

**Bæ** (Scand.) XVI cent. Perhaps

an old. *bæke*, a hill, slope, O. Swed.

*bæ*, the bank of a river; Dan. *bække*;

*bække*, a ridge, bank of a river. Allied

*bæck*.

**Bæ** (Scand.) XVI cent. Perhaps

an old. *bæke*, a hill, slope, O. Swed.

*bæ*, the bank of a river; Dan. *bække*;

*bække*, a ridge, bank of a river. Allied

*bæck*.

**Bæ** (Scand.) XVI cent. Perhaps

an old. *bæke*, a hill, slope, O. Swed.

*bæ*, the bank of a river; Dan. *bække*;

*bække*, a ridge, bank of a river. Allied

*bæck*.

**Bæ** (Scand.) XVI cent. Perhaps

an old. *bæke*, a hill, slope, O. Swed.

*bæ*, the bank of a river; Dan. *bække*;

*bække*, a ridge, bank of a river. Allied

*bæck*.

**Bæ** (Scand.) XVI cent. Perhaps

an old. *bæke*, a hill, slope, O. Swed.

*bæ*, the bank of a river; Dan. *bække*;

*bække*, a ridge, bank of a river. Allied

*bæck*.

**Bæ** (Scand.) XVI cent. Perhaps

an old. *bæke*, a hill, slope, O. Swed.

*bæ*, the bank of a river; Dan. *bække*;

*bække*, a ridge, bank of a river. Allied

*bæck*.

**Bæ** (Scand.) XVI cent. Perhaps

an old. *bæke*, a hill, slope, O. Swed.

*bæ*, the bank of a river; Dan. *bække*;

*bække*, a ridge, bank of a river. Allied

*bæck*.

**Bæ** (Scand.) XVI cent. Perhaps

an old. *bæke*, a hill, slope, O. Swed.

*bæ*, the bank of a river; Dan. *bække*;

*bække*, a ridge, bank of a river. Allied

*bæck*.

**Bæ** (Scand.) XVI cent. Perhaps

an old. *bæke*, a hill, slope, O. Swed.

*bæ*, the bank of a river; Dan. *bække*;

*bække*, a ridge, bank of a river. Allied

*bæck*.

**Bæ** (Scand.) XVI cent. Perhaps

an old. *bæke*, a hill, slope, O. Swed.

*bæ*, the bank of a river; Dan. *bække*;

*bække*, a ridge, bank of a river. Allied

*bæck*.

**Bæ** (Scand.) XVI cent. Perhaps

an old. *bæke*, a hill, slope, O. Swed.

*bæ*, the bank of a river; Dan. *bække*;

*bække*, a ridge, bank of a river. Allied

*bæck*.

**Bæ** (Scand.) XVI cent. Perhaps

an old. *bæke*, a hill, slope, O. Swed.

*bæ*, the bank of a river; Dan. *bække*;

*bække*, a ridge, bank of a river. Allied

*bæck*.

**Bæ** (Scand.) XVI cent. Perhaps

an old. *bæke*, a hill, slope, O. Swed.

*bæ*, the bank of a river; Dan. *bække*;

*bække*, a ridge, bank of a river. Allied

*bæck*.

**Bæ** (Scand.) XVI cent. Perhaps

an old. *bæke*, a hill, slope, O. Swed.

*bæ*, the bank of a river; Dan. *bække*;

*bække*, a ridge, bank of a river. Allied

*bæck*.

**Bæ** (Scand.) XVI cent. Perhaps

an old. *bæke*, a hill, slope, O. Swed.

*bæ*, the bank of a river; Dan. *bække*;

*bække*, a ridge, bank of a river. Allied

*bæck*.

**Bæ** (Scand.) XVI cent. Perhaps

an old. *bæke*, a hill, slope, O. Swed.

*bæ*, the bank of a river; Dan. *bække*;

*bække*, a ridge, bank of a river. Allied

*bæck*.

**Bæ** (Scand.) XVI cent. Perhaps

an old. *bæke*, a hill, slope, O. Swed.

*bæ*, the bank of a river; Dan. *bække*;

*bække*, a ridge, bank of a river. Allied

*bæck*.

**Bæ** (Scand.) XVI cent. Perhaps

an old. *bæke*, a hill, slope, O. Swed.

*bæ*, the bank of a river; Dan. *bække*;

*bække*, a ridge, bank of a river. Allied

*bæck*.

**Bæ** (Scand.) XVI cent. Perhaps

an old. *bæke*, a hill, slope, O. Swed.

*bæ*, the bank of a river; Dan. *bække*;

*bække*, a ridge, bank of a river. Allied

*bæck*.

**Bæ** (Scand.) XVI cent. Perhaps

an old. *bæke*, a hill, slope, O. Swed.

*bæ*, the bank of a river; Dan. *bække*;

*bække*, a ridge, bank of a river. Allied

*bæck*.

**Bæ** (Scand.) XVI cent. Perhaps

an old. *bæke*, a hill, slope, O. Swed.

*bæ*, the bank of a river; Dan. *bække*;

*bække*, a ridge, bank of a river. Allied

*bæck*.

**Bæ** (Scand.) XVI cent. Perhaps

an old. *bæke*, a hill, slope, O. Swed.

*bæ*, the bank of a river; Dan. *bække*;

*bække*, a ridge, bank of a river. Allied

*bæck*.

**Bæ** (Scand.) XVI cent. Perhaps

an old. *bæke*, a hill, slope, O. Swed.

*bæ*, the bank of a river; Dan. *bække*;

*bække*, a ridge, bank of a river. Allied

*bæck*.

**Bæ** (Scand.) XVI cent. Perhaps

an old. *bæke*, a hill, slope, O. Swed.

*bæ*, the bank of a river; Dan. *bække*;

*bække*, a ridge, bank of a river. Allied

*bæck*.

**Bæ** (Scand.) XVI cent. Perhaps

an old. *bæke*, a hill, slope, O. Swed.

*beran*, to carry. + Icel. *barar*; L. *feretrum*; Gk. φέρειν. And see *Brother*.

*birth*. (E.) M. E. *birð*, *birthe*. A. S. *beorð*; also *gelyrd*, birth. — A. S. *beran*, to bear. Cf. Icel. *burðr*, G. *geburt*.

*burden* (1), *burthen*, a load carried. (E.) A. S. *hyrden*, a load. — A. S. *bor-en*, pp. of *beran*, to bear + Icel. *hyrðr*, *hyrði*; Swed. *börd*; Dan. *byrde*; Goth. *baurthai*; G. *bürde*; Gk. φόρτος.

*forbear*. (E.) A. S. *forberan*; for the prefix *for*, see *For*. (2).

*overbearing*. (E.) Lit. bearing over. *Bear* (2), an animal. (E.) M. E. *bere*. A. S. *bera*. + Icel. *bera*, *bjorn*; O. H. G. *þero*; Skt. *balla*.

*Beard*. (E.) M. E. *berd*. A. S. *beard*. + Du. *baard*; Icel. *barð*, a brim, verge, peak of a ship; Russ. *borodá*; W. *barf*; L. *tarba*.

*barbed*, accoutred; said of horses. (F. — Scand.) Also *barded*, the better form. — F. *barde*, 'barbed as a horse'; Cot. — F. *barre*, horse-armour. — Icel. *barð*, a brim (lit. beard); also a beak or armed prow of a war-ship; whence it was applied to horses. Thus *barded* is a sort of F. translation of *barded*. See *Barb* (1).

*Beast*. (F. — L.) M. E. *beste*. — O. F. *beste* (F. *bête*) — L. *bestia*, a beast.

*bestial*. (F. — L.) F. *bestial*. — L. *bestialis*, beast-like. — L. *bestia*.

*Beat*. (E.) M. E. *beten*. A. S. *bedtan*. + Icel. *bausta*; O. H. G. *pīzan*, M. H. G. *bīzen*. (Teut. ✓ BUT, to beat.)

*abut*, to project towards. (F. — G.) In Shak. — O. F. *aboter*, *aboutier*, to thrust against. — F. *a* (= L. *ad*), to; M. H. G. *bīzen*, to beat; see *butt* (1) below.

*beetle*, a heavy mallet. (E.) M. E. *besel*. A. S. *bystel*, a mallet, beater. — A. S. *beitan*, to beat.

*boss*, a knob. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *bosse*, knob of a buckler. — F. *bosse*, a hump, bump. — O. H. G. *pīzan*, to beat; a bump being the effect of a blow.

*botch* (1), to patch. (O. Low G.) M. E. *bochen* — Du. *botsen*, to strike; O. Du. *botsen*, to strike, repair. From the notion of repairing roughly by hammering. Du. *bot-sen* is from the same root as A. S. *beit-an*.

*botch* (2), a swelling. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *boche*. — O. F. *boce*, a boss, botch, boil; F. *boise*. See *boss* above.

*bottle* (2), a bundle of hay. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *botel*. — O. F. *botel*, *botelle*,

a small bundle; dimin. of *botte*, a bunch of hay. — O. H. G. *pīzo*, *bīzo*, a bunch of flax; allied to O. H. G. *pīzum*, beat; from the beating of flax.

*butt* (1), an end, thrust; to thrust. (— O. H. G.) [The senses of the sb. may be referred to the verb; just as F. *bout*, end, butt-end, depends on *bouter*, to strike. M. E. *button*, to push, strike. — O. F. *but*, to push, butt, strike. — M. H. G. *but*, O. H. G. *pīzan*, to beat. Der. *but*, from O. F. *bot*, F. *bout*, an end (see *butte* below); *butt* (to shoot at), from F. *but* the same, allied to F. *bul*, a mark, target to hit. Der. *a-but* (above).]

*buttock*. (F. ; with E. suffix) M. E. *botok*, *botok*. — O. F. *bot* (F. *bout*), an end (cf. E. *butt-end*); with dimin. suffix *-och*, a below.

*button*. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *bot* also, a bud. — O. F. *boton* (F. *bouton*), bud, a button; properly, a round knot pushed out. — O. F. *boter*, to push, put out; see *butt* (1).

*début*. (F. — L. and O. H. G.) A first appearance in a play. — F. *début*, a first stroke, first cast or throw at dice. The orig. sense seems to have been 'a first aim,' or 'a miss'; it is allied to O. H. *desbuter*, 'to repel, to put from the mark aimed at.' Cot. — L. *dis*, apart; and F. *re* a mark; see *butt* (1) above.

*rabbit*, to cut the edges of boards that they overlap and can be joined. (— L. and G.) F. *raboter*, to plane, level or lay even; cf. *rabot*, a joiner's plane, plasterer's beater. — F. *re*, again; O. aboter, later *aboutier*, to thrust against (*abut*) — L. *re*, again; *ad*, to; and M. H. G. *bīzen*, to beat. See *abut*, and *butt* (above).

*rebut*. (F. — L. and M. H. G.) O. rebouter, to repulse. — L. *re*, again; M. H. G. *bīzen*, to beat; see *Boat* (above).

*Beatify*. (F. — L.) F. *beatifier*. — beatifare; to make happy — L. *beatu*, *beatus*, pp. of *beare*, to bless, make happy and *sic*, for *facere*, to make. Allied L. *bene*, well.

*beatitude* (F. — L.) F. *beatitudine*. — beatitudinem, acc. from nom. L. *beatitudo*, blessedness — L. *beatu*, for *beatu*, blessed with suffix *-tudo*.

*Beau, Beauty*. (F. — L.) See *Belle*. *Beaver*, (1), an animal. (1.) M. E. *beaver*. A. S. *befer*. + Du. *bever*; Icel. *björn*; Dan. *bøver*; Swed. *bajver*; G. *biber*; Ital.

**Bever.** Cf. Skt. *babbhrū*, a large deer. — **Bever,** lower part of a <sup>the</sup> <sup>so spelt by confusion with</sup> <sup>F. bavette, a child's bib; also,</sup> <sup>beaver) of a helmet. — F. baver,</sup> <sup>F. bâve, loam, slaver. Perhaps</sup> <sup>Fr. bâve, bâve, slaver.</sup> <sup>Perhaps</sup> <sup>Fr. bâve, bâve, slaver.</sup> <sup>Etet. bâve, slaver.</sup> <sup>to make calm. See Be- and</sup>

(E. and F.—L.) See Cause.  
(E and F.—L.) See Chance,  
ence.  
**Bevod.** Beckon; see Beacon.  
a stream (beand.) M. E. *bek*.  
r. Swed. *buck*; Dan. *bæk*; a  
n. *bæk*; G. *bach*.  
(E. See Come.  
) M. E. *bed.* A S. *bed*, *bedd*.  
Goth. *badi*; G. *bett*.  
en. (A.) M. E. *bedreden*, used  
P. II. B. viii. 82); *bedrede*, sing.  
732) Corrupted from A. S.  
'a bedredder,' one who can  
a *bæd*, not on a horse — A. S.  
and *rid-a\**, one who rides,  
to ride.  
ad. h.) M. E. *bedstele*. — A. S.  
and *stæle*, a place, station; see  
Bodaub, Bedazzle, Ben-  
din, Bedizen. See Dabble,  
(Palestine.) M. E. *bedlem*, cor-  
Bethlehem, in Palestine. Now  
the hospital of St. Mary of  
the Hospital.  
(F. — Arab.) F. *blidouin*, a  
Arab. — Arab. *badawîn*, wild,  
in the desert — Arab. *badî*, de-  
the desert, leading a wandering

**Bedstead;** see Bed.  
M. E. *bed*. A. S. *bed*, *bi*. + Icel.  
G. *bet*, Skt. *bha* (rare). Cf.  
a bee.  
E. See Book.  
— I. M. E. *beef*. — O. F. *boef*;  
I. *boeuf*, nce. of *bot*, an ox  
etc. *gō*. A. S. *id*, a cow, see  
Beef, a yeoman of the guard.  
an officer of beef.' ¶ The  
name (from Mr. Stevens' imagi-  
nation, now misspelt *buffeter*), is  
written, and false.  
) a wild ox, a horn. (F.—L.)

**Bugle,** a horn, is short for bugle-horn; a *bugle* is a wild ox. — O. F. *bugle*, a wild ox. — L. acc. *tuculum*, a young ox; double dimin. of *bos*, an ox.

**Beer.** (E.) M. E. *bere*. A S. *bebr*. + Du. and G. *bier*; Icel. *björr*. Probably connected with Brow.

**Beestings;** see Biestings.

**Beest.** (L.) M. E. *bete*. A. S. *bete*. — L. *bœta*, *bœt* (Pliny).

**Beetle** (1), an insect; see Bito.

**Beetle** (2), a mallet; see Beat.

**Beetle** (3), to jut out, hang over: see *Eite*.

**Befall, Befool, Before;** see Fall, &c.

**Beg.** (E.) See Bid (1).

**Begot, Begin;** see Get, Gin (1).

**Begone, Beguile;** see Go, Wile.

**Beguine**, one of a class of religious devotees (F.) Chiefly used in the 1em.; F. *beguine*, Low L. *begina*, one of a religious order, first established at Liège, about A.D. 1207. Named after Lambert Le Bègue, priest of Liège (12th c.). Le Bègue means 'stammerer,' from the verb *begui*, to stammer, in the dialect of Namur.

**Behalf, interest.** (E.) See Half.

**Behave, Behaviour.** (E.) See Havo.

**Behthead.** (E.) See Head.

**Behemoth.** (Heb. — Egypt.) Heb. *behēmāth*, said to be pl. of *behemāh*, a beast; but really of Egypt. origin.

**Behest, Behind, Behold.** (E.) See *Hest, Hind, Hold* (1).

**Behoof, advantage.** (E.) M. E. to *bi-*  
have, for the advantage of. A. S. *behif*,  
advantage. + O. Fries. *behif*, Du. *beiefs*,  
advantage; G. *beif*; Swed. *behof*; Dan.  
behavior, need.  $\beta$ . The prefix *be* is A. S. *be*,  
E. *by*. The simple sb. appears in Icel.  
*hif*, moderation, measure; cf. Goth. *guhab-*  
*aius*, temperance, self-restraint. From  
✓ KAP., to contain, whence the ideas of  
moderation, fitness, advantage.

**behove, to heft.** (E.) A. S. *behifian*,  
verb formed from the sb. *behif* above. +  
Du. *behoeven*, from sb. *behoef*; Swed. *be-*  
*höfva*; Dan. *benive*.

**Belabour, Balay;** see Labour, Lie (1).

**Bolch.** (E.) M. E. *bolken*. A. S. *bealcan*,  
to bolch. Allied to Bellow.

**Beldam.** (F.—L.) See Belle.

**Beleuguier.** (Du.) See Lio (1).

**Belemnite,** a fossil. (Gk.) Gk. *βελεμ-*  
*νίτη*, a stone shaped like the head of a  
dart. — Gk. *βέλευνος*, a dart — Gk. *βαλλειν*,  
to cast. (✓ GAR.)

**Belfry.** (F. - G.) Orig. 'a watch-tower.' Corrupted (partly by influence of *bell*) from M. E. *berfray*, *berfrey*, a watch-tower. — O. F. *berfrois*, *berfreit*, *belfreit*. — M. H. G. *bergsfrit*, a watch-tower. — M. H. G. *berge*, for *berg*, base of *bergen*, to protect; and M. H. G. *frit*, *frid*, a place of security, a tower, the same as G. *friede*, peace; hence the lit. sense is 'a guard-peace,' watch-tower. Allied to *Borough* and *Froe*.

**Belie, Believe.** (E.) See *Lie* (2), *Lief*.  
**Bell.** (E.) See *Bellow*.

**Belle,** a fair lady. (F. - L.) F. *belle*, fem. of F. *beau*, O. F. *bel*, fair. — L. *bellus*, fair, fine; perhaps contr. from *benulus*, dimin. of *bonus*, another form of *bonus*, good.

**beau,** a dressy man. (F.) F. *beau*, fine; as above.

**beauty.** (F. - L.) M. E. *beaute*. — F. *beaute*, O. F. *belitet*. — Low L. *bellitatem*, acc. of *bellitas*, fairness. — L. *bellus*, fair.

**beldam.** (F. - L.) Ironically for *belle dame*, i. e. fine lady. — F. *belle dame*. — L. *bella*, fem. of *bellus*; and *domina*, lady, fem. of *dominus*, lord.

**belladonna.** (Ital. - L.) Ital. *bella donna*, fair lady. — L. *bellaria domina*; as above. A name given to the nightshade, from the use of it by ladies to give expression to the eyes, the pupils of which it expands.

**embellish.** (F. - L.) M. E. *embelissen* — (O. F. *embeliss*, stem of pres. pt. of *embellir*, to beautify. — O. F. *em-* (-L. *in*); and *bel*, fair (above)).

**Belligerent.** (L.) See *Dual*.

**Bellow,** to make a loud noise. (E.) Extended from M. E. *bellen*, the more usual old form. A. S. *bellan*, to make a loud noise. (✓ *BHAL*) Cf. Icel. *belta*, to bellow.

**bell.** (E.) M. E. *belle*. A. S. *lella*, that which makes a loud noise, a bell. — A. S. *bellan*; as above. And see *Bull* (!).

**Bellows, Belly.** (E.) See *Bag*.

**Belong, Beloved, Below;** see *Long*, *Love*, *Low*.

**Belt,** a girdle. (E.) M. E. *belt*. A. S. *belt*. + Icel. *belti*; Irish and Gael. *bait*, a belt, border; L. *balteus*; O. H. G. *balz*.

**baldric,** a girdle. (F. - O. H. G.) O. F. *baldrie\** (not recorded), the older form of O. F. *baldret*, *baldrei*; Low L. *baldringus*. — O. H. G. *baldreich*, a girdle; extended from O. H. G. *balz*, a belt.

**Bemoan.** (E.) See *Moan*.

**Bench** (E.) See *Bank*.

**Bond.** (E.) See *Bind*.

**Beneath.** (E.) See *Nether*.

**Benediction.** (F. - L.) F. *bénédiction* — L. *benedictionem*, acc. of *benedictio*, a blessing. — L. *benedictus*, pp. of *benedicere* to speak well, bless. — L. *bene*, well, and *dicens*, to speak (see *Diotion*.)

**benison.** (F. - L.) M. E. *beneysun*. — O. F. *beneison*. — L. acc. *benedictionem*.

**Benefactor.** (L.) L. *benefactor*, a doer of good. — L. *bene*, well; and *factor*, a doer, from *facer*, to do.

**benefice.** (F. - L.) M. E. *benefice* — F. *biensice* (Cot.) — Low L. *beneficium*, a grant of an estate; L. *beneficium*, a well-doing, a kindness. — L. *bene*, well; and *facer*, to do.

**benefit.** (F. - L.) Modified (badly) from M. E. *bienfet*. — O. F. *bienfet* (F. *bienfaist*). — L. *benefactum*, a kindness conferred; neut. of pp. of *beneficere*, to do well, be kind.

**Benevolence.** (F. - L.) F. *bénévolence* (Cot.) — L. *benevolentia*, kindness — L. *benevolus*, *benevolus*, kind, lit. well-wishing — L. *beni-*, for *bonus* = *bonus*, good, and *volo*, I wish (see *Voluntary*).

**Benighted.** (E.) See *Night*.

**Benign.** (F. - L.) O. F. *benigne* (L. *benignus*). — L. *benignus*, kind; short for *benignus\**. — L. *beni-*, for *bonus* = *bonus*, good, and *genus*, born (as in *indigenus*, not *genere\**, old form of *gignere*, to beget).

**Benison,** blessing; see *Benediction*.

**Bent-grass.** (E.) M. E. *bent*. A. S. *beonet*, bent-grass (uncertain). + O. H. G. *pinuz*, G. *bins*, bent-grass.

**Bonumb,** Bequeath; see *Nimble Quoth*.

**Bequest, Bereave;** see *Quoth*, *Bereave*.  
**Bergamot,** a kind of pear. — Ital. *Bergamotto*; Cot. — Ital. *bergamotto*, pear; also the essence called *bergamot*. — Ital. *Bergamo*, a town in Lombardy.

**Berry.** (E.) M. E. *berie*. A. S. *berga* (stem *bes*). + Du. *bes*, *besie*; I. *ber*; Swed. and Dan. *har*; G. *beere*; and *basi*. Lit. 'edible fruit'; cf. Skt. *dhāsi* (eat). Der. *goose berry*, &c.

**Berth.** (E.) See *Bear*. (!).

**Beryl.** (L. - Gk. - Skt.) M. E. *beryl*. L. *berylus* — Gk. *bryax*; cf. A. S. *bryllar*, crystal, beryl. — Skt. *catuṣṭa*, catula; *is-lalī*, brought from *Vidura*.

**brilliant,** shining (F. - L. — Gk. — Skt. *bri*); brilliant, pres. part. of *briller*, to glister; cf. Ital. *brillare*, to sparkle. The old sense was to sparkle as a beryl. — *beryllus*, a beryl; whence also Lat. *berillus*, an eye-glass, G. *brille*, spectacles.

- Besseem, Beset, Beshrew,** *Beatiage*: see Beek, Seem, Bit, etc.  
**Beoom**. (E.) M. E. *berum*, L. S. *berus*. + Du. *bezem*; G. *besen*.  
**Bespeak**, see Bot, Speak.  
**Better**  
*B*; see Stead.  
*B* (F. - L.) See Beast.  
**Beatrow, Beatriode**; see Better  
**wager**. (F. - Scand.) Short for 'sense to maintain, or 'back,' as claimed in Phillips, ed. 1706. See *ver. ver. sh.*  
*(E and Scand.)* See Take.  
**b** spurs of pepper. (Port. -)  
*b* Port. *cedel, besele*. - Malayalam  
*b* *taru sza*, mere leaf. *Yuei*.  
**Betide, Betimes, Betoken;** see  
*B*  
*(E and F. - L.)* See Traitor.  
*B* (E) See True.  
**Best** (E.) 1. From the base *bet*, was formed Goth. *batiza*, better, M. E. *bett*, better. The A. S. *bet*, is adverbial and comparative; the same base was formed Goth. *bet*. A. S. *best* (for *bet-est*), M. E. *bestly* Du. *beter*, best; Icel. *betr*, *bi betr*, *bi* best; Swed. *hattre*, best, *bi best*. Cf. Skt. *bhadra*, excellent; *bi*, to be fortunate, make fortunate. (ii), to grow fat, fatten. (Scand.) Intransitive - Icel. *hatna*, to grow over; cf. *hata*, trans. to improve, know. F. *fat*, good. Cf. Goth. *gu-pach*, avail.  
*b*, advantage profit. (E.) M. E. A. S. *bet*, profit. From the + base *beti*, *beti*, advantage, care; Swed. *bet*, remedy; G. *busse*, Der *bet* less, promissless.  
**Between**; see Two.  
*b* *pag*; to slope, slant. (F.) *pan*, *pan* - O. F. *brevi*\*, *brevi*\*.  
*b* in mod. F. *biseau*, and in F. a kind of square [carpenter's rule], *bevel* and compass branches, *b* branch compass and the other *the call R a biseau*, Cot. Span. *b* unknown.  
**Bevy**; see Bib.
- Beware, Bewilder, Bewail, Wary, Wild, Witch.** to *decate*. (E.) Properly to E. *bewarden*, *bewrygen*, to dis-

close. A. S. *be-*, prefix (see Be-); and *wrygan*, to accuse. Cf. Icel. *rægja* (for *vegja*), to slander. Swed. *rjä*, to discover; O. Fries. *biterogia*, to accuse; Goth. *wrihan*, to accuse; G. *rügen*, to censure. **B**. These are causal verbs, from the sb. seen in Goth. *wrehts*, accusation, Icel. *rdg*, a slander. **Bey**, a governor. (Turk.) Turk. *beg* (pron. nearly as *bay*), a lord, prince.  
**Beyond**. (E.) See Yon.

**Bezel**, the part of a ring in which the stone is set. (F.) Also spelt *bazil*; it also means a sloping edge. - O. F. *biseau*, mod. F. *biseau*, a bezel, basil, slant, sloped edge. Cf. Span. *bisel*, the slanting edge of a looking-glass; Low L. *bisalus*, 'lips cui duo sunt anguli'; Ducange. (Perhaps from L. *bis*, double; and *ala*, a wing?)

**Besoar**, a stone. (F. - Port. - Pers.) O. F. *besoar*, F. *bzoard*. - Port. *besoar* (Brachet). - Pers. *paz-sahr*, besoar; lit. 'poison-expeller' from its supposed virtue. - Pers. *paz*, expelling; and *sahr*, poison.

**Bi-**, prefix. (L.) In *bi-as*, the prefix is F., but of L. origin. - L. *bi-*, put for *dui-*, twice. - L. *duo*, two. So also Gk. *di-*, Skt. *dvī*. See Two.

**Bias**. (F. - L.) F. *biais*, a slant, slope; hence, inclination to one side. - Low L. acc. *bifacem*, from *bifac*, one who squints or looks sideways (Isidore). - L. *bi-*, double; and *facies*, a face.

**Bib**. (L.) A cloth for imbibing moisture, from M. E. *bibben*, to drink. - L. *biber*, to drink. Hence *wine-bibber* (Luke, vii. 34); L. *libens uinum*.

**beverage**. (F. - L.) O. F. *bouvrage*, drink. - O. F. *beure*, *boivre*, to drink. - L. *bibere* (above).

**bevy**. (F. - L.) F. *bevle*, a flock, company. Prob. from O. F. *bevre*, to drink (above). Cf. O. Ital. *beva*, a bevy.

**imbibe**, to drink in. (F. - L.; or L.) F. *imbiber* (16th cent.) - L. *im-bibere*, to drink in.

**imbrue, embrew**, to moisten, drench. (F. - L.) O. F. *embruer*; *sembruer*, 'to imbrue or bedale himself with;' Cot. - F. *em-* (L. *m*, in); and a causal verb *-bruer*, to give to drink, turned into *-breuer* in the 16th cent., and then into *-bener*; see F. *abreuver* in Brachet. - O. F. *bevre* (F. *boire*), to drink. - L. *bibere*.

**imbue**, to cause to drink in, tinge deeply. (L.) L. *im-bibere*, to cause to drink in; where *-biber* is a causal form, allied to *bibere*, to drink.

**Bible.** (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *bible*. — F. *bible* — L. *biblia*. — Gk. *Βιβλία*, collection of writings, pl. of *Βιβλίον*, little book, dimin. of *Βιβλός*, a book. — Gk. *Βιβλός*, Egyptian papyrus; hence, a book.

**bibliography.** (Gk.) Gk. *Βιβλίον*, for *Βιβλίον*; and γράφειν, to write.

**bibliomania.** (Gk.) Gk. *Βιβλίον*, for *Βιβλίον*; and *Μανία*.

**Bice** (F.) Properly ‘grayish;’ hence, grayish blue — F. *bise*, sein. of *bis*, dusky. Cf. Ital. *bigio*, gray. Origin unknown.

**Bicker,** to skirmish. (C.) See *Peak*.

**Bid** (1), to pray. (E.) Nearly obsolete; preserved in *bidding-prayer*, and in to *bids* heads (pray prayers). M. E. *bidden*. A. S. *biddan*. + Du. *bidden*; G. *bitten*; Goth. *bidjan*.

**bead.** (E.) Orig. ‘a prayer;’ hence a perforated ball, for counting prayers. M. E. *bede*, a prayer, a bead. A. S. *bed*, *gebed*, a prayer. — A. S. *biddan*, to pray. + G. *gebet*; Du. *bede*, *gebed*.

**beg.** (E.) Frequentative of *bid*. M. E. *begeen*. A. S. *bedecian*, to beg; frequent. of *biddan*, to pray. Cf. Goth. *bidagwa*, a beggar; G. *bedler*, a beggar, from *bitten*.

**Bid** (2), to command. (E.) M. E. *beden*. — A. S. *beddan*, to command + G. *beden*; Goth. *ana-bidjan*; Skt. *buddha*, to inform, causal of *budh*, to awake, understand. (✓RIJUDH.) Confused with Bid (1).

**beadle.** (F. — Teut.) M. E. *bedel*. — O F. *bedel*, F. *bedeau*, a beadle; ht. ‘proclaimer,’ or ‘messenger.’ — G. *bedien*, Du. *bieden*; cognate with A. S. *beddan*, to bid. Cf. A. S. *bytel*, a beadle, from *biddan*.

**bode,** to fore-show. (E.) M. E. *boden*, *bodian*. — A. S. *bodian*, to announce. — A. S. *boda*, a messenger; *bod*, a message. Cf. Icel. *boða*, to announce; *boð*, a bid, offer.

**Bide,** to await, wait. (E.) M. E. *biden*. A. S. *bldan*. + Du. *bedien*; Icel. *biða*; Swed. *bida*; Dan. *bie*; Goth. *beidjan*; O. H. G. *bltan*.

**abide.** (E.) A. S. *abidjan*. The prefix *a-* = G. *er-*; see A. - (4).

**abode.** (E.) M. E. *abool*, delay, abiding — A. S. *ā*, prefix; and *bld*, pt. t. of *blan*, to hide.

**Biennial.** (L.) See *Annals*.

**Bier.** (E.) See *Bear* (1).

**Biestings,** Beestings, the first milk given by a cow after calving. (E.) A. S. *bysting*, *byst*, *bebst*, thick milk. + Du. *biest*; G. *best-milch*.

**Bifurcated.** (L.) See *Fork*.

**Big.** (Scand.?) M. E. *big*; also *big* rich (Hampole). Not A. S. Perhaps *bile*, the *l* being dropped, as in *bag*. Cf. Icel. *belgja*, to inflate, puff out; Norw. *belga*, to fill one’s maw, cram oneself. Swed. dial. *bälzig*, *bulzig*, big. P. C. related to *bag* and *bulk*. β Or is it related to Irish *bigheach*, Gael. *bagair*, corpulent, bulky, Skt. *baku*, large?

**Bigamy,** a double marriage. (F. — and Gk.) F. *bigamie*. — Late L. *bigamia* a clumsy compound from L. *bi*, dual (see Bi-), and Gk. *-yenia*, from γάμος marriage. It should rather have been *digamy* (Gk. διγάμω).

**cryptogamia,** a class of flowers which fructification is concealed. (Gk.) Coined from Gk. *κρυπτός*, for κρύπτει, hides (see Crypt); and γαμεῖν, to marry from γάμος.

**monogamy,** marriage with one wife only. (L. — Gk.) L. *monogamia* — Gk. *μονογάμια*. — Gk. *μονός*, marrying once. — Gk. *μονο-*, for *μονίς*, sole (Mono-), and *-γαμία* from γάμος.

**Polygamy,** marriage with many wives. (Gk.) Gk. *πολυγαμία* — Gk. *πολύς*, marrying many (see Poly-).

**Bight,** a coil of rope, a bay. (E.) See *Bow* (1).

**Bigot,** an obstinate devotee to a creed. (F. — Teut.?) F. *bigot*, ‘an old Norman word signifying for God’s sake, an hypocrite, superstitious fellow;’ Cot. Applied by the French to the Normans as a sort of reproach (Wace). The supposition that it stands for O. H. G. *bl gal* (by God) after all, not improbable. It is an older word than *beguine*, with which it seems to have been somewhat confused at a later period.

**Bijou,** a trinket. (F.) F. *bijou*. Origin unknown.

**Bilberry,** a whortle-berry. (Scand.?) D. *hollebær*, a bilberry; prob. a ball-ber from Icel. *böllr*, a ball, and Dan. *høg* berry; see *Ball*. ¶ North Eng. *hickey* — blue-berry; see *Blue*. In both cases *berry* takes the E. form; see *Barry*.

**Bilbo,** a sword; Bilboes, scutlets. Spec. both named from Bilboa or Bilbao Spain, famous for iron and steel.

**Bile** (1), secretion from the liver (F. — L.) F. *bile* — L. *bilis*. Der. *bilius*.

**Bile** (2), a boil. (E.) See *Bulgo*.

**Bilge.** (Scand.) See *Bag*.

**Bill** (1), a chopper, sword; axe; G. *bil*, sword, axe; G. *bil*, bird’s beak.

**bōwēl**, ase. + Du. *bijl*, Icel. *bildr*, Swed. *bols*, G. *belle*, an axe, cutting instrument; cf. Skt. *bil*, *bil*, *bhd*, to cleave.

a writing account; see **Bull** (2).

(1), a note; see **Bull** (2).

(2), a log of wood. (F.-C.) F. *bâche*, a bullet of wool. Dimin. of *stamp*. — Neth. *pill*, a stump of fish *bully*; *st*, trunk of a tree; W. *stock*, shaft.

(3). (F.-C.) F. *billard*, 'a stick wherewith we touch at billiards.' Cot. Formed with *bill* (G. *hart*) from *bille*, a log, above.

ter Million

(E.) See **Bag**.

(E.) M. E. *binne*. A. S. *binn*, a basket. Perhaps allied to **Bent**.

**bīnold** (L.) L. *binarius*, con- two things — L. *binus*, two-fold. *binic*, see **Bi**.

**bīne** (L.) L. *combinare*, to unite, things together — L. *com* (*cum*), and *binus*, twofold.

(E.) M. E. *binden*. A. S. *bindan*. and G. *binden*; Icel. and Swed. *ban* *binda*; Goth. *binjan*; Skt. *band* (cf. BHADH, BHANDH.). (1), bond, a fastening. (E.) M. E. *bind* — A. S. *bend* (see *band*). — A. S. *bind* of *bīsen* + Du., Icel., Swed., Goth. *band*; Skt. *bandha*. Der. *band* *fer*.

(2), a company of men. (F.-G.) Cot. — G. *bunde*, a gang, set. — pt. 2 of *binden*, to bind.

dog, a large dog. (E.) Orig. banding that is tied up. See **Prompt.**

**bīn**, to beat to and fro, contend. Orig. to *band* (Turberville). — F. *bîcher*, also, to bandie, at tennis; *bandier*, to lunge against. — G. *bund* of men, see **band** (2).

**bī-legged**, bow-legged. (F. and *bandy* is for F. *bandé*, pp. of *bandir*, also to bend a bow (Cot.); *band*, and *band*).

(E.) F.-G. + M. E. *bandere*. — O. F. *banc* L. *bandera* — M. H. G. *band*, *band*, of cloth. Der. *banner* et. to bow, curve. (E.) M. E. *banden*.

A. S. *bendan*, orig. to string a bow, fasten a band or string to it. — A. S. *bend*, a band, bond; see **band** (1) above.

**bodice**, stays (E.) A corruption of *bodies*, which was the old spelling. (Cf. F. *corset*, from *corps*.)

**body**, the frame-work of an animal. (E.) M. E. *bodi*; A. S. *bedig*. + O. H. G. *potach*; Skt. *bandha*, (1) a bondage, fetter, (2) the body, considered as containing the soul. The orig. sense is 'little bond,' the suffix *-ig* (G. *-ach*) being a diminutive.

**bond**, a tie. (E.) M. E. *bond*, the same as M. E. *band*; see **band** (1) above.

**bundle**. (E.) M. E. *bundel*. Dimin. of A. S. *bund*, a bundle. — A. S. *bunden*, pp. of *binden*, to bind. + Du. *bouwet*; G. *bündel*.

**Bing**, a heap of corn; *ahr*. (Seand.) In Surrey. — Icel. *bingr*, Swed. *binge*, a heap. ¶ Prob. distinct from *bin*, though perhaps confused with it.

**Binnacle**, a box for a ship's compass; see **Habit**.

**Binocular**. (L.) See **Ocular**.

**Binomial**. (L.) See **Noble**.

**Biography**. (Gk.) A written account of a life; from *bio*, for *bios*, life; and *graph*, to write. The sb. *bios* is allied to **Quick**.

**amphibious**. (Gk.) Gk. *amphibios*, living a double life, both on land and water. — Gk. *amphi*, on both sides; *bios*, life.

**biology**. (Gk.) Science of life; from Gk. *bio-*, for *bios*, life; and *logia*, from *λόγος*, a discourse.

**Biped**. (L.) See **Pedal**.

**Birch**, a tree. (E.) M. E. *birche*. A. S. *beor*. + Du. *berken-boom* (birch-tree); Swed. and Icel. *björk*; Dan. *birk* (whence North E. *birk*); G. *birke*; Skt. *bhrīga*.

**Bird**. (E.) M. E. *brid* (the *r* being shifted); A. S. *brid*, a bird, esp. the young of birds. Perhaps allied to **Brood**.

**Birth**. (E.) See **Bear** (1).

**Biscuit**. (F.-L.) See **Cook**.

**Bisect**. (L.) See **Secant**.

**Bishop**. (L.-Gk.) See **Scope**.

**Bismuth**, a metal. (G.) G. *bismuth*; also spelt *wismut*, *wissmut*, *wissmuth*. Origin uncertain

**Bison**, a quadruped. (L.-Gk.-Teut.) L. *bison* (Phny). — Late Gk. *bisau*. Not a true Gk. word, but borrowed from Teutonic; O. H. G. *wisunt*, G. *wisent*, i. *bison*; A. S. *wesent*, a wild ox; Icel. *vísundr*.

**Bissextile**. (L.) See **Sesquenary**.

**Bisson**, purblind. (E.) In Sh. M. E. *bisen*. A. S. *bisen*, *bisene*, or *bisine*, blind (Matt ix. 29). Perhaps from A. S. *bi*, by, near; and *segn*, to see; cf. A. S. *ge-sne*, *ge-syne*, conspicuous; also Du. *bijzend*, short sighted, G. *beisichtig*, short sighted.

**Bistre**, a dark brown. (F.-G.) F. *bistre*, a dark brown. Perhaps from prov. G. *bister*, dark, gloomy, also *bistre* (Flügel). Cf. Dan. and Swed. *bister*, grim, fierce.

**Bit** (1) and (2); see *Bite*.

**Bitch**. (E.) M. E. *biche*, *bicche*. A. S. *bice*. + Icel. *bikkja*.

**Bite**. (E.) M. E. *biten*. A. S. *blitan*. + Du. *bijten*; Icel. *bta*; Swed. *bita*; Dan. *bide*; G. *bitten*; L. *findere* (pt. t. *fiti*), to cleave; Skt. *bhid*, to cleave. (✓ BHID.)

**abet**, to incite. (F.-Scand.) M. E. *abet*, sb., instigation. - O. F. *abet*, sb., instigation, deceit; *abeter*, to deceive. - F. *a* (L. *ad*); and *beter*, to bait (a bear), orig. to instigate, provoke, from Icel. *beita*, to make to bite; see *bait* below. Der. *bet*, q. v.

**bait**, to feed. (Scand.) Lit. 'to make to bite'; a *bait* is 'an enticement to bite.' M. E. *baiten*, *beiten*. - Icel. *beita*, to make to bite, causal of *bta*, to bite; Swed. *beta*, to pasture; Swed. *bete*, Dan. *bed*, a bait.

**beetle** (1), an insect (E.) M. E. *bityl*. A. S. *bitel*, *bitel*, *bitela*, lit. 'a biting one.' - A. S. *bltan*, to bite; with suffixes *-el* and *-a* (of the agent).

**beetle** (3), to project over. (E.) We talk of a *beetling* rock, an image suggested by the older term *beetle-browed*, M. E. *bitel-browed*, i.e. having projecting brows, lit. with brows projecting like an upper jaw. The M. E. *bitel* also means 'sharp.' A. S. *bitel*, sharp. - A. S. *bitan*, to bite.

**bet**, to wager. (F.-Scand.) Short for *abet*, in the sense to maintain or 'back'; see *abet* above. Der. *bet*, sb.

**bit** (1), a mouthful, small piece. (E.) M. E. *bite* (2 syll.). A. S. *bita*, a morsel. - A. S. *biten*, pp. of *bltan*.

**bit** (2), a curb for a horse. (E.) M. E. *bit*. A. S. *bit*\*, only in dimin. *bitol*, a curb. + Icel. *gebit*; Icel. *bitill* (dimin.); Swed. *bett*; Dan. *bit*; G. *gebiss*.

**bitter**. (E.) M. E. *biter*. A. S. *biter*, *bitor*, lit. 'biting.' - A. S. *biten*, pp. of *bitan*. + Du. *bitter*; Icel. *bir*; Swed., Dan., G. *bitter*.

**bitts**, naval term. (Scand.) The *bitts* are two strong posts on deck to which cables are fastened. - Swed. *beting*, a bitt, whence *betingbuilt*, a bitt bolt, bitt-pin;

Dan. *beding*. Orig. used on land for tethering horses. Swed. *betingbuilt*, a peg for tethering, from *bete*, to pasture, bait. See also Dan. *bedingsbolt*, from *bede*, to pasture, see *bait* above.

**Bitter, Bits**; see *Bite*.

**Bittern**, a bird. (F.-Low L.) The is added. M. E. *bitoure*. - F. *butor*, 'bitter'; Cot. - Low L. *butorius*, a bittern cf. L. *butio*, a bittern. Origin uncertain but prob. from the imitative base *bil*, to make a booming noise; whence L. *butio*, *butire*, to cry like a bittern. L. *buto*, an owl.

**Bitumen**. (L.) L. *bitumen*, mineral pitch.

**Bi valve**. (F.-L.) See *Valvo*.

**Bivouac**. (F.-G.) See *Wnko*.

**Bizarre**, odd. (F.-Span.) F. *bizar*, strange, capricious; orig. 'valiant.' - Sp. *bizarro*, valiant, gallant. Perhaps of Basq. origin.

**Blab**, to tell tales. (Scand.) M. E. *blab* a tell tale; *blaber*, to babble. - Icel. *blabba*, to babble; cf. Swed. dial. *blabba*; G. *plappern*, to babble, prate. Of imitative origin; cf. Gael. *plib*, a soft noise; *plibhair*, a babbler; *plibharan*, a stammering *plibhdach*, babbling, garrulous.

**Black**. (E.) M. E. *blac*. A. S. *blac*. + Icel. *blakkr*, dark. Cf. Du. *blak* to burn, search. Perhaps orig. 'scorch'd' and thus connected with the idea of intense light; cf. L. *flamare*, to burn; a.

**Blink, Bleak, Blank**.

**blackguard**, a term of reproach. (I. and F.) From *black* and *guard*. A man given to scoundrels, turnspits, and kitchen menials, from the dirty work done by them. See Trench, Select Glossary.

**blotch**, a dark spot. (E.) Put se *blatch*, to blacken, smut (Rich.). Cf. Wng. *blatok*, black, sooty. M. E. *blacken*, to blacken (Mätzner). ¶ In the sense of 'pustule,' it seems to be confused with *botch*; but see A. S. *blac*, A. S. *leechdom* ii. 8, l. 1.

**Bladder**. (E.) See *Blow* (1).

**Blade**, a leaf, flat of a sword. (E.) M. E. *blade*. A. S. *blad*, a leaf. + Icel. *blad*, Swed. *blad*, Du. *blad*, a leaf, blade; G. *blatt*. Blash allied to *Blow* (1).

**Blain** (E.) See *Blow* (1).

**Blamo** (F.-L.-G.) See *blaspheme*.

**Blaneh** (1), to whiten. (F.-O. H. G.) See *Blink*.

**Blanch** (2), to bleach. (E.) See *Blash*.

**Bland**. (L.) L. *blandus*, mild.

- to flatter. (F - L.) M. E. *O F. blandir*, stem of pres. *blander*, to flatter. - L. *blandiri*, to *blandus*.
- Blanket.** (F. - O. H. G.) See *Blank*.
- (1) See *Blow* (1).
- (2) to speak injuriously. (L. - *blānare*. - Gk. *βλασφημεῖν*, *blā* - Gk. *βλάσφημος*, adj., speak *βλασφ.* for *βλάψ-*, from *βλάψ*, *blāps*, to burst; and *φήμη*, *phēmē*, I say, see *Fame*.
- (3) (F - L. - Gk.) M. E. *blas-* Marmer, to blame. - L. *blas-* speak ill, also to blame. - Gk. *βλαύειν*.
- (4) See *Blow* (1).
- (E) See *Bleat*.
- (and 2). See *Blow* (1).
- (3), and (4) See *Blow* (1)
- (5); see *Bilberry*.
- Bleak** (1), and (2). See *Blink*.
- (a) eye, to deceive. (Scand.) *blá* is to *blárr*, to dim. - Swed. *blárr* says *augn*, to quiver *augn*, before the eyes, said of a bird by the heat of summer; cf. *blárr* Swed. *flira*, to blink with *flirr*; *flirr*, a mist before the eyes, like a near-sighted chaf's allied to *Blink*.
- stain; a stain. (Scand.) *Pro-* *blá*, metaphorically, 'to deceive.' *blárr*, deceptive; to *blárr*, *blárr* (1570). See above.
- (3) M. E. *blean*. A. S. *blætan*, sheep + Du. *blaten*. Cf. Gk. *βλέπειν*, a bleating, *blew* (1).
- mothy, moray. (E.) Spenser *bleat*; F Q vi. 12 (heading).
- (2) bleating; the suffix *-ant* is instance of the F. *-ant* of the Cf. M. E. *bletende*, bleating, *ble*, *ble*, *bo*.
- (b) a small bubble or blister *blæder*, a bubble on water; *blæsse*, by coin; aring *blæster*, *blæster*, with much the same *bo* for the probability that they

are formed from the same root, and signify 'that which is blown up,' from the root of *Blow* (1).

**blubber**, a bubble; fat; swollen; to weep (E.) The various senses are all explained by the verb *to blow*. Thus *blubber*, a bubble, is an extension of *blob*, 'that which is blown out'; the *blubber* of the whale consists of bladder-like cells filled with oil; *blubber-lipped*, also *blobber-lipped*, *blobber-lipped*, means 'with swollen or blown out lips.' Lastly, *blubber*, to weep, M. E. *bluberen*, *blubren*, meant orig. to bubble; *Gawain and Grene Knight*, 2174. (See Curtius, on the stems *φλοι*, *φλα*.) See also *Bubble*.

**Bleed.** (E.) See *Blow* (2).

**Blemish.** (F. - Scand.) See *Blas*.

**Blench.** (E.) See *Blink*.

**Blend**, to mix together, confuse. (E.) M. E. *bienden*. A S. *blandian*, to blend; cf. also *blendian*, to make blind. + Icel. and Swed. *blanda*, Dan. *blande*, O. H. G. *plantan*, to mix.

**blind.** (E.) M. E. *blind*; A. S. *blind*. The orig. sense is 'confused.' + Icel. *blindr*; Swed., Dan. *G. blind*.

**blindfold**, verb. (E.) M. E. *blind-folden*, verb (Tyndale); corruption of *blind-felden* (Palsgrave), where the *d* is excessive. The true word is *blindfellen*, to 'fell' or strike blind, *Ancren Riwle*, p. 106. - A. S. *blind*, blind; and *fellan*, to strike (see *Fall*).

**blunder**, to flounder about, err. (Scand.) M. E. *blondren*, to pore over a thing. Formed (as a frequentative) from Icel. *blunda*, to doze, slumber; Swed. *blunda*, to shut the eyes; Dan. *blunde*, to nap. Cf. Icel. *bluntr*, Dan. and Swed. *blund*, a doze, a nap. From the sense of 'confusion.'

**blunt.** dull. (Scand.) M. E. *blunt*, blunt, dull, dulled. Allied to Icel. *blundi*, Dan. *blunde*, to sleep, doze (above).

**Bloss** (E.) See *Blow* (2).

**Blight.** (E.) See *Blink*.

**Blind, Blindfold.** (E.) See *Blend*.

**Blink**, to wink, to glance. (E.) M. E. *blenken*, commonly 'to shine.' Not found in A. S., which has only the form *blian*, but it probably existed, as there are rather numerous related forms. + Du. *blinker* to shine; Dan. *blinke*; Swed. *blinka*. Allied to A. S. *blian*, O. H. G. *blichen*, to shine; Gk. *φλέγειν*, to burn, shine; Skt. *bhrīj*, to shine. (✓ BHARG.)

**blanch** (1), to whiten. (F. = O. H. G.) From M. E. *blanche*, white. — F. *blanc*, white; see *blank* below.

**blanch** (2), the same as *bleach* (below).

**blank**, white (F. = O. H. G.) In Milton, P. L. x. 656. — F. *blanc* = O. H. G. *blanch*, white. From *blinchen*, to shine (mod. G. *blitzen*); allied to O. H. G. *blichen*, to shine.

**blanket**. (F. = O. H. G.) Orig. of a white *cloak*. M. E. *blanket*. — O. F. *blanket* (F. *blanchet*), dimin. from *blanc*, white; see above.

**bleach**. (E.) Orig. 'to become pale'; M. E. *blechen*, Ancien Riwle, p. 224, l. 1. A. S. *blawan*. — A. S. *blac*, blac, shining, pale. See *blank* below. + Icel. *bleikja*; Du. *bleeken*, G. *bleichen*.

**bleak** (1), orig. pale. (E.) M. E. *bleik*. A. S. *blac*, blac, shining; allied to *blawan*, to shine. + Icel. *bleikr*; Du. *bleek*; G. *bleich*.

**bleak** (2), a fish; from its pale colour. **blanch**, to shrink from. (E.) Sometimes *blaunch*. M. E. *blenchen*, to turn aside. A. S. *blenan*, to deceive, orig. 'to make to blink,' to impose on; thus to *bleach* is the causal verb, 'to make to blink;' but it was confused with *bleak*, to wink, hence, to flinch.

**blight**, to blast. (E.) From the same root as A. S. *blæstan*, to shine; cf. *blættan*, to shine, glitter. We find M. E. *blanching*, blight, allied to Icel. *blíkna*, to become pale, from the same root. Cf. also Swed. *blaka*, to lighten. *Blæst*, lightning, Du. *blèksum*, lightning. And cf. A. S. *blægum*, to amaze, from the same root.

**blithe**. (E.) See *Blitho*.

**blitator**. (E.) See *Blow* (1).

**blithe**. (E.) M. E. *blithe*. A. S. *blis*, *bliss*, tweet, happy + O. Sax. *blis*, bright, glad; O. H. G. *blis*, glad; Goth. *bleiths*, merciful, kind.

**bliss** (E.) M. E. *blis*, A. S. *blis*, *bliss*; contr. from A. S. *blids*, *blids*, happiness, lit. blitheness. — A. S. *blid* (above). + O. S. x. *blisst*, *blisst*, happiness.

**blot**, to swell. (Scand.) We now generally use *blotted* to mean 'puffed out' or 'swollen,' as if allied to *blow*. The sense is rather 'eliminate,' and it is connected with Icel. *blaut*, soft, eliminate, imbecile, *blauta*, to become soft, lose courage. Cf. Swed. *blöt*, Dan. *blot*, soft, pulpy, mellow. Allied also to Lat. *flaudus*; Gr. *phainein*, to swell, overflow.

**blota**, a prepared herring. (Scand.)

A **bleater** is a cured fish, cured by being formerly a 'soaked' fish — bläck, soaked fish from bacon, to steep; from *blat* (see above).

**blob**, a bubble. — L. See *Bleb*.

**block**, a large piece of wood. (C.) *blök*. — W. piece, a block; *blæk* and *plæk*, a block, round mass, stone. Cf. Irish *blach*, a fragment. O. Ir. *blach*, fragment. Hence also Du. *blok*, Icel. *blökk*, Swed. *block*, O. H. G. *blök*, G. *blakka*. Doublet. *blug*. Der. *blug*.

**bludgeon**, a cudgel. (C.) Irish dimin. of *plac*, a block. Gael. *bl* mallet, bludgeon, club, dimin. of block; W. *blodyn*, the same.

**plug** (Du. = C.) O. Du. *pluge*, plug, a peg, bung. Of Celtic or Irish *pluc*, *plac*, a block, plug, bung. *plac*, a block, club, plug, bung, W. *blug*, plug.

**blond** (F.) A late word. — F. m. *blonde*, fem. 'light yellow.' Cf. referred by Diez to Icel. *blanni*, cf. A. S. *blonden*, fear, having hair of gled colour, gray-haired. See *Blond*.

**Blood, Bloom, Blossom.** See (2).

**blot** (1), a spot. (Scand.) M. E. *blotte*. — Icel. *blætr*, a stain (stem) Dan. *plet*, a spot, stain; *plette*, to spot.

**blot** (2), at backgammon (Scand.). blot is an 'exposed' piece — Dan. *blot* naked; whence *git sig blot*, to lay open, expose oneself; Swed. *blott*, *biotta*, to lay oneself open + Du. naked, *blootstellen*, to expose; G. naked. Allied to Icel. *blautr*, so. *Blot*.

**blotch**, a dark spot. (E.) See *Blot*.

**blouse**, a loose outer garment. (I.) *blouse*, a smock frock; O. F. *blous*, properly pl. of *blaud*, *blait* (m. *blauda*), formerly a rich vestment, embroidered with gold. Low L. *blauda*. Probably Pers.; cf. Pers. *bal-yazd*, a garment, *bal-yazd*, an elegant garment.

**blow** (1), to puff (E.) M. E. A. S. *blawan*. + G. *blaten*; L. *fan* (from *BLILA*).

**bladder**. (E.) M. E. *bladere*. *blætre*, a blaster, lit. 'a blowing out'; *blætter*, a bladder, watery swelling; *blætter*, but like, blætter, blætter; (1) *blætter*. Cf. A. S. *blæt*, a blast, L. *blastus*, breath. (From *BLILA*, cf. from *BLILA*.)

• *pusule* (E.) M. E. *blein*,  
• a boil + Dan. *blein*; Dan.  
• from a base BILLAG.

• *makre* (1) loud noise (E.) M. E.

• *men*, also *wisen* (Ch.), an older

• *blaze* (2) below.

• *blowing*. (E.) M. E. *blast*.  
• a blowing; cf. Icel. *blástr*, a  
from *blaze* (2) below.

• a flame (E.) M. E. *blaze*.

• a flame; in comp. *bál-blaze*, a

• st. Cf. Icel. *blíðs*, Dan. *blus*, a

from the root of *blow*.)

• to proclaim, noise abroad.

• i. 45 M. E. *blasen*. A. S.

• *blow* (Lye) + Icel. *blása*, to

• a trumpet, sound an alarm;

• to sound; Dan. *blæse*, Du.

• blow a trumpet; G. *blasen*,

• etc., share, *blasen*.)

(1), a proclamation. (E.)

• 5. 11 Shak. Son. 106. A cor-

• on *blaze* (2), M. E. *blasen*, to

• due to confusion with *blazon* (2)

• which was unused in place of

(2), to pourtray armorial bear-

• G. M. F. *blazon*, *blazoun*, a

• sense *blaten*, verb, to describe a

• *blazon*, a coat of arms, orig. a

• shield; A still older sense is

• derived in Span. *blason*, honour,

• glory, blazonry, *hacer blason*, to

• honour, to blazon, brag, boast.—

• to blow the trumpet, as done by

• a podium a victor's fame; see

• above. (See Scheler.)

• a little bladder on the skin. (E.)

• Not found in A. S.; but

• *blister*, a blister (Kilian, Hex-

• o. bel. *blister*, a blowing, blast

• st., swelling, mortification (in a

• sore). Also Swed. *bikta*, a blad-

• Allied to *blast*, from root of

• *blast* is from the same root.

• to offer rashly. (E.) The Scotch

• make a noise in weeping. Ex-

• M. E. *blesse*, *blesse*, to make

• noise, the same as *blaze* above.

• to blare noisily, swagger.

• A hyperbolic form, from Icel.

• *blæs*, *blæst*, wind, tempest;

• see *blast* above.

• to bloom, flourish as a flower.

• L. *blumen* A. S. *blawan*. +

• G. *blühen*, L. *florere*; see

• *bleed*, to lose blood. (E.) M. E. *bleden*.  
• A. S. *blédian*; formed by vowel-change (b  
to  $\alpha$  = e) from A. S. *bléd*; see *blood*  
below.

• *bless*, to consecrate, &c. (E.) The orig.  
sense must have been 'to consecrate by  
blood,' i.e. either by sacrifice or by the  
sprinkling of blood, as the word can be  
fairly traced back to *blood*. M. E. *blessen*.  
A. S. *bléstan*, also *blédsian*, *bloedsian*  
(Matt. xxv. 34, xxvi. 26), which can only  
be from *bléd*, blood, by the usual vowel-  
change from *é* to *α* or *e*. (Sweet; Anglia,  
iii. 156.) See below.

• *blood*. (E.) M. E. *blod*, blood. A. S.  
• *blod*, the symbol of 'blooming' or  
'flourishing' life.—A. S. *blōwan*, to bloom.  
+ Du. *bloed*. Icel. *blōð*, Swed. *blod*, Goth.  
• *blōth*; G. *blut*. Hence *bleed*, *bless*; as  
above.

• *bloom*, a flower. (Scand.) M. E. *blome*;  
not in A. S.—Icel. *blóm*, *blómi*, a flower;  
Swed. *blomma*; Dan. *blomme*. + Du. *bloem*;  
Goth. *bloma*; L. *flos*; see *Flower*.

• *blossom*. (E.) M. E. *blosome*, also  
• *blostma*. A. S. *blóstma*, a blossom; from  
A. S. *blód-wan*, with suffixes -st and -ma;  
cf. *blás-t* from *blód-wan*, to puff. + Du.  
• *bloesem*; M. H. G. *blöst*, *blöst*.

• *Blow* (3), a stroke, hit. (E.) M. E. *blowe*.  
Not in A. S.; but we find O. Du. strong  
verb *blouwen* (pt. t. *blau*), to strike, dress  
flax by beating. Allied to G. *blauen*, to  
beat. Also to Goth. *bligwan* (*blangwan*),  
to strike; L. *figere*, to beat down, flagel-  
lum, a scourge. (✓ *BLAGH*, to beat.)  
See *Afflict*, *Floggiate*.

• *Blubber*. (E.) See *Bleb*.

• *Bludgeon*. (C.) See *Block*.

• *Blue*, a colour. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E.  
• *blew*, *blén*. — O. F. *bloi*, later *bleu*, *bleu*, blue.  
— O. H. G. *bluo*, blue, livid. + Icel. *blá*,  
livid; Swed. *blå*, Dan. *bla*; also Lat.  
• *flavus*. Der. blueberry or bleaberry from  
Icel. *blá*.

• *blemish*, to stain. F. — Scand. M. E.  
• *Nemrischen* — O. F. *blemis*, stem of pres.  
part. of *blemir*, *blemir*, to wound, stain —  
O. F. *bleme*, *bleme*, wan, pale — Icel.  
• *bláman*, the livid colour of a wound. —  
Icel. *blár* livid blue. The orig. sense  
of O. F. *blemir* was 'to beat black and  
blue.'

• *Bluff*, downright, rude. (Du.?) A *bluff*  
is a steep headland. It appears to be  
Dutch. (O. Du. *blaf* flat, broad; *blasseert*,  
one having a broad flat face, also, a

boaster (Oudemans); *blaf van het voorhoofd*, 'the flat of a forehead' (Hexham); *blaffen, bleffen*, to mock (id.).

**Blunder.** (Scand.) See *Blend*.

**Blunderbuss**, a short gun. (Hyb.) In Pope. Formerly spelt *blanterbusse, planterbusse* (Palmer); i.e. 'a gun on a rest.' — L. *plantare*, to plant (see *Plant*); and Du. *bus*, a gun, orig. a box, barrel; see Box (1).

**Blunt.** (Scand.) See *Blend*.

**Blur**, a stain. (Scand.) See *Blear*.

**Blurt** (E.) See *Blow* (1).

**Blush** (E.) M. E. *bluschen, blusshen*, to glow. A. S. *blyscan*, used to translate L. *rutilare*, to shine (Mone, Quellen, 355). Extended from A. S. *blysan*, only in comp. *ablysian, abllsian*, to blush; from A. S. *blys* (*blys?*) in *bels-blys*, lit. 'a fire-blaze.' + Du. *blozen*, to blush, from *blos*, a blush; Dan. *blusse*, to flame, glow, from *blær*, a torch; Swed. *blossa*, to blaze, from *bloss*, a torch. Prob. allied to *Blaze*.

**Bluster.** (Scand.) See *Blow* (1).

**Boa**, a large snake. (L.) L. *boa* (Pliny); perhaps allied to *hos*, an ox; from its size.

**Boar**, an animal. (E.) M. E. *bore, boor*. A. S. *bir*. + Du. *beer*; M. H. G. *bär*; Russ. *borov'*. Perhaps orig. 'wild beast'; like Bear (2).

**Board**. (E.) M. E. *bord*. A. S. *bord*, board, side of a ship, shield. + Du. *bord*; Icel. *bord*, plank, side of a ship; G. *bord*; Goth. *-baurd* in *fotu-baundi*, a foot-stool. Cf. Irish, Gael., W., and Corn. *bord*, a board. ¶ The sense 'side of a ship' explains *star-board*, *lar-board*, *on board*, *over-board*. Dor. *board*, to live at table; from *board*, a table.

**border**, an edge. (F.—O. Du.) M. E. *borderie*, Ch.—F. *borderure*. — Du. *hoord*, border, edge; orig. the same word as Du. *bord*, a board; see above.

**Boast.** (E.?) M. E. *bost*, W. *bost*, a bragging; Corn. *bost*; Irish and Gael. *bost*, boast, vain-glory. But prob. E.

**Boat.** (E.) M. E. *boot*. A. S. *bat*. + Icel. *bitr*; Swed. *båt*; Du. *boot*; Russ. *bot'*; W. *bad*; Gael. *bata*, a boat. ¶ The orig. boat was prob. a bat, i.e. stick, branch, stem of a tree; cf. Gael. and Irish *tata*, staff, stick, pole, branch, bat. See *Bat*.

**boat swain.** (E.) Lit. 'boat-lad'; A. S. *maian*, Icel. *meinu*, a lad.

**Bob.** to jerk. (C.?) Perhaps imitative. Or altered from Gael. *bag*, to bob, agitate; Irish *bogaim*, I bob, wag, toss. See *Bog*.

**Bobbin**, a wooden pin on which thread is wound; round tape. (F.) F. *maille bobin*. — F. *bobine*, 'a quill for a spinning wheel, a skein.' Cot. Orig. uncertain, perhaps Celtic. Cf. Irish and Gael. *bab*, a tassel, fringe, short pieces of thread. Gael. *babag*, tassel, cluster.

**Bode.** (E.) See *Bid* (2).

**Bodiee.** (E.) See *Bind*.

**Bodkin**, orig. a small dagger (C.) M. E. *boydekin*, Ch.—W. *bidegyn, bidegan*, a dagger, poniard; dimm, of *bideog*, a dagger. Cf. W. *fid*, a tapering point. Cf. Gæl. *bideog*, Irish *bideog*, a dagger.

**Body.** (E.) See *Bind*.

**Bog** (C.) Irish *bogach*, a bog, from *bg* soft; cf. Irish *bogaim*, I shake; a bog being a soft quagmire. So also Gael. *bg*, as quagmire; *bog*, soft, moist; *bog*, to water also to agitate.

**Boggle**, to start aside, swerve for fear (C.?) Prob. coined from prov. E. *boghe*, a spectre. Cf. W. *bug*, a goblin; *bregwyl*, a threat, *brygylu*, to threaten; *bregweth*, to scare. See *Bug* (1).

**Boil** (1), verb (F.—L.) See *Bull* (2).

**Boil** (2), a tumour. (E.) See *Bulge*.

**Boisterous.** (E.) Lengthened from M. E. *boistous*, Ch.; lit. 'noisy.' From E. *bold* best, noise. See *Boast*.

**Bold.** (E.) M. E. *bold, bald*; A. S. *beald*, bald. + Icel. *ballyr*; Du. *bout*; O. H. G. *bald*, bald; cf. Goth. *baltihaba*, adv., boldly; *bawd*. (F.—G.) M. E. *bawnde*, Ch.—O. F. *baud*, gay, wanton.—O. H. G. *bal* bold, free.

**Bole.** (Scand.) See *Bulge*.

**Bolled**, swollen. (Scand.) See *Bulge*.

**Bolster, Bolt** (1). See *Bulge*.

**Bolt** (2), *Boult*, to sift meal. (F.—L.—Gk.) Spelt *boulte* in *Psalms*. — O. F. *bouter*; mod. F. *bluter*; oldest form in *bout*, a corruption of *bureter*, to sift through coarse cloth.—O. F. *buire* (F. *bure*), coarse woollen cloth.—Low Lat. *burrus*, coarse red cloth.—Lat. *burrus*, reddish.—*buppis*, reddish.—Icel. *björp*, fire. See *Fire*.

**bureau.** (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *bureau*, desk, writing-table; so called because covered with brown *bavex*. — F. *bavex*, O. F. *burel*, coarse woollen stuff, raw-coloured. — O. F. *bure* = L. *burex*, coarse cloth.—L. *burrus*, as above.

**Bomb, Bombard.** (F.—L.—Gk.) See *Boom* (1).

**Bombast**, orig. cotton-wadding; hence padding, affected language. (Ital.—L.)

*bondē* *bondārī*, Ital. *bombagio*, *bōng*. — L. *bombax*, cotton; L. *bāndīs* — Gk. *βάνδης*, silk. — Prob. Eastern; from Pers. *bānd* cotton.

*bondē*, *bombasine*, a fabric of *cotton* (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *bombe* — L. *bombazinus*, made of *cotton*; see Low L. *bombax*, cotton; see F.

F.) See Bind.

*bo*, servitude. (F. — Scand.) See

(E.) M. E. *boon*; A. S. *bān* + Icel. *ber*; Swed. *ben*; Dan. H. G. *pean*, *peini*.

(E.) Orig. a home-fire. ‘*Bane-*’ *sunen*; Catholicos Anglicanus, where *bane* is the Northern form

a kind of tunny. (Span. — Arab.) *bo* — Arab. *بَنِي*, a bonito.

(F. — Low L. — Hind.?) F. *bon* L. *bona* (A.D. 1300), the stuff of which bonnets or caps are. Perhaps Hindustani; cf. Hind. *ollen* cloth, Rich. Diet. p. 290. *bon*. (F. — L.) From F. *bonne*, of *bon*, good. — L. *bonus*, good;

good. (F. — L.) In the phr. ‘*boon*’ — F. *bon*, good.

goodness. (F. — L.) M. E. O. F. *bontē* — L. acc. *bonitatem*, *boni* goodness — L. *bonus*.

a priest. (Port. — Japanese.) Port. *bono*, a religious man.

(Span. — L.) Span. *bobo*, a blockhead; related to F. *baubé*, stammerer; *bu*, stammering; hence stupid. with Gk. *βάρβαρος*; see Bar-

(E.) M. E. *book*; A. S. *bōc*, of long sense was a beech-tree. ‘*books*’ were pieces of writing on a beechen board. — Du. *boek*; Swed. *bok*; Dan. *bog*; G. *buch*; *buk*, a beech, Gk. *φυγός*, a beech.

(E.) A. S. *bēc*, a beech; *bēan*, a beeb, derivatives (by change from the older form *bēc* above).

*bœuf* (F.) Lit. beech-wheat; name due to its seeds to the beech-tree. The same *bœuf* is

S. also the *bœuf*, buckwheat; *bœuf* See Book.

**Boom** (1), to hum (E.) M. E. *bōmen*, not found in A. S. + Du. *bōmen*, to boom, to give out a hollow sound like an empty barrel. An imitative word; allied to L. *bōbus*, Gk. *βόβως*, a humming.

**bomb**, a shell for cannon. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *bombe* — L. *bombus*, a humming noise. — Gk. *βόβως*, the same.

**bombard**. (F. — L. — Gk.) The verb is from E. *bombard*, a great gun; Sh. — F. *bombarde*, a cannon; extended from F. *bombe*. Der. *bombard-ier*, F. *bombardier* (Cot.).

**bound** (1), to leap. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *bondir*, to bound; but orig. to resound. — L. *bombitare*, to resound. — L. *bombus*, a humming sound. — Gk. *βόβως*, the same. Der. *re-bound* (F. *rebondir*).

**bumble-bee**. (E.) Cf. O. Du. *bommelein*, to buzz, frequent. of *bōmen*, to boom; see Boom (1).

**bump** (2), to boom as a bittern. (C.) W. *bump*, a hollow sound; hence *ateryn y bump*, a bittern.

**bumper**, a drinking-vessel. (F. — L. — Gk.) A corruption of *bombard*, used in the same sense (Temp. ii, 2). A jocular word; it orig. meant a kind of cannon; see bombard above.

**Boom** (2), a pole. (Du.) See Beam.

**Boon** (1), a petition. (Scand.) M. E. *bone*, Ch. — Icel. *ben*, Dan. and Swed. *ben*, a petition. + A. S. *bēn* (whence *bene* in Wordsworth). Perhaps allied to Ban.

**Boon** (2); see Bonny.

**Boor**, a peasant. (Du.) Du. *boer*, a peasant, lit. ‘tiller of the soil.’ — Du. *bewonen*, to till. + A. S. *bēan*, to till, to dwell, whence *bēr*, *gebēr*, a peasant (only preserved in *neigh-bour*). So also G. *bauen*, to till; whence *bauer*, a peasant. (✓ BIU.)

**bondage**, servitude. (F. — Scand.) M. E. and F. *bondage*, servitude; the sense being due to confusion with the verb *to bind*. But it orig. meant the condition of a *bondman*, called in A. S. *bondia*, a word borrowed from Icel. *bondi*, a husbandman. And *bondi* + *bāndi*, a tiller; from Icel. *bāta*, to till, prepare, cognate with A. S. *bēan*.

**bound** (3), ready to go. (Scand.) In ‘the ship is bound for Spain,’ &c. Formed, with ex cresc. *d*, from M. E. *boun*, ready. Ch. C. T. 11807. — Icel. *bunn*, prepared; pp. of *būta*, to till, prepare.

**bower**, an arbour. (E.) M. E. *bōur*,

A. S. *mr.*, a chamber — A. S. *idian*, to dwell  
+ Icel. *mr.*, a chamber.

**busk** (1), to get a cowl ready. (Scand.)  
Icel. *búsk*, to get oneself ready — Icel.  
*maðr*, to prepare, and *st.*, put for sick, one-  
self; see bound (3) above.

**by-law**, a law affecting a township  
(Scand.). Formerly also *bylawn*, *bylawn*.  
— Icel. *bygð-lag*, a town-law, by-law;  
from *bygð*, gen. of *byr* or *þyr*, a town,  
village; from *falla*, to dwell; and *lag*, a  
law. So also Dan. *by-læg*, town-law, simi-  
larly compounded.

**byre**, a cow-house. (E.) M. E. *tyre*, in  
Mastener, s. v. *huse*. A. S. *tyre*, pl. dwell-  
ings; in Sweet. O. E. Texts. — A. S. *fur*, a  
bower. (Icel. *fur*, a pantry; Dan. *caue*,  
a bed-chamber.)

**husband**: see under *House*.

**neighbour** (E.) Lit. one who dwells  
near. A. S. *neah* + *bi*, neighbour. — A. S.  
*neah*, nigh; and *bi*, *biða*, a peasant,  
dweller + G. *neah*, similarly formed.

**Boot** (1), a co-covering for the foot. (F.—  
I. — (2).) See *Butt* (2).

**Boot** (2), advantage. (E.) See *Better*.  
**Booth**. (Scand.) M. E. *bothe*. — Icel.  
*bliss*, a booth, shop; Swed. *av*, Dan. *av*.  
+ (1), *bude*. So also Gael. *buth*, Irish *bath*,  
booth, W. *bach*, a hut. Allied to Skt. *dhā-*  
*ruṣṭi*, a house. (✓ BHU.)

**Booty**. (F. — Low G.) Formerly spelt  
*buitin*. — F. *buitin*, 'a booty, prey'; Cot.  
— Icel. *buiti*; cf. Icel. *bitti*. Dan. *btyde*,  
Swed. *btyde*, exchange, baster; also *busty*,  
spoil; Icel. *bta*, to divide, deal out:  
so that the orig. sense of *booty* was  
'share.'

**Borage**. (F. — Low L.) Formerly *bou-*  
*rage*. — F. *bourrache* — Low L. *borragineum*,  
acc. of *burrage*, borage; prob. named from  
its roughness. Perhaps from Low L. *barna*,  
*barna*, rough hair (whence F. *bourette*, Ital.  
*burrà*); see *Burl*.

**Borax** (Low L. — Arab. — Pers.) Low L.  
*bora*; also *boramum*. — Arab. *birdaq*. — Pers.  
*bileh*, borax (Vullers).

**Border**, an edge. (F. — O. Du.) See  
Board.

**Bore** (1), to perforate. (E.) M. E. *boren*.  
A. S. *borian*. + Du. *boren*; Icel. *bora*;  
Swed. *borra*; Dan. *bors*; G. *bohren*; I. *fornare*.  
(✓ BHAR, to cut.) See *Perforate*,  
*Pharynx*.

**bore** (2), to worry. Merely a metaph.  
use of the verb above; Heu. VIII, i. 1. 128.  
And see *Burin*.

## BOTANY.

**Bore** (3), a tidal surge in a river. (Scand.)  
Icel. *ára*, a hollow caused by wind. Cf.  
Sweet. And. Mr., a tunnel.

**Boreas**, the north wind. (L. — Gk.) L.

**Fors** — (lik. *Borsat*, B. gods, the N. wind).

**Borough** (E.) M. E. *borg*, *borg*; also *bore*. A. S. *bork*, *borg* (gen. and  
dat. *bryng*), a fort — A. S. *burgian*, pp. of  
*beorgan*, to protect; cognate with Icel.  
*borga* to hide, keep, I. *farvare*, to cover.  
(✓ BHARGH) + Ira. *borg*; Icel. *borg*,  
Swed. and Dan. *borg*; G. *burg*; Goth.  
*borgjan*.

**barrow** (1), a burial-mound. (E.) Lit.  
for *borrow* (like *parson* for *person*, etc.)  
M. E. *bergh*, *beoruh*, a hill, mound. — A. S.  
*bergh*, *berh*, a hill, grave-mound. — A. S.  
*beorgan*, to hide, protect; see *bury* below.

**borrow**. (E.) M. E. *berthen*; A. S.  
*bergan*, lit. to give a pledge — A. S. *ber-*  
*hre*, a pledge. — A. S. *borg-en*, pp. of *beorgan*  
to keep, protect.

**burgess** (F. — M. H. G.) M. E. *ber-*  
*ges*. — O. F. *burgis*. — Low Lat. *burgensis*  
belonging to a fort or city — Low Lat.  
*burgus*, a fort. — M. H. G. *burg* (G. *burg*)  
cognate with A. S. *burg* above.

**burgher**. (E.) Formed by adding *-er*  
to *burg* + *er* (as above).

**burglar**. (F. — G. and I.) O. F. *burg-*  
*ler* (a law term) a house-breaker, i.e.  
'boough-ahf' — F. *bourg* (Iom. G. *burg*)  
a town; and O. F. *ler*, a robber, from  
Lat. *latro*; see *Larceny*.

**burgomaster** (Du.) Du. *burgemeester*  
a town-master. — Du. *burg*, cognate with  
Icel. *borgh*; and *meester*, a master, from  
O. F. *mestre*; see *Master*.

**burial**. (E.) M. E. *burial* *berie* (a  
tomb; also spelt *beriels*, *berieli*) — A. S.  
*berigels*, a tomb — A. S. *byrgan*, to bury  
see *bury* (1).

**burrow**, a shelter for rabbits (E.)  
M. E. *borough*, a cave, shelter; merely  
varied spelling of *brough* above. See  
*burrow*, verb.

**bury** (1), verb. (E.) M. E. *berien* &  
A. S. *byrgan*, *byrgan*, to bury, hide in the  
ground. Formed (by change of *e* to *i*)  
from *borg-en*, pp. of *beorgan*, to hide, pro-  
tect (as above).

**bury** (2), a town (E.) In *Canterbury*  
etc. — A. S. *byrig*, dat. of *bush*, a burrow.

**Bosom**. (E.) M. E. *bosom*. A. S. *bos*  
+ Du. *boezem*; G. *büsen*.

**Boss**, a knob. (F. — O. H. G.) See *Brat*.  
**Botany**. (F. — Ch.) V. *botanique* and

**botij.** — Gk. *bōtēs*, belonging to plants.  
**botany.** a herb — (Icel. *blásker*, to patch (1), to patch. (O. Low G.) See

**botch** (2), a swelling. (F. — G.) See **Beat**.  
**both.** (Scand.) M. E. *hōf*, Scot. *baith*. — A. S. *both*, dual adj.; Dan. *baade*.  
G. *beide*. + G. *beide*; Goth. *bayōth*.  
A. S. *both*. — A. S. *both*; Lat. *bo* in am-  
Gk. *gōs* in *gōs-pō*; Skt. *bhā* in *u-bhā*,  
Icel. *bir* in *bir-beir*, they.

**bother.** v. and sb. (C.) In Swift.—  
bother, sb., trouble; bustle, I  
trouble; cf. *bozir*, to vex, trouble. So  
the *as*; but the sounds do not agree.

**botis** small worms. (C.) Gael. *botus*, a  
worm; Lat. *botax*, a maggot.

**bottle** (1). a hollow vessel. (F. — Low  
G.) M. E. *bottel*. — F. *bouteille* —  
Lat. *botellus*, dimin. of *butica*, a kind  
of vessel — Gk. *bōtēs*. *Bōtēs*, a flask. Per-  
nected to Butt (1) and Boot (1).

**butter** (F. — Low L. — Gk.) M. E.  
one who attends to bottles; from  
F. *bottel*, a bottle, see above.

**buttery.** a place for provisions, esp.  
(F. — Low L. — Gk.) A corruption

M. E. *botteler*, a butler, properly a

for a butler; from M. E. *botelier*, a

see above. (Thus *buttery* = *bottlery*.)

connected with the word *butter*.

**bottle** (2). a bundle of hay; see **Beat**.

**bottom** (E.) M. E. *botum*, *bottom*.

G. *botum*. + Du. *bodem*; Icel. *botn*;

Dan. *bund*; G. *beden*; Lat.

*basus*; Gk. *bastēs*; Vedic Skt. *buthna*,

th. ground. Allied to Irish *boun*, sole

the foot. Gael. *bonn*, sole, bottom; W.

Wales, stock. See **Fundament**.

**boudoir.** F. — C.?) F. *bouloir*, a pri-  
vate room for a lady; lit. a place to sit.

F. *bouler*, to sulk. Perhaps Celtic;

W. *pawd*, to pent, sulk; see **Pout** (1).

**bough** (E.) M. E. *bough*. A. S. *bōg*,

of which the orig. sense was 'an

+ Icel. *bigr*, Swed. *beg*, Dan. *beg*,

branch of an animal, hence the bow-

riders of a ship; G. *bug*; Gk. *bj̄x̄m*,

base arm; Skt. *dk̄s*, the arm, allied

to large.

**bow** (4). the bow of a ship (Scand.)

the 'shoulder' of a ship. — Icel. *bigr*.

— Dan. *bord*, attached to the

side of a ship or of a sail.

**boughtit.** the same as **Bout**. See **Bow** (1).

**boughst.** the same as **Bout**. See **Bow** (1).

**boulder**, a large stone. (Scand.) Swed.

Dan. *bullesteen*, a large rolling stone; so

called from its rolling down stream with a

crash. — Swed. *bulira*, to thunder, roar;

and *steen*, a stone; see **Bellow** and **Stone**.

Danish pots *hl* for *ll*, and has *bulde*, to

roar, *bulder*, a crash.

**bounce**, to jump up quickly. (O. Low

G.) M. E. *bunsen*, to beat. — Low G.

*bunsen*, to beat, knock at a door; Du.

*bonsen*, to bounce, throw. From Du. *bons*,

a bounce, thump; cf. G. *bumps* bounce;

Icel. *bofs*, bump! imitative of the sound of

a blow. See **Bump** (1).

**bound** (1), to leap. (F. — L. — Gk.) See

**Boom** (1). Der. *re-bound*.

**bound** (2), a boundary. (F. — C.) M. E.

*bounde*, Ch.; with excrescent *d*, as in

*soun-d*. — O. F. *bonne*, a boundary; also

spelt *bonde* (Burgoy); Low Lat. *bolina*

(contr. form *bonna*), a bound, limit. —

Icel. *bbsten*, a thicket, tuft of trees; *bbd*, a

tuft of trees; cf. Irish *bot*, a cluster, a

bunch. Thus the orig. *bound* was a tuft of

trees or a thicket. Dor. *bound-ary* (for

*bound-er-y*).

**bourne** (1), a boundary. (F. — C.) In

Sh. — F. *borne*, a bound; corrupted from

O. F. *bonne*, a boundary, as above.

**bound** (3), ready to go. (Scand.) See

**Boor**.

**bounden**, the old pp. of **Bind**. As in

'bounden duty.'

**bounty.** (F. — L.) See **Bonny**.

**bouquet.** (F. — Low G.) See **Bush**.

**bourd**, a jest; to jest. (F. — Tent ?)

M. E. *bourde*, sb.; *bourden*, v. — F. *bourde*,

a game; *bourder*, to play. Etym. doubt-

ful; but F. *bourder* prob. — O. F. *boherder*,

to tourney, joust with lances, hence, to

amuse oneself. — O. F. *bohort*, a mock

tournament; supposed to stand for *bo-*

*herde*, i.e. a heating against the hurdles or

barriers of the lists — O. F. *bot-er*, to beat;

and *herde*, a hurdle — M. H. G. *bohen*, to

beat (O. H. G. *þizan*); and M. H. G.

*hurde*, a hurdle; see **Boat** and **Hurdle**.

**bourn** (1), a boundary. (F. — C.) See

**Bound** (1).

**bourn** (2), **Burn**, a stream. (E.) M. E.

*bourne*. A. S. *burna*, a fountain, stream,

well. (VIIHUR ?) + Icel. *brunnr*; Swed.

*brunn*; Dan. *brond*; G. *brunnen*; Goth.

*brunna*, a spring, well; cf. Gk. *phōn*, a well.

**bouse.** **Bouze.** **Boose**, to drink deeply.

(Du.) See **Box** (1).

**bout**, a turn. (Scand.) See **Bow** (1).



**man, Brahmin** (Skt.) Skt. *brahma*, a brahman, holy man — Skt. *brahma*, prayer; also the unknown god. — To *bean* 'support,' from *bhrī*, to bear (1).

**to weave** (E.) M. E. *breiden*. — *den, breiden*, to brandish, weave, flourish; to brandish, turn about, start, burst, &c.; hence *bragd*, a movement.

**a ligature**; see *Breeches*.

**(E.)** M. E. *brayne*. A. S. *bregen*, the brain + De *brenn*.

**(1)**, see *Break*

**(2)**, bush, fern. (E.) A. S. *brace*. Low G. *brake*, willow-bush. Prob. because growing on rough or ground; cf. G. *brach*, fallow, un-

**cleans**, fern. (E.) A. S. *bracca*, pl. of fern + Icel. *barka* (allied to *brok*, rough grass); Swed. *braken*, Dan. *bræn*.

**blackberry** (E.) M. E. *brembil*. A. S. *brembi* + Du *braam*, a blackberry; *brem*, brier, Dan. *brombær*, G. *brom*, blackberry. (✓ BHRAM.)

**(C.)** M. E. *bran*. — W. *bran*, Irish *bran*, chaff. So also F. *bren*; from *bran*, bran.

**brach** (F. — L.) See *Brace*.

**Brandish, Brandy**; see *Burn*.

**brake**, a punishment for scolds. (C.) *Minsheu* — Gael. *brangas* (O. Gael. *brang*) = a sort of pillory; Gael. *brang*, *brangas*, a halter + Du *pranger*, pin-hole, collar. G. *pranger*, a pillory; *prangen*, to punch.

**brave**. (E.) See *Burn*.

**(E.)** M. E. *bris*. A. S. *bries*, from the verb seen in Icel. *brasa*, to burn by fire; Swed. *brasa*, to flame; *brasa*, to fry. Dor. *bris-en*, A. S.

**braser, brasier**, a pan to hold coals. (E. — L.) F. *cuiseire*, a camp-kettle, live coals. — Swed. *brasa*, fire, to *brasa*, to flame; see above.

**(1)**, to harden. (F. — Scand.) — It merely means to harden; it is the verb from which brass is made vice versa — F. *braser*, to heat; Icel. *brasa*, to harden by fire.

**(2)**, to ornament with brass. (E.) *Brass*, tr. of Homer, Od. xv. 113. — *Brass*, it is E., and derived from

— 'Aero, ie *brasse*'; Elfric.

**breeze** (3), cinders. (F. — Scand.) O. F. *bresa*, spelt *bresa* in Cot., the old form of F. *braise*, live coals; see *brasier* above.

**Brat**, a child. (C.) So named from its *pinafore*; it also meant a rag, clout, or (in derision) a child. — W. *brat*, a rag, *pinafore*; Gael. and Irish *brat*, a cloak, rag.

**Brattice**, a fence of boards in a mine. (F. — Teut.?) M. E. *bretache*, *bretace*, *brataske*, a parapet, battlement. — O. F. *bretesche*, a small wooden outwork, battlement; cf. Prov. *bretesca*, Ital. *bretesa*, the same. A difficult word; prob. formed from G. *brett*, a plank.

**buttress**, a support, in architecture. (F. — Teut.) M. E. *boteras*; Palsgrave has *bottreas*, *butteras*. Orig. a plural form, as if for *butterets*, — O. F. *bouteres*, pl. of *bouteret*, a prop. — F. *bouter*, to thrust, prop. Cotgrave also has *bousant*, a buttress, from the same verb; see *Butt* (1), p. 34, col. 2, l. 5. (Misplaced.)

**Bravado**. (Span.) See *Brave*.

**Brave**. (F.) F. *brave*, 'brave, gay, fine, proud, braggard, valiant'; Cot. The same as Ital., Span., and Port. *bravo*. Etym. unknown; none of the explanations are satisfactory; the Bret. *brav*, O. Swed. *bray*, appear to be borrowed from F. Cf. Bret. *braga*, to strut about, Gael. *breagh*, fine; see *Brag*.

**bravado**. (Span.) Altered from Span. *bravada*, 'a bravado'; Minsheu's Span. Dict. — Span. *bravo*, brave.

**bravo**, a daring villain. (Ital.) Ital. *bravo*, brave; as a sb., a cut-throat, villain.

**bravo!** well done. (Ital.) Ital. *bravo*, brave; used in the voc. case.

**Brawl** (1), to quarrel. (C.) M. E. *braulen*. — W. *brawl*, *brol*, a boast; *brollo*, to boast; *bragal*, to vociferate; cf. Irish *bragaim*, I boast, bounce, bully. Prob. allied to *Brag*.

**Brawl** (2), a sort of dance. (F. — Teut.) See *Burn*.

**Brawn**, muscle. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *braun*, muscle, boar's flesh. — O. F. *brun*, a slice of flesh; cf. Prov. *bradon*, the same. — O. H. G. *britton*, acc. of *brith*, M. E. *bride*, a slice of flesh for roasting — O. H. G. *pratan* (G. *braten*), to roast. ¶ The orig. sense was merely 'muscle'; the restriction to that of 'boar's flesh' is accidental.

**Bray** (1), to bruise. (F. — G.) See *Break*.

**Bray** (2), to make a roaring noise. (F. — C.) See *Break*.

**Braze**, (1) to harden; (2) to ornament with brass; see **Brass**.

**Breach**. (E.) See **Break**.

**Bread**. (E.) M. E. *breed*. A. S. *bredd*. Prob. allied to **Brew**, because fermented. Cf. A. S. pt. t. *bred-w.* + Du. *brood*; Icel. *brauð*; Swed. and Dan. *bröd*; G. *brod*.

**Breadth**. (E.) See **Broad**.

**Break**. (E.) M. E. *breken*; pt. t. *brak*; pp. *broken*. A. S. *brecan*, pt. t. *bræc*, pp. *brocen*. + Du. *breken*; Icel. *braka*, to creak; Swed. *braka*, to crack; Dan. *brække*; Goth. *brikan*; G. *brechen*; Lat. *frangere*. (✓ **BHRAG**.) The orig. sense is to break with a noise, to crack.

**brag**, to boast. (C.) W. *bragio*, to boast; Irish *bragaim*, I boast. Allied to Gael. *bragh*, an explosion. (✓ **BHRAG**.)

**braggart**, a boaster. (F. - C.) F. *bragard*. - Bret. *braga*, to strut about; cognate with W. *bragio*, to boast; see above.

**brake** (1), a machine for breaking hemp; a name for various mechanical contrivances. (O. Low G.) M. E. *brake*. - Low G. *brake*, a flax-brake; O. Du. *braecke*, 'a brake to beat flax'; Hexham. - Du. *breken*, to break; see **Break**.

**bray** (1), to bruise, pound. (F. - G.) M. E. *brayen*. - O. F. *breier* (F. *broyer*). - G. *brechen*, to break; see **Break**.

**bray** (2), to make a roaring noise. (F. - C.) F. *braire* (Low Lat. *bragire*, *bragare*). Of Celtic origin; cf. W. *bragal*, to vociferate; Gael. *bragh*, a burst, explosion; see *brag* above.

**breach**. (E.) M. E. *breche*, a fracture. - A. S. *brecce*, as in *hlif-gebrecce*, a piece of bread. - A. S. *brecan*, to break. ¶ Or O. F. *breche*, a breach. - G. *brechen*.

**brick**. (F. - O. Du.) F. *brigue*, a brick; also a fragment, bit. - O. Du. *bricke*, a brick; orig. a fragment. - Du. *breken*, to break. Der. *brick-bal* (see **Bat**).

**Bream**, a fish. (F. - O. H. G.) See **Bass** (2).

**Breast**. (E.) See **Burst**.

**Breath**. (E.) M. E. *breeth*, *breth*. A. S. *bræð*. + G. *brodem*, *broden*, *brodel*, steam, vapour, exhalation.

**Breesch**. (E.) See **Breeches**.

**Breeches**, **Breks**. (E.) A double plural, the form *breek* being, in itself, a pl. form. A. S. *bric*, breeks; pl. of *bric*, with the same sense. + Du. *broek*, a pair of breeches; Icel. *brík* (pl. *brakr*); M. H. G. *bruoch*; Gael. *brög*, a large shoe, *brigais*, breeches. Cf. L. *brucca*, a word of Celtic origin.

**bracket**, a corbel, &c. (F. - C.) Formerly spelt *bragget*, as in *Minsheu*, ed. 1627. So named from the resemblance to the front part of a pair of breeches, as formerly made. - F. *braguette*, 'a codpiece,' Cot. (the front part of a pair of breeches); the allied Span. *bragueta* also meant a projecting mould in architecture, a bracket or corbel. Dimin. of O. F. *brague*, 'a kind of mortaise,' Cot.; from *brague*, breeches; so also Span. *bragueta* is the dimin. of Span. *bragas*, breeches. - L. *bracca*; of Celtic origin; Bret. *braga*, breeches.

**brail**, a kind of ligature or fastening. (F. - C.) O. F. *braiel*, a cincture; orig. for fastening up breeches; dimin. of F. *braie*, breeches. - L. *bracca*, Bret. *braga*, as above.

**breach**. (E.) M. E. *breech*, properly breeks, or the covering of the hinder part of the body. - A. S. *bric*, pl. of *bric*; see above.

**brogues**, coarse shoes. (C.) Gael. and Irish *brög*, a shoe, legging; see **Breeches**.

**Breed**. (E.) See **Brood**.

**Breeze** (1), a gadfly. (E.) Also *brize*, *brimsey*. - A. S. *brimse*, a gadfly, named from its humming. + Du. *brems*; G. *brems* (from M. H. G. *bremen*, to hum); Skt. *bhramara*, a large black bee (from Skt. *bhrām*, to hum, whirl, fly about as insects). Cf. Lat. *fremere*.

**Breeze** (2), a strong wind. (F.) Formerly *brize*. - O. F. *brise*, used by Rabelais in the same sense as F. *bise*, the N. wind; cf. Span. *brisa*, Port. *briza*, the N.E. wind; Ital. *bressa*, a cold wind. Orig. unknown.

**Breeze** (3), cinders. (F. - Scand.) See **Brass**. ¶ Quite distinct from prov. E. *bris*, dust, F. *bris*, rubbish, whence F. *döris*; see **Debris**.

**Breve**, **Breviary**; see **Brief**.

**Brew**. (E.) M. E. *brewen*. A. S. *breowan*, pt. t. *bredw*, pp. *gebrownen*. + Du. *brouwen*; G. *brauen*; Icel. *brugga*; Swed. *brygga*; Dan. *brygge*. (✓ **BHUR**, to boil, ferment.)

**brewis**, pottage. (F. - M. H. G.) M. E. *brewes*. - O. F. *broues*, a pl. form; from sing. *brou*, broth. - Low Lat. *brodum* broth. - M. H. G. *brot*, broth; cognate with E. *Broth*; see below.

**brose**, pottage. (C.) Gael. *brothes* brose. From the same root as E. **Brew**.

**broth**. (E.) A. S. *broð*. - A. S. *bro-wen* pp. of *breowan*, to brew. + Icel. *broð* M. H. G. *brot*; cf. G. *gebräude*, as much as is brewed at once. And see **Bread**.

**Briar.** (E.) M. E. *brere*. A. S. + Gael. and Irish *breas*, a bush, briar. *bren* (E. - C.) M. E. *brite*. - (O.) F. a piece of bread given to a beggar; *brise*, a fragment of bread. - *bret*, to break; cp. W. *brie*, broken, *bryw* (= *brito bane*), broken bread, *bryw*, to break. Allied to *Brick* and

*brick* (F. - O. Du.) See *Break*.

**Bride.** (E.) M. E. *bride*; also *bride*, *bride*. A. S. *brīd*, a bride. Prob. to Irish *brú*, the womb; Gk. *brōuer*, *brōu* + Du. *bruid*; Icel. *briffr*; Swed. *brud*; G. *brut*; Goth. *bruths*.

**bridal** (E.) Formerly *bride-ale*, a bride-ale. A. S. *brīd-æle*, a bride-ale, bride-ale. - A. S. *brīd*, bride; and *æle*, ale, a feast. See *Ale*.

**bridegroom** (E.) For *bridegoom*; the *g* is intrusive. A. S. *brīd-guma*, lit. man, where *guma* is cognate with L. *manus*, a man; see *Homage* + Du. *bruidegom*; Icel. *brudgumur*; Swed. *brudgumme*; *brudgom*; G. *bräutigam*, O. H. G. *brūtīgam*.

**bridge** (E.) M. E. *brigge*, *brugge*. A. S. + Icel. *bryggia*; Swed. *brygga*; Dan. *brygge*; a pass; G. *brücke*. Allied to Icel. *brenn* *bren*, a bridge, pavement; O. H. G. *brenna*, a paved way.

**bridle** (E.) M. E. *bridel*. A. S. *bridel*. Du. *bridle*; M. H. G. *britel*, *brittel* ( = F. *bride*). Perhaps allied to

**brief** (1). short. (F. - L.) M. E. *bref*. F. *bref* = L. *brevis*, short. + O. H. G. *briw* short.

**brief** (2), a writ, &c. (F. - L.) F. *bref*, a brief. Cot. The same as F. *bref* (1), from its being in a short form.

**abbreviate** (L.) L. *abreviatus*, pp. *abrevere*, to shorten - L. *ab-*, put for *te*, and *brevis*, short.

**abridge**. (F. - L.) M. E. *abregen*. - F. *abréger*, another form of *abrévier*, to shorten. - L. *abrevere*: see above.

**breve** (Ital. - L.) Orig. a short note; the longest in use. - Ital. *brave*, brief. Lat. *brevis*. *Sart.* Der. *semi-breve*.

**brevet** (F. - L.) F. *brevet*, 'a brief, little writing.' Cot. Dumin. from *brevi*.

**breviary** (F. - L.) F. *bréviaire*. - L. *breuiarium*, a summary.

**brevity** (L. - L.) F. *brévité*. - L. *breuitas*, shortness. - L. *breuus*, short.

**Brig.** **Brigade**; see *Brigand*.

**Brigand.** (F. - Ital.) F. *brigand*, a robber. - Ital. *brigante*, an intriguer, robber; orig. pres. part. of *brigare*, to strive after. - Ital. *briga*, strife, quarrel, trouble. Orig. uncertain.

**brig**; see *brigantine* (below).

**brigade**. (F. - Ital.) F. *brigade*, a crew, troop. - Ital. *brigata*, a troop; orig. fem. of pp. of *brigare*, to strive, fight, as above.

**brigandine**, a kind of armour. (F. - Ital.) F. *brigandine*, a kind of armour, worn by brigands. - F. *brigaud*, a robber; see above.

**brigantine**, **brig**, a ship. (F. - Ital.) *Brig* is merely short for *brigantine*. - F. *brigantin*, a kind of ship. - Ital. *brigantino*, a pirate-ship. - Ital. *brigante*, a robber.

**Bright.** (E.) M. E. *bright*. A. S. *beorht*. + Icel. *bjartr*; M. H. G. *berht*; Goth. *bairths*, shining. Allied to Skt. *bhrīj*, to shine; L. *flag-rare*, to flame. (✓ BHARG, to blaze.) See *Flame*.

**Brill**, a fish. (C.) Corn. *brilli*, mackerel, contr. form of *brithelli*, pl. of *brithel*, a mackerel, a spotted fish. - Corn. *brith*, speckled. Cf. Irish and Gael. *breac*, speckled. The *brill* is minutely spotted with white.

**Brilliant**, shining: see *Beryl*.

**Brim.** (E.) M. E. *brim*. A. S. *brim*, surf, surge on the shore. + Icel. *brim*, surf, G. *brame*, border, M. H. G. *breim*, border; Skt. *bhrīmī*, a whirl-pool, from *bhrām*, to whirl. The *brim* of the sea is its margin, where the *surf* is heard to roar; cf. L. *fremere*. (✓ BHRAM.)

**Brimstone**, **Brindled**, **Brine**; see *Burn*.

**Bring.** (E.) A. S. *bringan*, pt. t. *brang*; also *brengan*, pt. t. *brohte*. (Mod. E. retains only the weak pt. t. *brought*.) + Du. *brengēn*; G. *bringen*; Goth. *brigan* (written for *bringan*), pt. t. *brahta*. (An extension from ✓ BHAR, to bear.)

**Brink.** (Scand.) M. E. *brink*. - Dan. *brink*, verge; Swed. *brink*, descent or slope of a hill; Icel. *brekka* (= *brewnka*), a slope, crest of a hill; allied to Icel. *bringu*, a grassy slope, orig. the breast. Cf. W. *brynu*, a hillock, *brym*, a hill, *bron*, the breast.

**Brisk.** (C.) W. *brys*, quick; Gael. *bris*, quick, lively. Allied to Gael. *bris*, to start with surprise, leap for joy, Irish *bris*, a start, a bounce.

**Brisket.** (F. - C.) O. F. *brischet* (Brachet, s. v. *brachet*); *brischet*, 'the brisket, or b. cast-

piece' [of meat]. Cot. Mod. F. *brechet*. — Bret. *brusched*, the breast; spelt *brusk* in the dialect of Vannes.

**Bristle.** (E.) M. E. *bristle, berstle, birstle*; dianin. of A. S. *byrst*, a bristle. + Du. *borstel*; Icel. *burst*; Swed. *borst*; G. *borste*. Allied to Skt. *bhrishti*, pointed.

**Brittle.** (E.) M. E. *britel, brotel, brutel*. Formed, with suffix -el (= A. S. -el), from A. S. *brut-on*, pl. of pt. t. of *brestan*, to break; whence also *bryttan*, to break (secondary verb). It means 'fragile.' Cf. Icel. *brýsta*, Swed. *bryta*, Dan. *bryde*, to break.

**Broach.** (F. — L.) See Brooch.

**Broad.** (E.) M. E. *brood*. A. S. *brhd.* + Du. *breed*; Icel. *breiðr*; Swed. and Dan. *bred*; Goth. *braids*; G. *breit*.

**breadth.** (E.) The final -th is late: the M. E. form is *bred*; Ch. — A. S. *briðu*, breadth. — A. S. *brād*, broad. + Icel. *breidd*; Goth. *braidei*; G. *breite*; Du. *breede*.

**Brocade, Broccoli, Brochure;** see Brooch.

**Brock,** a badger. (C.) A. S. *broc* — W., Corn., and Bret. *broch*; Irish. Gael., and Manx *broc*, a badger. Named from his white-streaked face; cf. Gael. *broach*, speckled, grayish, as a badger; *brucach*, spotted; Gael. and Irish *breac*, W. *brech*, speckled.

**Brocket.** (F. — L.) See Brooch.

**Brogues.** (C.) See Breeches.

**Broider,** to adorn with needlework. (F. — C.?) [In 1 Tim. ii. 9, *broidered* is put for *broided*, old form of *braided*.] Formerly *broder*, *Julg* v. 30 (Bible of 1551). — F. *broder*, 'to imbroider.' Cot. Perhaps Celtic; from Bret. *brouda*, to pierce, also to embroide; *broud*, a spike, goad; W. *brodio*, to embroide; Gael. *brod*, a goad. It has been confused with F. *border*, 'to border, also to imbroider,' Cot., Span. and Port. *borderar*, to embroide, which seem rather to be connected with F. *bord*, the edge of a garment; see *Border*. Der. *en-broider*.

**Broil** (1), to fry, grill. (F. — Teut.?) M. E. *broilen*. — O. F. *bruiller*, to boil, roast (Roquenfort). Prob. a frequent. form of O. F. *bruir*, to roast (Huguy); mod. F. *bruir*. Perhaps of Teut. origin; cf. Du. *bruiken*, to ferment, hatch eggs, grow very hot; G. *brühen*, to scald. ¶ We also find Gael. *brúich*, to boil, roast; Irish *brúighim*, I boil.

**Broil** (2), a tumult. (F. — Teut.?) F. *brouiller*, to jumble, confuse, confound.

Perhaps related to G. *brudeln*, *brodeln*, to bubble (whence to give off steam, confuse); G. *brodel*, *brodem*, vapour, allied to E. **Breath** (Scheler). Cf. F. *brouillard*, a mist, fog. ¶ We also find W. *broch*, tumult, *brochell*, a tempest; Gael. *broighleas*, tumult, *broigigh*, noise (perhaps unrelated).

**Broker.** (E.) See Brook (1).

**Bronchial.** (Gk.) Gk. *Βρόγχια*, nest, pl., the ramifications of the windpipe — Gk. *Βρόγχος*, the windpipe; cf. *Βράχος*, a gill. Allied to Gk. *Βράχω*, to roar. Der. *bronch-itias*; from *Βράχος*.

**Bronze.** (F. — Ital. — Teut.) See Brown.

**Brooch.** (F. — L.) Named from the pin which fastens it. M. E. *broche*, a pin, peg, brooch. — F. *broche*, a spit, point. — Low L. *broca*, a pointed stick — L. *broccus*, a sharp tooth, point. Cf. Gael. *brog*, to goad, drug, an awl; W. *frocio*, to stab.

**broach.** (F. — L.) M. E. *setten on broche* = to set a-broach, tap liquor — F. *mettre en broche*, to tap, by piercing a barrel. — F. *brocher*, to pierce. — F. *broche*, 'a broach, spit.' Cot.; see above.

**brocade.** (Span. — L.) Span. *brocado*, brocade; orig. embroidered, the pp. of a verb *brocar\** (not used) answering to F. *brocher*, 'to broach, also, to stitch ... with great stitches.' Cot. — Low L. *broccus*, L. *brocus*; see Brooch.

**broccoli.** (Ital. — L.) Ital. *broccoli* sprouts; pl. of *broccolo*, a sprout. Dimin. of *broco*, a skewer, a shoot, stalk. — L. *brucus*, a point.

**brochure,** a pamphlet. (F. — L.) F. *brochure*, a few leaves stitched together — F. *brocher*, to stitch; see brocade.

**brocket,** a red deer two years old (F. — L.) F. *brocart*, the same; so called because he has but one tine to his horn — F. *broche*, a spit, also, a tine of a stag's horn; see Brooch.

**Brood.** (E.) M. E. *brod*. A. S. *holc* (rare); 'hi brēðað heora brīd' = they nourish their brood; *Aelfric's Hom.* ii. 10 + 11. *broed*; G. *brut*. Perhaps it means 'that which is hatched by heat'; allied to Brew cf. W. *brwd*, warm.

**breed.** (E.) M. E. *breden*. A. S. *brēdan*, to produce a brood, nourish. — A. S. *brīd*, a brood. (So also *feed* from food by change from *þ* to *þ*.)

**Brook** (1), to endure, put up with. — M. E. *broken*, *brouken*. A. S. *brennen*; use, enjoy; which was the orig. sense + Du. *gebruiken*, Icel. *bruka*, G. *bräuchen*.

to use. L. *frui*, to enjoy; cf. *brugia*, to enjoy. (✓)

(F. - Lat.) M. E. *broccur*, a brooch; also at a transaction. Anglo-Norman: orig. a 'broacher' — Late L. *broccator*, one who — L. *broccus*; see Brooch.

a small stream. (E.) M. E. *broc*. + Du. *brock*, G. *bruch*, a thicket.

(L) M. E. *brome*, *broom*. A. S. *brom*; hence a besom made of it + Du. *brem*. Allied

tooth; see Brew.

(E., confused with F. — Teut.) *bul*, a lewd person, base wretch. — pp. of *bredan*, to perish, whence also *abroden*, degenerate.

Hence was made *brothel* for vile people (Dryden), contracted to *brothel*. 2. Orig. (L) E. *brycel*, which was used, much the same sense. — O. F. *long* of boards — O. Du. (and Frankish, board; see Board).

(L) M. E. *brother*. A. S. *broder*; Icel. *bróðir*; Goth. *brod* and Dan. *bror*; G. *bruder*. Ir. *bruthair*; W. *bruant*; Lat. *frater*; Gk. *φρατερ*; Skt. *भ्रत्*. *brhtris* is from *bhrī*, maintain; orig. to bear. (✓)

(L) M. E. *broun*. A. S. *brēd*, *broun*; Icel. *brún*, eye-lid; M. H. G. *brēd*, eye lid; Gael. *brēd*; Bret. *brabant*; Penn. *brēd*; Skt. *bhrāt*. Ong. named from twitching; cf. the twinkling of an eye.

(L) M. E. *broun*. A. S. *brūn*. Icel. *brúnn*. Swed. *brun*; G. *braun*. From the same

(F. — Ital. — Teut.) F. *bronze*, *brunize*; cf. *abbronzare*, to turn to brown, brown, whence hardness, *brunire*, to burnish brown, see above.

In Reynard the Fox, the *brun*, i.e. brown — Du. *bruin*,

(F. — G.) F. *brunette*, fem.

of *brunet*, brownish. — M. H. G. *brün*, brown.

*burnish*, to polish. (F. — G.) M. E. *burnises*; also *burnen*. — O. F. *burnir*, *brunir* (pres. part. *burnis ant*), to embrown, to polish. — O. F. *brun*, brown. — M. H. G. *brün*, brown.

**Browze**. (F. — M. H. G.) A corruption of *broust*. — O. F. *brouster* (F. *brouster*), to nibble off young shoots. — O. F. *broust* (F. *brout*), a sprig, shoot, bud. — M. H. G. *brot*, a bud; Bavar. *brosst*, *bross*, a bud, see Brush.

**Bruin**. (Du.) See Brown.

**Bruise**. (F. — Teut. ? or C.?) M. E. *bruise*, *brisson*. — O. F. *bruiser*, *brisier*, to break. Either from M. H. G. *bresten* (G. *bersten*), to burst (Dier); or of Celtic origin, as seen in Gael. *bris*, to break, Ir. *brisim*, I break. (Not from A. S. *brysan*, which seems to be allied to A. S. *brestan*, to break.)

**Bruit**, a rumour. (F. — C.?) F. *bruit*, a noise. — F. *bruire*, to make a noise. Perhaps of Celtic origin; cf. Bret. *bruchellein*, to roar as a lion; W. *broch*, din, tumult. Cf. Gk. *βρυχόμαι*, I roar. β. Scheleer derives F. *bruisse* from L. *rugire*, to roar, with prefixed *b*.

**Brunette**; see Brown.

**Brunt**; see Burn.

**Brush**. (F. — Teut.) M. E. *brusche*, a brush; also brush wood, which is the older sense, the orig. brush being made of twigs. — O. F. *broce*, F. *brosse*, brushwood; also, later, a brush. — Low L. *brustia*, *bruscia*, a thicket. Derived by Dier from O. H. G. *brusta*, G. *borste*, a bristle; but rather from Bavar. *brossi*, *bross*, a bud, M. H. G. *bros*, a bud; see Browze.

**Brusque**, rough in manner. (F. — Ital.) F. *brusque*. — Ital. *brusco*, sharp, tart, sour, applied to fruits and wine. Origin uncertain.

**Brute**. (F. — L.) F. *brut*, fem. *brute*. — L. *brutus*, stupid.

**Bryony**. (L. — Gk.) L. *bryonia* — Gk. *βρωνία*, *βρωνή*, bryony. — Gk. *βρύσειν*, to teem, grow luxuriantly.

**Bubble**. (Scand.) Swed. *bubbla*, Dan. *bølle*, a bubble; also Du. *bobbel*, a bubble, *bobbelien*, to bubble. A dimin. form; probably put for *blobble*, a dimin. of *blob*, a bubble; see Bleb.

**Buccanier**. (F. — West Indian.) F. *boucanier*, a pirate. — F. *boucaner*, to broil on a sort of wooden gridiron. — F. *boucan*, a wooden gridiron, used by cannibals for

## BUCK.

broiling men and animals. The word *boucan* is said to be Caribbean, and to mean 'a place where meat is smoke-dried.'

**Buck** (1), a male deer, goat. (E.) M. E. *bukke*. A.S. *bucca*, a he-goat. + Du. *bok*, Icel. *bukkr*, Swed. *bock*, a he-goat; Dan. *buk*, a he-goat, ram, buck; G. *bock*, W. *buch*, Gael. *boc*, Irish *boc*. Also Skt. *bukka*, a goat.

**buckram**, a coarse cloth. (F.—M.H.G.) M. E. *bokeram*.—O. F. *boucaran* (F. *bougran*), a coarse kind of cloth; Low L. *boquerannus*.—Low L. *boquena*, goat's skin.—M. H. G. *boc*, a he-goat.

**butcher**. (F.—G.) M. E. *bocher*.—F. *bocher*, orig. one who kills goats.—O. F. *boc* (F. *bouc*), a goat.—G. *bock*, a goat.

**Buck** (2), to steep clothes in lye. (C.) M. E. *bouken*.—Gael. *buac*, dung used in bleaching, lye in which clothes are washed; Irish *buac*, lye. Orig. cow-dung; from Gael. and Irish *bo*, a cow; see Cow.

**Bucket**. (E.) M. E. *boket*. Formed with dimin. suffix *-et* from A. S. *bisc*, a pitcher. Cf. Gael. *bucaid*, Irish *buicead*, a bucket.

**Buckle**. (F.—L.) M. E. *bokel*.—O. F. *bocle* (F. *boucle*), the boss of a shield, a ring, a buckle.—Low L. *bucula*, the boss of a shield; *bucula*, visor of a helm, boss of a shield, buckle.—Lat. *buccula*, the cheek, dimin. of *bucca*, the cheek.

**buckler**. (F.—L.) M. E. *bokeler*.—O. F. *bocler* (F. *bouclier*), a shield; so named from the boss on it; see above.

**Buckram**; see Buck.

**Buckwheat**; see Book.

**Bucolic**, pastoral. (L. = Gk.) L. *bucolicus*.—Gk. *Βούκολις*, pastoral.—Gk. *Βούκος*, a cowherd.—Gk. *Βοῦ-*s, an ox; and *λέαν*, to drive.

**Bud**. (E.?) M. E. *budde*, a bud; *budden*, to bud. Not found in A. S. Cf. Du. *bot*, a bud; *boten*, to bud, sprout. Prob. allied to Beat; see button under Beat.

**Budge** (1), to stir; see Bull (2).

**Budge** (2), a kind of fur; see Bag.

**Budget**, a leather bag; see Bag.

**Buff**, the colour of dressed buffalo-skin. (F.—L.) F. *buffle*, a buffalo.—L. *bufalus*; see below.

**Buffalo**. (Span.—L.—Gk.) Span. *bufalo*, *bufalo*, orig. a kind of wild ox.—L. *bufalus*, also *bufalus*.—Gk. *Βούβαλος*, a buffalo, wild ox, antelope. (Not a true Gk. word.)

**Buffer** (1), and (2); see Buffet (1).

**Buffet** (1), a blow; to strike. (F.) M. E. *befet*, *buffet*, a blow, esp. on the,

## BULGE.

cheek.—O. F. *bufet*, a blow, dimin. of *bef*, a blow, esp. on the cheek; cf. *bufet*, *bufet*, to puff out the cheeks, also to buffet; mod. F. *bonfet*. Prob. of imitative origin, allied to *pouffer*, to puff; see Puff.

**buffer** (1), a foolish fellow. (F.) Orig. a stammerer; hence a foolish fellow. M. E. *bufon*, to stammer.—O. F. *bufon*, to pull out the cheeks (hence, to puff or blow in talking).

**buffer** (2), a cushion, to deaden concussion. (F.) Lit. 'a striker'; from M. E. *bufon*, to strike, orig. to buffet on the cheek; see Buffet.

**buffoon**. (F.) F. *bonfoune*, a buffoon jester, one who made grimaces.—F. *bufon* to puff.

**Buffet** (2), a side-board. (F.) F. *bufet* a side-board. Origin unknown.

**Bug** (1), a spectre. (C.) In Sh.—W. *bug*, a hobgoblin, spectre; Gael. and Ir. *bucan*, a spectre.—Lithuan. *buagus*, terrific from *bugti*, to terrify, allied to Skt. *bhig* to bow, turn aside; see Bow (1).

**bug** (2), an insect. (C.) So named because an object of terror, exciting disgust.

**bug-bear**. (C. and E.) A supposed spectre in the shape of a bear.

**Bugle** (1), a wild ox; see Beef.

**Bugle** (2), a kind of ornament. (M.H.G.) Low L. *bugoli*, pl., the name of a kind of ornaments (A.D. 1388). Dimin. of M.H.G. *bouc*, *bong*, an armlet, large ring, ring-shaped ornament.—M. H. G. *biegen*, to bend, bow; cognate with Bow (1).

**Build**. (Scand.) M. E. *bulden*. Late A. I. *byldan*, to build.—A. S. *buld*, a house, which appears to be of Scand. origin, and formed by adding *d* to Icel. *bol*, a house, farm. This word is really Scand. O. Swed. *bylla*, to build (Ihr.).—O. Swed. *bol*, a house, dwelling; Icel. *bol*, a house, Dan. *bol*, a small farm. Formed (like A. S. *bair*—E. *barn*) from Icel. *bía*. O. Swed. *bo*, to live, abide, dwell; cf. Skt. *bhi*, to be. See Bo.

**Bulb**. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *bulbe*.—L. *bus*, a bulb.—Gk. *βολβός*, a bulbous root.

**Bulge**. (Scand.) A rather late word of Scand. origin; Swed. dial. *bulgja*, to swell out; *bulgin*, swollen, pp. of a strob verb which occurs as A. S. *belgan* (pp. *bolgen*), orig. to swell, but only used in the sense to swell with anger. So also Icel. *bulginn*, swollen, angry. (✓ BHALGH, swell.)

**boil** (2), a small tumour. (E.) M.

## BULK.

## BUM.

55

*bol.*, or *bole*, a boil, swelling +  
cel. *bolta*. Dan. *byld*, G. *beute*.  
*brudan*, to puff up.  
— of a tree. (Scand.) M. E.  
*bol*, *bole*, the trunk of a tree,  
L. *bil*; Dan. *bul*. From its  
swollen (Scand.) Icel. *hölginn*,  
of a lost verb; Dan. *bulnen*,  
*ne*, to swell; Swed. *bulna*, to

(E.) A. S. *bolster*; with suffix  
*-ster*, from its round shape.  
— O. H. G. *bolstar*.  
out pin of iron, an arrow. (E.)  
A. S. *tolt*, only in the sense of  
shooting bolts; but properly a  
rod named from its roundness.  
— Du. *teest*; G. *bolzen*.  
a drinking-vessel. (E.) M. E.  
*bolis*, a bowl; from its round-  
ness; M. H. G. *boile*. See Ball-  
size. (Scand.) M. E. *bolke*, a  
*bolki*, a heap; O. Swed. *bolk*;  
lump Cf. Swed. *bulna*, to swell,  
the trunk of the body. (Du.)  
Du. *buikje*, thorax (Kilian);  
Icel. *bulkr*, the trunk; Swed.  
— G. *bauch*, the belly (which  
lost an *l*). The Gael. *bulg*  
trunk of the body, (2) lump,  
bulk (1).

(Scand.) Dan. *bulværk*,  
cf. Du. *holwerk*, G. *bell-*  
— F. *boulevard*). Compounded  
trunk of a tree, log. Icel. *buir*,  
trunk of a tree; and Dan. *værk*,  
a work. Lit. 'log-work,' or  
see *bole* above. See also  
Bull and Bag.

a stall of a shop; Bulkhead;  
male of the cow. (E.) M. E.  
Not found in A. S., but the  
m. a bullock, occurs. Prob.  
— see Bellow + Du. *bul*;  
*bulle*; Lithuan. *bulnas*. Der.  
— *bulwara*, as above.

Bullock (L.) M. E. *bulle*,  
a bubble, buzz, knob, leaden  
bullet; a bull (in late Latin).  
a writing; the dimin. is *billeta*,  
ving that *bille* is a corruption  
of a papal bull, &c.; see Bull

— a note (F.—L.) F. *billet*.

— Low L. *billeta*, dimin. of *billa*, a writing;

see *bill* (2) above.

boil (1), to bubble up. (F.—L.) O. F.  
*boillir*, to boil (F. *buillir*). — L. *bullire*, to  
bubble up, boil. — L. *bulla*, a bubble; see  
Bull (2) above.

bowl (1), a round ball. (F.—L.) F.  
*boule*, a bowl to play with. — Lat. *bulla*, a  
boss, knob, &c.

budge, to stir. (F.—L.) F. *bouger*, to  
stir; the same as Ital. *bolicare*, to bubble  
up. — L. *bullire*; see *boil* (1) above. Cf.  
Span. *bulir*, (1) to boil, (2) to stir.

bullet. (F.—L.) F. *boulet*, dimin. of F.  
*boule*, a ball; see *bowl* (1) above.

bulletin. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *bulletin*,  
a ticket. — Ital. *bullettino*, a safe-conduct,  
pass, ticket. Dimin. of *bulletta*, a pass-  
port, lottery ticket, dimin. of *bulla*, a seal,  
bul. — L. *bulla*; see Bull (2) above.

bullion (F.—L.) F. *bouillon*, a stud;  
but the O. F. *bullione* meant a mint, and  
Low L. *bulliona*, *bullio* meant a mass of  
metal. — Low L. *bullare*, to stamp, mark  
with a seal. — L. *bulla*, a seal; see Bull (2).  
ebullition, a boiling over. (F.—L.)  
O. F. *ebullition*. — L. acc. *ebullitionem*; a  
coined word, from *ebullitus*, pp. of *e-bullire*,  
to bubble up; see *boil* (1) above.

parboil. (F.—L.) It now means 'to  
boil insufficiently,' by confusion with *part*.  
The old sense is 'to boil thoroughly.' — O.  
F. *parbouillir*, to cook thoroughly (Roquefort). — Low L. *parbullire*, L. *per-bullire*, to  
boil thoroughly. — L. *per*, through; and  
*bullire*; see *boil* (above).

Bullace, wild plum. (C.) M. E. *bolas*.  
— Gael. *bulaisear*, a bullace; Irish *bulos*,  
a prune; Brct. *bolas*, *polos*, bullace.

Bullet, Bulletin, Bullion; see Bull (2).  
Bully, a noisy rough fellow. (O. Low G.)  
In Sh. — O. Du. *boldact*, 'a jester or a gyber,'  
Hexham; Low G. *bulterjaan*, *bulterlak*, in  
Hamburg *bulterbrook* (cf. E. *bully-rock*),  
a boisterous fellow. So also Swed. *bullebas*,  
a noisy fellow; *bulier*, clamour; *bulira*,  
to make a noise. Allied to Bull (1), Bel-  
low, and Boulder.

Bulrush. (Scand. and E.) M. E. *bul-*  
*ryshe*, Prompt. Parv., p. 244, col. 2. Lit.  
'stem-rush'; from its stout stem — Dan.  
*bul*, stem, trunk; see *bole*, under Bulge.

Bulwark. (Scand.) See Bulge.  
Bum, contracted form of Bottom. (E.)  
So also O. Friesic *boden*, bottom, became  
N. Friesic *bem*.

bum-bailiff, under-bailiff. (E. and F.)

A slang term. Todd quotes passages to shew that it arose from the pursuer catching at a man by the hinder part of his garment.

**Bumble-bee**, a bee that booms or hums. See Boom (1).

**Bumboat**. (E.) From *bum* and *boat*. Orig. a scavenger's boat on the Thames (A. D. 1685); afterwards used to supply vegetables to ships.

**Bump** (1), to thump; a blow. (C.) W. *pumpio*, to thump; *pumpf*, a lump; Corn. *bom, bom*, a blow; Gael. and Irish *beum*, a stroke, also to strike. The senses are: (1) to strike. (2) a blow, (3) the effect of a blow. See *Bunoh*.

**Bump** (2), to boom. (C.) See *Boom* (1).

**Bumper**. (F. — L. — Gk.) See *Boom* (1).

**Bumpkin**. (Du.) See *Beam*.

**Bun**. (F. — Scand.) O. prov. F. *bune*, *buigne*, a cake, kind of fritters; the same as F. *bigne*, a swelling or bump due to a blow (Burguy), whence mod. F. *beignet*, a fritter. 'Bignets,' little round loaves or lumps,' &c.; Cot. — Icel. *bunga*, a convexity; *bunki*, a bunch; see *Bunoh*.

**bunion** (Ital. — Scand.) A late word. — Ital. *bugnone*, a round lump, boil, blain; augmentative of *bugno*, the same; cf. O. F. *bugne, bune*, a swelling; see *Bun*.

**Bunch** (Scand.) M. E. *bumche*. — Icel. *bunki*, a heap, pile; Dan. *bunk*, a heap. — O. Swed. *bunga*, to strike; Swed. dial. *bunga*, to bunch out. Cf. Du. *benken*, to beat; W. *bwng*, a cluster; and see *Bump* (1).

**Bundle**. (E.) See *Bind*.

**Bung**. (C.?) Perhaps Celtic; W. *bwng*, an orifice, also a bung; O. Gael. *buine*, a tap, spigot; Irish *buinne*, a tap, spout.

**Bungalow**, a Bengal thatched house. (Pers. — Bengalee.) Pers. *bangalah*, of or belonging to Bengal, a bungalow; Rich. Dict. p. 293. From the name *Bengal*.

**Bungle**. (Scand.) See *Bang* (1).

**Bunion**. See *Bun*.

**Bunk**, a wooden case or box, berth. (Scand.) Cf. O. Swed. *bunka*, the planking of a ship, forming a shelter for merchandise, &c. (Ihre); the usual sense of Swed. *bunka* is a heap, pile, something prominent; see *Bunoh*.

**Bunt**, the belly of a sail. (Scand.) It answers in form to Dan. *bundt*, Swed. *bunt*, a bundle, a bunch; from the pp. of the verb to Bind. But the right words for 'bunt' are Dan. *bog*, Swed. *buk*, Du. *bogt*, from the verb to Bow.

## BURLY.

**Bunting** (1), a bird. (E.?) M. E. *bunting*; also *bantyle* (= *buntel*). L. Sc. *buntlin*. Origin unknown.

**Bunting** (2), a thin woollen stuff (F. — L. — Gk.) Lit. 'sitting-cloth'; M. E. *bouten* (= *bullen*), to sit; see *Bolt*.

**Buoy**. (Du. — L.) Du. *boei*, a buoy, a shackle, a fetter — Low L. *boia*, a ring. — L. *boix*, pl. a collar for the tongue, of leather.

**Bur, Burdock**; see *Burr*.

**Burbot**, a fish; see *Barb* (1).

**Burden** (1), a load; see *Bear* (1).

**Burden**, (2), the refrain of a song (Low L.) F. *bourdon*, a drone bee, humming of bees, drone of a bagpipe, sec. — Low L. *burdonem*, acc. of *burdo*, a Prob. of imitative origin; cf. Low Sc. *birr*, to make a whizzing noise, buzz.

**Bureau**. (F. — L. — Gk.) See *Bolt* (Burganet), a helmet. (F.) F. *burgon*, 'a burgonet,' Cot. So called because first used by the Burgundians. — F. *borgne*, Burgundy.

**Burgeon**, a bud. (F. — Teut.) F. *geon*, a young bud. Lengthened to Languedoc *bourre*, a bud, eye of a leaf (Diez). — M. H. G. *buren*, O. H. G. *boran*, to raise, push up, push out. — M. H. G. *bor*, *por*, an elevation; whence G. (*= in por*), upwards.

**Burgess**, **Burgher**, **Burglar**, E. **gomester**, **Burial**; see under *Boron*.

**Burin**, an engraver's tool. (F. — L. G.) F. *burin*. — Ital. *borino*. Prob. from M. H. G. *boren* (G. *bohren*), to bore; *Bore* (1).

**Burl**, to pick knots and loose threads from cloth. (F. — L.) To *burl* is to pull off *burls*. M. E. *burle*, a knot in cloth. Languedoc *bouril*, an end of thread; dimin. of F. *bourre*, a flock or of wool or hair. — Low L. *burra*, a wad; allied to L. *burra*, refuse, trash. L. *reburrus*, rough, as if from a L. *burra*, rongh. See *Burr*.

**Burlesque**, comic. (F. — Ital. — L.) *burlesque*. — Ital. *burlesco*, ludicrous — burlesca, waggety, a trick. A dimin. of burru, rough hair, also a jest (Ausen). See *Burl*.

**Burly**. (C.; with E. *suffit*.) M. E. *burihe, borli*. Formed by adding suffix -ly (A. S. -li) to the base of G. and Irish *borr, borr-a*, a knob, bunch, a deer, greatness, whence also Irish *boir*.

bold man. Gael. *burr-all*, swaggering, *bold*. See *Burr*.  
*burn* (1), verb (E.) M. E. *brennen*; also  
*brennen*. A. S. *brennan*, *brynan*, *brinnan*,  
*brennen*, pp. *boren*, *brenn*, pp. *boren*,  
*brennen*, also *brennan*, *brennan*, *brennan*,  
*brennen*. + Icel. *brenna*. Dan. *brende*,  
*brenne*; G. *brennen*; Goth. *brinjan*.  
 Perhaps allied to Lat. *fervere*, to

*brand*, a burning piece of wood, scar of  
 a sword (E.) M. E. *brand*. A. S.  
 a. a burning, a sword; from the pt. t.  
 A. S. *brennan* + Icel. *brandr*, a fire-  
 brand, sword-blade (from its flashing);  
 d. and Icel. *brand*, fire-brand, fire;  
 H. G. *brand*, a brand, sword.

*brand-new*. (E.) Short for *brand-new*,  
 new from the fire.

*brant-ox*, brant-goose or brent-  
 new. The prefix is Scand., as in Swed.  
*brant*, a beast-tox, *brandts*, a brent-  
 ox. The orig. sense is 'burnt,' with  
 notion of reddish or brownness.

*brandish* (F. - Scand.) M. E. *braun-*  
 - F. *braouir-ant*, pres. pt. of *brandir*,  
 brandish a sword - Norman F. *brand*, a  
 sword - Icel. *branir*; see *brand* above.

*brandy*. (Du.) Formerly *brand-wine*,  
*branwijn*; whence *brandy* - Du. *branwijn*,  
 etc. *branwijn*, brandy; lit. burnt  
 wine - Du. *brandt*, ior *gebrandet*, burnt;  
 wine, see *Burn*.

*brawl* (1), a sort of dance. (F. - Scand.  
 Teut.) 'A French *brawl*', L. L. L. iii.  
 F. *branle*, 'a totter, swing... *brawl*  
 dance,' Cat - F. *brangler*, to reel;  
 F. *brangler*. Allied to O. F. *brandeler*  
 (L.), *brandiller*, to wag, shake (Cot.),  
 native form of F. *brandir*. See *bran-*  
 dle above.

*brimstone*, sulphur (E.) M. E. *brim-*  
 - *stoen*, also *brenston* (Wyclif). -  
 E. *brennen*, 'to burn, and stone, stone.  
 also *brennsten*, *brimstone*.

*brindled*, brindled, streaked (Scand.)  
*brändi*, as in *brändillr*. brindled, said  
 of cow - Icel. *brände*, a brand, flame,  
 red. Thus *brändi* brindled.

*brine* (E.) M. E. *bryne*. A. S. *bryne*,  
 'burn'; a particular use of *bryne*, a  
 brine; from the burning taste. - A. S.  
*brennen*, pp. of *brennan*, to burn. + O.  
 Fr. *brine*, whence Du. *brem*, pickle.

*burst*, shock of an onset. (Scand.)  
*brenn*, so attack - Icel. *bruna*, to  
 burst with the speed of fire, as in battle.

- Icel. *bruni*, burning, heat. - Icel. *brunn-*  
 um, pt. pl. of *brenna*, to burn.

*Burn* (2), a brook; see *Bourn* (2).

*Burnish*; see *Brown*.

*Burr*, *Bur*. (E.) M. E. *burre*, knob on  
 a burdock; *borre*, roughness in the throat.  
 Not in A. S. + Swed. *burre*, a sea urchin;  
*kardborre*, a burdock; Dan. *borre*, burlock.  
 Cf. Gael. *borris*, a knob, *borr*, to swell.  
 Der. *burr-dock*.

*Burrow*; see *Borough*.

*Bursar*. (L. - Gk.) See *Purse*.

*Burst*. (E.) M. E. *bersten*, *bresten*, pt. t.  
*brast*. A. S. *berstan*, to burst asunder,  
 break; str. vb. + Du. *bersten*; G. *bersten*;  
 Icel. *bresta*; Swed. *brista*; Dan. *briste*.  
 Cf. Gael. *brisid*, to break.

*broast* (E.) M. E. *breast*. A. S. *breast*,  
 + Du. *borst*; Icel. *brjost*; Swed. *bröst*;  
 Dan. *bryst*; G. *brust*; Goth. *brusts*. The  
 O. H. G. *frust* means (1) a bursting, (2) a  
 breast; the orig. sense is a bursting forth,  
 from the swelling of the female breast.

*Bury* (1), to hide; (2) town; see *Borough*.  
*Bush* (1), a thicket. (Scand.) M. E.  
*burch*, *busk*. - Dan. *busk*, Swed. *buske*, a  
 bush, shrub. + Du. *bosch* (whence F. *bos*);  
 O. H. G. *buse*; G. *busch*.

*ambuscade*. (Span. - Low L. - Teut.)  
 Span. *ambuscado*, *emboscada*, an ambush.  
 Orig. pp. of *emboscar*, to set in ambush -  
 Low Lat. *imboscare*, lit. to set in a bush or  
 thicket. - L. *im-*, for in, in; and Du. *bosch*,  
 Dan. *busk*, a bush, thicket.

*ambush*. (F. - Low L. - Teut.) Formerly  
*embush*. - O. F. *embuscher*, *embuissier*,  
 to set in ambush. - Low L. *imboscare*; as  
 above.

*bouquet*. (F. - Low L. - Teut.) F.  
*bouquet*; O. F. *bosquet*, orig. 'a little wood,'  
 dimin. of O. F. *bos* (F. *bois*), a wood. - Du.  
*bouch*, a wood, or O. H. G. *bosc*.

*Bush* (2); see *Box* (1).

*Bushel*, a measure; see *Pix*.

*Busk* (1), to get oneself ready. (Scand.)  
 See *Boor*; and compare *Boask*.

*Busk* (2), a support for a woman's stays.  
 (F.) F. *busque*, 'a buske, or buste'; Col.  
 Also spelt *buste*. It seems to be the same  
 word as *Bust*, q. v.

*Buskin*. (Du.) Put for *bruskin*. O. Du.  
*broeskens*, *buskins* (Sewel; from O. Du. *bor-*  
*seken*, a little purse. - O. H. G. *borse*; see *Purse*.

*Buss*, to kiss. (G.; confused with L. - I.)  
 The old word was *bass*. - F. *baiser*, to kiss  
 - Lat. *basium*, a kiss. Confused with G.

and prov. G. (Bavarian) *bussen*, to kiss; cf. Gael. and W. *bus*, mouth, lip.

**Bust.** (F.—Ital.) F. *buste*.—Ital. *busto*, the bust, trunk of human body, stays.—Low L. *bustum*, the trunk of the body. Etym. uncertain.

**Bustard.** (F.—L.) See *Aviary*.

**Bustle.** (Scand.) Icel. *bustla*, to bustle, splash about as a fish. Cf. Dan. *buse*, to bounce, pop; Swed. dial. *busa*, to strike, thrust. Prob. allied to *Busy*.

**Busy.** (E.) M. E. *bisy*. A. S. *bysig*, active; whence *bysgu*, exertion. + Du. *bisig*, busy. Cf. *Bustle*.

**But** (1), prep. and conj., except. (E.) See *Out*.

**But** (2); see *Butt* (1), *Butt* (2).

**Butcher**: see *Buck* (1).

**Butler**: see *Bottle* (1).

**Butt** (1), an end, to thrust; see *Beat*.

**Butt** (2), a large barrel. (F.—L.—Gk.) We find A. S. *bytt*; but our mod. word is really F.—O. F. *boute*, F. *botte*, 'the vessel which we call a *butt*' Cot.—Low L. *butta*, a cask.—Gk. *būris*, *boūris*, a flask; of uncertain origin.

**boot** (1), a covering for the leg and foot. (F.—G.) O. F. *boute*, F. *botte*, (1) a butt, (2) a boot; the same word as the above; from their former shape.

**Butter.** (L.—Gk.) M. E. *boters*; A. S.

**butter, buttera.** — L. *butterum*. — Gk. *βούρη*, butter; lit. ox-cheese.—Gk. *βοῦς*, an ox and *τυρός*, cheese. ¶ Really Scythian; th Gk. sense is a forced one.

**butterfly.** (E.) A. S. *butter-fleig*, lit. butterfly. So called from its excesses resembling butter, as shewn by the O. Du *boter-schijfje*, a butterfly, lit. butter-void (Kilian). + Du. *botervlieg*; G. *butterfliege*.

**Buttery;** see *Bottle* (1).

**Buttock, Button;** see *Boat*.

**Buttress;** see *Brattice*, p. 49, col. 2.

**Buxom;** see *Bow* (1).

**Buy.** (E.) M. E. *buggen, biggen*. A. S. *bygan*, to purchase. + Goth. *bugja* Der. *abide* (2), q. v.

**Buzz** (E.) An imitative word; cf. Low Sc. *bizz*, to hiss; Ital. *bussicare*, to his whisper.

**Buzzard.** (F.—L.) M. E. *baward, bawes* an inferior kind of falcon.—F. *buse*. F. *buse*, a buzzard; with suffix *-ard*.—L. *busio*—L. *buteo*, a sparrow-hawk.

**By,** prep. (E.) M. E. *bi*, A. S. *bi*, & + Du. *bij*; G. *bei*; Goth. *bi*. Cf. S. *abhi*, Gk. *dupl.*

**By-law,** a law affecting a township (Scand.) See *Boor*.

**Byre,** a cow-house. (E.) A Northern derivative of *bower*; see p. 46, col. 1, L. 1.

## C.

**Cab** (1); see *Caper* (1).

**Cab** (2), a Heb. measure. (Heb.) Heb. *qab*, the 18th part of an ephah. The literal sense is 'hollow'; cf. Heb. *qdbab*, to form in the shape of a vault; see *Alooove*.

**Cabal.** (F.—Heb.) Orig. 'a secret.' F. *cabale*, 'the Jewes Caball, a hidden science'; Cot.—Heb. *qabbalah*, reception, mysterious doctrine.—Heb. *qabal*, to receive; *qibbel*, to adopt a doctrine.

**Cabbage** (1); see *Capital* (1).

**Cabbage** (2), to steal. (F.) F. *cabasser*, to put into a basket.—F. *cabas*, a basket; of unknown origin.

**Cabin.** (C.) M. E. *caban*.—W. *caban*, a booth; dimin. of *cab*, a booth made with rods set in the ground and tied at the top; Gael. and Irish *caban*, a booth, hut, tent. (Hence also F. *cabane*.)

**cabinet.** (F.—C.) F. *cabinet*, dimin. of F. *cabane*, a cabin; a word of Celtic origin, as above. And see *Gabardine*.

**Cable,** a rope; see *Capacious*.

**Caboose,** the cook's cabin on board ship (Du.) Formerly *camboose*.—Du. *keuis*, a cook's cabin; also 'the chimney of a ship,' Sewel. A jocular word; it means 'dish-pipe' from Du. *kem*, a dish and *uis*, a pipe; with reference to the cook's dishes and chimney. (Hence a Dan. *kabys*, Swed. *kabyna*, caboose.)

**Cabriolet;** see *Caper* (1).

**Cacao,** a tree. (Span.—Mexican.) Sp. *cacao*; from the Mexican name of the fruit of the tree whence chocolate is made. ¶ Not the same as *cocoa*.

**chocolate,** a paste made from cacao (Span.—Mex.) Span. *chocolate*.—Mex. *cocolatl*, chocolate, Clavigero, Hist. Mex. i. 4

**Cachinnation.** (L.) L. acc. *cachinnationem*, loud laughter.—L. *cachinnare*, laugh. Cf. *Cackle*.

**Cack,** to go to stool. (L.) M. E. *caci* = L. *cacare*.

(L.) M. E. *kakelen*, a frequent. Not in A. S. + Du *kakeien*; Dan *kække*. G. *qucken* 'The keep on saying bad'; cf. *gabble*, *gamy*, a harsh sound. (Gk.) Gk. a harsh sound. — (Gk. *ακόρπων*, *ακόρπος*, bad, and *φωνή*, sound, *φωνεύω* (lik *ακόρπων*)). yellow. (F.—L.) See under

**bous**: see Cadence.

small box for tea. (Malay.) **catty** A small package of tea, a chest, is called in the tea-trade **catty** — Malay *kat*, a catty, a 16 to 17 lb. avoirdupois. This also used in China and Japan, often made up in packages containing.

**barrel, cask** (L.) L. *catus*, a + Gk *καῦσ*, a task. a fall of the voice. (F.—L.) **cadence**, 'a cadence, just wants.' Cot. — Low L. *cadentia*, L. *cadentia*, stem of pres. pt. of *cadere* + Skt *pad*, to fall.

F., a chance event. (F.—L.) F. an accident; Cot. — L. *accident*, a pt. of *accidere*, to happen — adit; and *cadere*, to fall. Der. *accidence*, L. *accidentia*.

**corrous**, corpse-like. (L.) L. — L. *cadaver*, a corpse. — Lat. fall, fall dead.

**cas, falling** (L.) L. *caducus*, *cadere*, to fall  
— F. — Ita! — L.) F. *cascade*. — a waterfall; orig. seem. pp. of fall. But for *cascarie* — L. *itter*. — L. *casum*, sup. of *cadere*,

an event (F.—L.) M. E. *cas* — acc. *casum*, a fall, a case. — L. *casus*

(F.—L.) F. *casuel* = L. *casualis*, by chance — L. *casu*, crude form of case. So also *casu ist*.

**chaunce** (F.—L.) M. E. *chaunce*. — L. — Low L. *cadentia*, a tallness. — see Cadence. Der. *chance*.

**co-agree with** (L.) L. *co-* with, and *incidere*, to fall incident below.

**co-decay** (F.—L.) F. *de-* Low L. *cadentia*, decay. —

L. *de*, down; *cadentia*, a falling; see Cadence.

**decay**, to fall into ruin. (F.—L.) O. F. *decær*. — O. F. *de*; and *caer*, to fall. — L. *de*, down; and *cadere*, to fall.

**deciduous**, falling off. (L.) L. *deciduus*, that falls down. — L. *decidere*, to fall down. — L. *de*, down; and *cadere*.

**escheat**. (F.—L.) M. E. *eschete* (also *chete*), a forfeit to the lord of the fee. — O. F. *eschet*, rent, that which falls to one, pp. of *escheoir* (F. *échoir*). — Low L. *ex-cadere*, to fall in with, meet. — L. *ex*, out; and *cadere*, to fall. Hence *cheat*.

**incident**. (F.—L.) F. *incident*, 'an incident'; Cot. — L. *incident*, stem of pres. pt. of *incidentere*, to fall upon — L. *in*, on; and *cadere*.

**occasion**. (F.—L.) — F. *occasion*. — L. acc. *occasione*. — L. *oc*. (for *ob*, at); and *casus*, pp. of *cadere*, to fall.

**occident**, west. (F.—L.) O. F. *occident*, west — L. *occident*, stem of pres. pt. of *occidere*; see occasion (above).

**Cadet**; see Capital.

**Cœsura**. (L.) L. *caesura*, a cutting; a pause in a verse. — L. *caes-us*, pp. of *caedere*, to cut.

**circumcisive**. (L.) L. *circumcisus*, pp. of *circumcidere*, to cut round. — L. *circum*, round; and *cadere*, to cut.

**concise**. (F.—L.) F. *concis* — L. *con-*cisus, brief, cut short; pp. of *concidere* — L. *con*- (for *cum*, together); and *cadere*, to cut. Der. *concision*.

**decide** (F.—L.) F. *décider*. — L. *decidere*, pp. *decisus*, to cut off, decide. — L. *de*, down; and *cadere*, to cut. Der. *decision* (from pp. *decisus*).

**excision**. (F.—L.) F. *excision*, 'a destroying'; Cot. — L. acc. *excisionem*, a cutting out, a destroying. — L. *excisus*, pp. of *ex-cidere*, to cut out.

**incise**, to cut into. (F.—L.) F. *inciser*. — L. *incisus*, pp. of *in-culere*, to cut into.

**precise**. (F.—L.) O. F. *précis*, strict. — L. *precisus*, cut off, concise, strict; pp. of *pra-cidere*, to cut off.

Note also suffix *-eide* in *hom-i-eide*, *su-i-eide*, *infanti-eide*, &c. ¶ Here probably belong *chisel*, *scissors*, q. v.

**Caducous**; see Cadence.

**Caftan**, a Turkish garment. (Turk.) Turk. *qaftan*, a dress.

**Cage**; see Cave.

**Cairn**, a pile of stones (C.) Gael., Irish, W., Bret. *caern*, a crag, rock; also a pile of stones (Gael. *cairn*, gen. of *caern*, *caern*, verb, to pile up).

Caitiff; see *Capacity*.

Cajole, see *Cave*.

Cake, see *Cook*.

Calabash, (Port. or Span.-Arab.) *Pot*, *calabash*, a gourd; Span. *cabaza*. Lat. *calathus*, guard - Arab. *qar'*, a gourd; and *ayn*, eye.

Calamity, (F.-L.) F. *calamité*. - L. *casus*, a misfortune.

Calash, a sort of carriage (F.-G.-Span.) F. *calèche*. - G. *calische*. - Pol. *kaliza*, a small carriage, dimin. of *kaliz*, a carriage. Russ. *kalitsa*, a carriage. - Pol. and Russ. *kalia*, a stool. (✓ KAL)

Calcareous, Calcine, Calculate; see *Calx*.

Caldron, Cauldron, (F.-L.) O. F. *cadrone*\* (prob. Itard), given only in the form *chadron*, mod. F. *chaudron* (Ital. *caldronne*, Span. *caldron*), a vessel for hot water. - L. *caldus*, contr. form of *calidus*, hot. - L. *calere*, to be hot + Skt. *pr̥d*, to boil.

calenture, a feverous madness. (F.-Span.-L.) F. *calenture*. - Span. *calentura*. - L. *calent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *calere*, to be hot.

caloric, (F.-L.) F. *calorique*. - L. *calor*, heat. - L. *calere*, to be hot.

calorific, making hot. (L.) L. *calorificus*, making hot - L. *caloris*, crude form of *caer*, heat; and *fici*, to scorch, to make.

caudle, a warm drink. (F.-L.) O. F. *caudel*, *chanpel*, a sort of warm drink. - O. F. *chaudel*, *chald*, hot. - L. *caldus*, for *caldus*, hot.

chafe, to warm by friction, vex. (F.-L.) M. E. *chaufen*, to warm. - O. F. *chausser* (F. *chauffer*), to warm; cf. Prov. *caljar*, to warm. - Low L. *caldare*, to warm. - L. *calefacere*, to warm, make to glow - L. *cale-re*, to glow; *facere*, to make.

chaldron, a coal measure. (F.-L.) O. F. *chaudron*, orig. a caldron; see *Caldron*.

scald (1), to burn. (F.-L.) M. E. *scalden*. - O. F. *escalder*\*, later form *eschander*, to scald (F. *échauder*). - L. *excitare*, to wash in hot water. - L. *ex*, out, very; and *caldus* = *caldus*, hot.

Calendar; see *Calends*.

Calender, a machine for pressing cloth; see *Cylinder*.

Calends, (L.) L. *calendæ*, s. pl., the first day of the (Roman) month. Orig. obscure; but certainly from O. Lat. *calare* (or *calere*\*), to proclaim + Gk. *kalēiv*, to summon.

calendar. (L.) L. *calendarium*, an

account-book kept by money-changers, called because interest was due on *calendas* (1st day of each month); a calendar - L. *calendæ*, calendar.

conciliate (L.) Pp. of L. *conciliare*, bring together, conciliate. - L. *con-* (below).

council (F.-L.) F. *concile*. - L. *concilium*, an assembly called together. - L. *concilere*, to bring together; and *cauire*, to sum up, intercalate, to insert. (L.) Fr. of L. *inter-cauire*, to proclaim that has been inserted in the calendar, to reconcile. (F.-L.) O. F. *reconcier* - L. *re-*, again; *conciliare*; see *concile* (above).

Calenture; see *Caldron*.

Calf (E) M. E. *kaif*. A. S. e. Du. *kalif*; Icel. *kaifar*; Swed. *kalif*; Dan. *kalaf*; Goth. *kalib*; G. *kalb*. Der. A. S. *caefan*.

Caliber, Calibre, bore of a gun. F. *calibre*, size of a bore. Etym. unk. Perhaps from L. *quid habet*, with what? (Dier.); or from Arab. *qabil*, a form, a model. Rich. Diet. p. 1111 (Littré).

calipers, compasses. (F.) Pp. *calier* (compass), i.e. compasses for finding diameters; see above.

caliver, a sort of musket. (F.) Pp. from its *caliber* or bore; see Kersey's. Calico, cotton-cloth. (E. Indian) N. from *Calicut*, on the Malabar coast, where it was first imported.

Calif, Caliph. (F.-Arab.) F. *caliph*, successor of the prophet. - Arab. *khalifa*, to succeed.

Calligraphy, Calligraphy, good writing. (Gk.) Gk. *καλλιγραφία* - *καλλι-* prefix (from *καλός*, good, fair); and *γράψειν*, to write.

calisthenics, callisthenies, ful exercises. (Gk.) From Gk. *σθένης*, adorned with strength. - Gk. *σθένης* (for *καλός*, fair); and *σθένως*, strength. calomel, a preparation of mercuric sulphide. (Gk.) Coined to express a white powder from a black substance. - Gk. *καλώς* and *μέλανος*, black.

Calipers; see *Caliber*.

Calisthenics; see *Calligraphy*.

Caliver; see *Caliber*.

Calk, Caulk. (F.-L.) M. E. *calke*, to tread. - O. F. *caquer*, to trample on a wound with lint. - L. *calcare*, to force down by pressure. - L. *calix*, the heel; see *Heel*.

## CALL.

**sto** (L.) From pp. of L. *in-* to tread in, hence, to enforce upon. — L. *in*, in; *caltare*, to

• A S. *caltian*; cf. *hilde-calla*, Du. *calien*; Icel. and Swed. *kal*; O. H. G. *challion*.

(L. and E.) From L. *re-*, back; hard. (F.—L.) F. *calieux* — thick-skinned. — L. *callus*, *calium*,

unshodged, bald. (E.) M. E. A S. *calu*, bald. + Du. *kast*, *kal*; G. *kaal*; L. *caurus*; Skt. *kal* healed. (✓ SKAR.)

F.—Gk.) F. *calme*, adj. Allied *chaume*, the time when the flocks shear (formerly *chaumer*), to rest (— Low L. *cauma*, the heat of sense, time for rest). — Gk. *καῦμα*, *καῦνει*, to burn. Der. *be-calm*.

(Gk.) See *Caligraphy*.

**Calorific**; see *Caldron*.  
y. (F.—L.) F. *calomnie*. — L. false accusation. — L. *calui*, deceive.

**challenge** (F.—L.) M. E. *challenage*, from the sense 'a claim' — *chalenge*, a dispute, claim; *chal* — L. *caimonia*; see above. See *Calf*.

(L.) L. *calc*, stone, lime (stem *cal-* L. *a calx*, + W. *car*, stone,ous (L.) Should be *calcarious*, *calci-*, pertaining to lime. — L. *calx*.

(F.—L.) F. *calciner*. — Low L. to reduce to a calx. — L. *calc-*, *in-*.

(L.) L. *calculator-us*, pp. of *calculare* by help of small *calculas*, pebble; dimin. of

**caly**, a paved way, raised way, an embankment (with addition of *cal*). M. L. *castrum*. — O. F. *castris* *bastide*, Prov. *castrada*, Span. *castrada*, put for *castrata* a way. — Low L. *calcarius*, pp. to make a roadway with paving lime. ¶ Or from Low L. *castrum*, down.

(L.) M. E. *calke*. A. S. *ceale*, stem of *ceal*, lime. (L.—Gk.) L. *calyx*. — Gk. *καλύξ*.

## CAMP.

61

a covering, calyx (or cup) of a flower. ✓ *KAL*..)

**Calm**; see *Comb*.

**Cambric**. (Flanders.) Named from *Kamertijk*, also called *Cambray*, a town in Flanders, where it was first made.

**Camel**. (F.—L.—Gk.—Heb.) M. E. *camel*, *camail*, *chamel*. — O. F. *camel*, *chamel*. — L. *camelus*. — Gk. *κάμηλος*. — Heb. *גָמָל*. Cf. Arab. *jamal*.

**camelopard**, a giraffe. (L.—Heb. and Gk.) Formerly *camelopardalis*. — L. *ca-melopar-dalis*. — Gk. *καμπλοπέρδαλις*, giraffe; partly like a camel, partly like a pard. — Gk. *κάμηλος*, a camel (Heb. *gāmāl*); and *πέρδαλις*, a pard; see *Pard*.

**camlet**, a stuff. (Arab.) Formerly *cameler*, supposed to be named from containing camel's hair. Really from Arab. *khum-lat*, *khumalat*, camlet; Rich. Diet. p. 628.

**Camellia**. (Personal name.) A plant named after Geo. Jos. Kamel, a Moravian Jesuit, who described the plants in the island of Luzon.

**Camelopard**; see *Camel*.

**Cameo**. (Ital.) Ital. *cameo*, a cameo, precious stone carved in relief. Origin unknown.

**Camera**. (L.) L. *camera*, a chamber; hence *camera obscura*, a dark chamber, box for photography; see *Chamber*.

**Camlet**; see *Camel*.

**Camomile**; see *Chamomile*.

**Camp**. (L.) We find F. *camp* (Cot.); but the E. word was prob. taken directly from L. *campus*, a field, ground held by an army + Gk. *κῆπος*, a garden.

**campaign**, orig. a large field. (F.—L.) F. (Picard) *campagne*, *campagne*, an open field. — L. *campana*, open field. — L. *campus*, a field. (Also spelt *champagne*, and even *champion* in old authors.)

**campstral**, growing in fields. (L.) L. *campestr-is*, growing in fields. — L. *campus*, a field.

**champagne**. (F.—L.) A wine named from *Champagne* in France, which means 'a plain'; see below.

**champaign**, open country. (F.—L.) In Sh. F. *champagne*, of which the Picard form was *campagne*; see *campaign*.

**champion**. (F.—L.) O. F. *champion*. — Low L. *camponem*, acc. of *campio*, a combatant. — Low L. *campus*, a duel, combat; a peculiar use of L. *campus*, a field.

**decamp**, to depart (F.—L.) F. *dé-camp*; O. F. *descamper*, orig. to remove

a camp. — L. *dis-*, away; and *campus*, a field, later, a camp.

**encamp.** (F. — L.) Coined from *en* (— F. *en*, L. *in*) ; and *camp*; hence 'to form into a camp.'

**scamp.** (F. — Ital. — L.) Formerly a vagabond, or fugitive. — O. F. *escamper*, *escamper*, to flee. — Ital. *scampare*, to escape, decamp. — L. *ex*, out; and *campus*, battle field. — Der. *scamp-er*, to run or flee away.

**shamble,** to walk awkwardly. (Du. — F. — Ital. — L.) Du. *schampelen*, to stumble, trip, also to decamp. — O. F. *escamper*, to decamp; as above.

**Campaign, Campestral;** see Camp. **Campanula.** (L.) Lit. 'a little bell'; dimin. of Low L. *campana*, a bell. Hence also *campaniform*.

**Camphor.** (F. — Arab — Malay.) Formerly spelt *camphire* (with an inserted *i*). — F. *camphre*, 'camphire'; Cot. — Low L. *camphora* (whence the form *camphor*). — Arab. *kifâr*, camphor; cf. Skt. *karphiira*, camphor. — Malay *kupir*, lit. chalk; *kupir Baris*, chalk of Barous, a name for camphor. *Barous* is in Sumatra.

**Can** (1), I am able. (E.) A. S. *can*, *cann*, 1st and 3rd persons sing. pres. of *cunnan*, to know. The pres. t. *can* is really an old pt. t.; the same peculiarity occurs in Du. *kunnen*, Icel. and Swed. *kunna*, Dan. *kunde*, to know, to be able; G. *kennen*, to know. β. The pt. t. is *could*, with intrusive *l*; M. E. *counde*, A. S. *cudde*; cf. Goth. *kuntha*, Du. *konde*, G. *konne*; shewing that A. S. *cudde* (for *cunnan*) has lost an *n*. γ. The pp. *couth*, A. S. *cidd*, known, only survives in *uncouth*, which see below. (✓ GAN.)

**con** (1), to enquire into, observe. (E.) M. E. *cunnen*, to examine. A. S. *cunnian*, test, seek to know; a desiderative form from *cunnan*, to know. — Der. *ale-conner*, i. e. ale-tester.

**cuddy.** (E.) Put for *couth le*, frequent form of M. E. *kuppen* (*kuhthen*), to be familiar, embrace. — A. S. *kid*, known, familiar; see Can, § γ.

**cunning,** adj. (E.) Orig. pres. pt. of M. E. *cunnen*, to know.

**cunning, sb.** (Scand.) Modified from Icel. *kunnaudi*, knowledge. — Icel. *kunna*, to know. See Can (1).

**ken**, to know. (Scand.) M. E. *kennen*. — Icel. *kenna*, Swed. *kanna*, Dan. *kende*, to know; so also G. *kennen*, A. S. *cunnan*,

Goth. *kannjan*. Causal form of *cunnan* to know, derived from *can* by vowel change of *a* to *e*.

**kith,** kindred, acquaintance. (E.) M. E. *cuððe*, kith. A. S. *cýðe*, native land, kindred. — A. S. *cidð*, known, pp. of *cunnan* to know.

**kythe,** to make known. (E.) A. S. *cýðan*, to make known. — A. S. *cidð*, know (above).

**uncouth.** (E.) A. S. *uncidd*, orig. known; hence, strange, odd — A. S. *ac* not; and *cidd*, known, pp. of *cunnan*, to know. And see Know.

**Can** (2), a drinking-vessel. (E.) A. S. *canna*, *canne*. + Du. *kan*; Icel. *kanne*; Swed. *kanna*; Dan. *kande*; G. *kanne*; tankard, mug. (Apparently a true Teut. word.)

**Canal.** (F. — L.) F. *canal* (whence Du. *kanaal*) — L. *canalis*, a channel, i. e. orig. a cutting. Cf. Skt. *khura*, to pierce; *khana*, a mine. (✓ SKA.)

**channel.** (F. — L.) M. E. *chanel*, etc. — O. F. *chanel*, *canel*, a canal. — L. *cantus* as above.

**kennel** (2), a gutter. (F. — L.) A corruption of M. E. *canel*, a channel; see above.

**Canary,** a bird, a wine, a dano (Canary Islands). All named from the Canary islands.

**cancel:** see Cancer.

**Cancer.** (L.) L. *cancer*, a crab; also 'eating' tumour. + Grk. *karpos*, Skt. *kata*, a crab; cf. Skt. *karkara*, hard, from its hard shell.

**cancel.** (F. — L.) F. *canceler* — L. *cancellare*, to cancel a deed by drawing lines across it. — L. *cancellus*, a grating; *cancelli*, lattice-work; dimin. of *cane*, crab, whence pl. *canceri*, sometimes used mean lattice-work.

**canker.** (L.) L. *cancer*, a crab; cancer; hence that which corrodes.

**chaneel.** (F. — L.) So called because orig. fenced off by a lattice screen — chaneel, an enclosure fenced off with open screen. — Low L. *cancellus*, a grating; L. *cancellus*, a grating; cancel (above).

**chancellor.** (F. — L.) O. F. *chanellor* — Low L. acc. *cancellarius*, a chancery, orig. an officer who stood near the screen before the judgment seat. — L. *cancellarius*, grating; see chaneel above.

**chancery.** (F. — L.) Brit. *chancery* — M. E. *chancelerie*. — O. F. *chanclier*

*candalaria*, the record-room of a town; see *chanceller*.

*labrum*; see *Candid*.

*lamb* (L. -L.) F. *candule*, white, pure — L. *candatus*, white, shining — *lambre*, to show — L. *candere*\*, to set up (comp. *incandere*) + Skt. *chanda*, a red. Cf. Heb. *qanah*, red; Arab. *qand*,

*labrum* (L.) A candle-holder; see *candle* below.

*lante* (L.) L. *candidatus*, white because candidates for office wore white.

*lano* (L.) A S. *candel*. — L. *candela*, — L. *candere*, to glow.

*tour* (F. -L.) F. *candeur*. — L. acc. *tu*, brightness (hence, sincerity).

*oil-coal* (L. and E.) Lit. a candle, because it burns brightly.

*canard* a candle, see *candle*.

*incense* (F. -L.) Short for *incensier*.

*incensier* — Low L. *incensarium*, a incense — Low L. *incensum*; see *incensum*.

*chandler* (F. -L.) O. F. *chandelier*, chandelier — Low L. *candalaria*, a candle — L. *candela*, see *candle*.

*chandler* (F. -L.) O. F. *chandelier*, a candle — Low L. *candelerius*, a candle — L. *candela*, see *candle*. Der. *chandler*, where *chandler* merely means dealer.

*incandescent*, glowing hot (L.) From *in* + pt. of *candescere*, to glow; *candere*, etc. = the inceptive form of to glow.

*incendiary* (L.) L. *incendiarius*, set fire — L. *incendium*, a burning — L. *in*, to set on fire — L. *en*, upon; and *to burn*, see *Candid*.

*incendie* (L.) to inflame (L.) L. *in* + pt. of *candescere*, to set on fire, see *incandescent*.

*incense* (L.) smell of burnt spices. F. *encens*, incense, burnt spices.

*incense* that which is burnt; neut. *incensum*, to set on fire (above).

*incendiary* (Scand. — E. — L.) to incendie (Scand. — E. — L.) to incendie, a candle, torch. Norw. A S. *candele*, a candle (as in Eng. *candle*), whence *leel*.

*incendie* — L. *candela*.

*incrystalline* (F. — Ital. — Pers.) *incider*, 'to candle'; Cot. — Ital.

*incandy* — Ital. *candi*, candy; from *sugare* candy — Pers. and *sugary*, sugary; whence Arab.

*gandi*, made of sugar. The word is Aryan (Pers.); cf. Skt. *Amudara*, sweetmeats, *khabda*, a broken piece. Der. sugar-candy, Ital. *succheri candi*.

*Cane*. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *cane*, *canne*. — F. *canne*. — L. *canna* — Gk. *κάννα*, *κάνη*, a reed. Cf. Heb. *qaneh*, reed; Arab. *qand*,

*canister*. (L. — Gk.) L. *canistrum*, a reed basket. — Gk. *κανιστρον*, the same. — Gk. *κάνη* = *κάννη*, a reed.

*cannon*. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *canon*, orig. a gun-barrel. — L. *canna*, a reed; see *Cane*.

*canon*. (L. — Gk.) A. S. *canon*. — L. *canon*, a rule. — Gk. *κανών*, a rod, rule. — Gk. *κάνω* = *κάννη*, a (straight) cane.

*Canine*. (I.) L. *canninus*, belonging to a dog — L. *canis*, a dog; see *Hound*.

*kennel* (I.), a house for dogs. (F. — L.) M. E. *kenel*. A Norman form of O. F. *chenil*, a kennel. — Norman F. *ken*, O. F. *chen* (F. *chien*), a dog, from L. acc. *canem*, a dog, with suffix *-il* = L. *-ile*, as in *ou-ile*, a sheep-fold.

*Canister*; see *Cane*.  
*Canker*; see *Oancer*.

*Cannel-coal*; see *Candid*.

*Cannibal*. (Span. — W. Indian.) Formerly *cantibal*. — Span. *canibal*, corruption of *Caribal*, a Carib, native of the Caribbean Islands. The W. Indian word *carib* means 'brave'.

*Cannon*; see *Cane*.  
*Canoe*. (Span. — W. Ind.) Span. *canoa*; orig. a Caribbean word for 'boat'.

*Canon*; see *Cane*.  
*Canopy*; see *Cone*.

*Cant* (I.), to sing in a whining way, whine. (L.) L. *cantare*, to sing; frequent. of *cantare*, to sing. So also Gael. *cainnt*, talk; from *cain*, to sing, say. *Cant* was at first a beggar's whine; hence, hypocrisy; see *recant*.

*accent*. (F. — L.) F. *accent*. — L. acc. *accentus*, a tone. — L. *ac-* (for *ad*), and *cantus*, a singing — L. *cantus*, pp. of *cantare*.

*canorous*, tuneful. (L.) L. *canorus*. — L. *cancere*, to sing; see above.

*canticle*. (L.) L. *canticulum*, a little song; dimin. of *canticum*, a song; dimin. of *cantus*, a song.

*canto*. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *canto*, a singing, section of a poem. — L. acc. *cantum*, a singing, song.

*cansonet* (Ital. — L.) Ital. *cansonette*, dimin. of *cantone*, a hymn, song — L. *cant-*

## CAPACIOUS.

cauld, is from F. *canton*, a corner, L. *canthus*, a squared stone; from G. *kanter*; see *Cant* (2).

**Canvas** (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. *can-* *vas*. - Low L. *canabarus*, burlap - L. *canabis*, hemp. - Gk. *kan-* *baspis* Cl. Skt. *jana*, hemp; see *Hemp*.  
**canvass**. (F. - L. - Gk.) Orig. through *canvass*: hence to sit, case - O. F. *canvasser*, to canvass, to sit a *Canzonet*; see *Cant* (1).

**Caouitcheoue**. (F. - Carib.) F. *ca-* *ouite*; orig. a Caribbean word.

**Cap**; see *Cape* (1).

**Capable**; see below.  
**Capacious**, able to contain (L) Cal. from L. *capaci-*, crude form of *capax*, to hold. - L. *capere*, to hold, contain.

**Hare**. ( $\checkmark$ KAP.)

**accept**. (F. - L.) F. *accepter* - acceptare, frequent of *capere*, to take. L. *ac-* (=adv); and *cepere*.

**anticipate** (L) L. *anticiper*, to beforehand. - L. *anti-*, before, and *to* take.

**cable**. (F. - L.) M. E. *cable* - cable. - Low L. *capulum*, *capere*, a *cl* (holding) rope - L. *capere* to hold.

**caitiff**. (F. - L.) M. E. *caitif* - L. *captivus*, a captive, a wretch (F. *caute*). L. *captivus*; see *caption* below.

**capable** (F. - L.) F. *capable* - Lat. *capabilis*, comprehensio-, afterwards to hold - L. *capere*, to hold.

**capsule** seed-vessel (F. - L.) F. *capsule* a small case - L. *casula*, *casula*, a case; see *case* (2) below.

**caption**. (F. - L.) F. *caption* - sing - L. *captionis*. - L. *caption*, a too sophisticated argument - L. *caption*, *capere*, to hold.

**captive**. (L.) L. *captivus*, a cap - L. *captur*, pp. of *capere* to take.

**captor**, capture, from L. *capere*, case (2), a receptacle - F. - L.) case. - L. *caspa*, a box, cover. - L. *caspa* to hold.

**casement**, frame of a window (F. *casement*) Short for *en-casement*, that which encloses. From *casare* (below). suffix -ment.

**cash**, coin (F. - L.) Orig. a roll to keep money in - F. *casse*, a case - case (2) above. Der. *cashe* (2), he who keeps a money-box or cash.

**casket**, a small box (F. - L.) Casket from F. *cassette*, 'a small basket.'

## CAPACIOUS.

## CAPACIOUS.

65

**CASE**, a case, box; see case (1).

(F.-L.) Picard *caser*, variant *casier*, to hast, thre. Hence to buy, answer to Ital. *casare*, Low Lat. *peti* for *captiare*,<sup>\*</sup> extended form *petere*, to catch. — L. *casus*, pp. of *casare*. We even find (O. Du.) to catch, borrowed from Picard Doublet, *chase* (1).

to buy provisions. (F.-L.) As a verb from M. E. *catour*, a provision (whom we should now call). *Catour* is short for *acateur*, from *a-tout*, a buying, purchase. Ch. — O. P. *achir* (mod. F. *achir*), to buy. — Low L. *acatum*, a purchase (1). put for *acuptum*. — Low L. to purchase (A.D. 1000), frequent. to receive, also to buy; see below.

(1), to hunt after. (F.-L.) O. F. *chaser*, to pursue, see catch above.

(2), to purchase; short for *enchase*, below.

(3), a painter's frame. (F.-L.) a *casue*. — L. *casua*, a box; see above.

(4), M. E. *conceit*. — O. F. pp. of *conceire*, to conceive, see above.

**CHASE** (F.-L.) M. E. *conuen-* — *cer*, *converair* — L. *conspicere*, to — L. *con-* (= *cum*, together); and *spicere*.

**CONCEPTION**. (F.-L.) F. *conception*. — L. *conceptus*, pp. of *conspicere*; see above. Der. pre-conception.

**DECEIVE**. (F.-L.) O. F. *deceire*, *deceper*, to take away, deceive — *ceire*, and *ceper*, to take. Der. from L. *ceper*, pp. of *ceper*.

**DECOIE**. (F.-L.) O. F. *decoire*. — L. *deceptio*, pp. of *deceper*; see deceive.

**ECAILLE**. (F.-L.) O. F. *encailler*, 'to case.' Cot. — F. *en*, in (L. *in*): *case*, *case*, a case; see case (2).

**ECAILLE** (F-L) O. F. *enchaasser*, 'to set in gold.' Cot. Hence to F. *en*, in (L. *in*), and *chasse*, the ... a case, see case (2) above. — *encaillure* (F.-L.) F. *excepter*, — Cot. — L. *exceptere*, frequent. of *ceper* — L. *ex*, out; *ceper*, to *ceper*, prep.; &c.

**IMPERCEPTIBLE**. (F.-L.) From *im-* in, not, and *percepere*; see below.

**INCEPTIVE** (L.) Corred from L. *incipere*, pp. of *insepcere*, to begin; see below.

**INCIPENT**. (L.) L. *incipient*, stem of pres. pt. of *incipere*, to begin. — L. *in*, upon; *ceper*, to lay hold of.

**INTERCEPT**. (F.-L.) F. *intercepter*. — L. *interceptus*, pp. of *intercipere*, lit. to catch between. — L. *inter*, between; *ceper*, to take.

**OCCUPY**. (F.-L.) M. E. *occupien*. F. *occupier*. — L. *occupere*, to lay hold of. — L. *oc-* (= ob, near); *ceper*, to seize. Der. *pre-occupy*.

**PERCEIVE**. (F.-L.) O. F. *percever* — L. *percepere*, to apprehend. — L. *per*, thoroughly; *ceper*, to sense.

**PERCEPTION** (F.-L.) F. *perception*. — L. acc. *perceptionem*. — L. *perceptus*, pp. of *percepere*; see above.

**PRECEPT**. (F.-L.) O. F. *precepte*. — L. *praeceptum*, a prescribed rule — L. *praeceptor*, pp. of *praeceper*, to take beforehand, give rules — L. *pre*, before; *ceper*, to take. Der. *preceptor*.

**PURCHASE**, verb. (F.-L.) M. E. *purchasen*, *purchacen* — O. F. *purchacer*, to pursue eagerly, acquire, get. — O. F. *pur* (F. *pour*), from L. *pro*; and O. F. *chacer*, see chase (1) above.

**RECEIVE**. (F.-L.) O. F. *recever*, *re-**cevoir*. — L. *recipere*, to take back — L. *re*, back; *ceper*, to take.

**RECEPTACLE**. (F.-L.) F. *réceptacle* — L. *receptaculum*, a place to store away. — L. *receptus*, pp. of *reciper*; see above.

**RECEPTION** (F.-L.) F. *réception*. — L. acc. *receptionem*, a taking back. — L. *receptus*; as above.

**RECIPE**. (L.) L. *recipe*, take thou; imp. of *reciper*; see receive.

**RECIPIENT**. (L.) L. *recipient*, stem of pres. pt. of *reciper*; see receive.

**RUSH** (1), a case or frame for panes of glass (F.-L.) Corruption of F. *chassi*, 'a frame of wood for a window.' Cot. — O. F. *chasse* (F. *châsse*), a case, shrine. — L. *casua*, a case. See chasse (3) and case (2) above.

**SCAFFOLD** (F.-L. and Teut.) M. E. *scayfald* — O. F. *escalaf*,<sup>\*</sup> only found as *escalaf*, mod. F. *échafaud*, a scaffold. Short for *escalafalt* (Burgund.), corresponding to Span. and Ital. *escalafado*, a funeral canopy, also a stage, scaffold. β. The former part of the word occur

water, to see, view, from L *admirare*, to strive after, watch. *Admiral* is applied to ships, to some. The latter part is the same as *lame*, lame, a stage, of first origin, see *Balk*. The last sense is 'over-hail', i.e. a stage where men.

**suscipitible** (F.-L.) F. *suscipitable*. - L. *mancipabile*, ready to receive - L. *captio*, to receive - L. *capere* (for *caepere*), under, and *capere*, to take.

**Caparison**; see *Cape* (1).

**Cape** (1), a covering for the shoulders. (F.-Low L.) O. F. *cav* - Low L. *cava*, a cape, *Indre de Seville*; whence also *Pico*, Spain, Port *cava*, Ital. *cappa*, A. S. *cappa*. Du. *kape*, G. *kappe*, Ital. *cappa*, etc.

cap. hood covering (Low L.) A. S. *cappa* - Low L. *cappa*, the same as *cappa*, *cap*; see above.

**caparison**, trappings of a horse. (F.-Span.-Low L.) O. F. *caparison*. - Span. *caparison*, cover for a saddle; segmentation from Span. *cappa*, a cloak, cover. - Low L. *cappa*, a cape; as above.

**capuchin**, hooded friar, hood (F.-Ital.-Low L.) F. *capucin*. - Ital. *cappuccino*, a small hood, hence a hooded friar; dimin. of *cappucco*, a cowl - Ital. *cappa*, a cape; see *Cape* (1).

**chapel**. (F.-L.) O. F. *chapelle*. - Low L. *capella*, orig. a shrine in which was preserved the *capsa* or *cope* of St. Martin (Henchet) - Low L. *cappa*, *cappa*, cape, horse cloak; as above.

**chaparon** (F.-L.) F. *chaparon*, a protector; orig. a kind of hood - F. *chape*, a cape. - Low L. *cappa*; as above.

**chaplet**. (F.-L.) M. E. *chapelet*. - O. F. *chapelet*, a head dress, wreath. - O. F. *chapel*, head-dress. - O. F. *chape*, a cope; see *chaparon*.

**cape** (1), a hood, cape. (F.-Low L.) M. E. *cape*, variant of *cappa*, a cape; see *Cape* above. (For the o, cf. Icel. *kipa*.)

**escape**. (F.-L.) M. E. *esafen* - O. F. *eschaper* (F. *échapper*), to escape, lit. to slip out of one's cape. - L. *ex cappa*, out of one's cape; see *Cape* (1) above.

**sheape**; short for *escape* (above).

**Cape** (2), headland; see *Capital*.

**Cnyph** (1), to dance about. (Ital.-L.) Formerly *capriole* (Sir P. Sidney). - Ital. *capriolare*, to skip as a goat - Ital. *capriolo*, a kid, dimin. of *capro*, wild goat; cf. *capra*, she-goat. - L. *capra*, she-goat; cf. *capra*, he goat.

**cab**, *cabriolet*. (F.-Ital.-L.) Cab

is short for *cabriolet* - F. *cabriolet*, a name for supposed ligaments - F. *cabriole*, a caper leap of a goat; formerly applied; see *capriole* below.

**capricorn** (L.) L. *capricornus*, a goat - L. *capri* = *capra*, name of a goat and *cornu* = a horn.

**capriole**, a peculiar kick of a goat. (F.-Ital.-L.) F. *capriole*, see *Cnyph*. *Capriola*, the leap of a kid, see *Cnyph* above.

**Caper** (2), the flower-head of a plant. (F.-L.-Gk.-Pers.) O. F. *caper* - F. *caper*. - L. *capparis* - Gk. *kaparis*, a caper plant; its fruit - Pers. *kawar*, caper. *Capercaillie*, Gael. *Hens* - - (Gael. *capall*, cattle); great cock of the forest home of the wood - Gael. *cailleach*, a woman (see *Cavalier*) ; cattle, wood.

**Capillary**, like hair. (L.) L. *capillus*, adj., from *capillus*, hair. Perhaps allied *caput*, the head.

**dishevel** (F.-L.) O. F. *desherbel* 'to discherbel', i.e. to disorder the hair. (Cot. - O. F. *des* (L. *dis*), apart; cf. (F. *chevel*), a hair, from L. acc. *capi* vs.

**Capital** (1), chief. (F.-L.) F. *capitale* - L. *capitalis*, belonging to the head - *caput*, stem of *capi*, the head; see *Head*.

**achieve**. (F.-L.) M. E. *achiven* - O. F. *a chever*, lit. to bring to a head - O. F. *a chef*, to a head - L. *ad caput* (same). Der. *achieve-ment*.

**cabbage** (1), a vegetable. (F.-Ital.-L.) O. F. *chouz rabin*, 'a cabbage,' (O. Fr. 'round headed cabbage'; we have dropped *chouz*). The F. *cabou*, round headed, is from Ital. *cattucce*, a little *dimin.* of *cato*, head. - L. *capi*, head.

**cadet**. (F.-L.) Short for *Louis cadet*, an errand boy, boy; see *Jamie* - F. *cadet*; see *cadet*.

**cadet**, orig. a younger son. (F.-F. *cadet*, a younger brother. From *cadet* is a Gascon form - Low L. *catus* (by a habit of Gascon, which is for it; P. Meyer); lit. a little *head*; dimin. from L. *caput*, a head.

**cape** (2), a headland. (F.-Ital.-F. *cap* - Ital. *cupo*, head, headland - *caput*, head.

**capital** (2), stock of money. (F.-F. *capital*. - Low L. *capitalis*, wealth; of *capitalis*, chief; see *Capital* (1)).

**capital** (3), head of a pillar. (Low L. - L.) Low L. *capitelum*, head of a pillar; dimin. from L. *caput*, head.

pitation, poll tax. (F. - L.) F. *capitaine*. - Low L. *capitaneus*, poll. - L. *caput*, head.

**Capitol**. (L.) The temple of Jupiter, Rome, called *Capitolum*. - L. *capit-*, of *caput*, a head; but the reason for name is obscure; see Smith, Class Dict.

**Capitular**, relating to a chapter. (L.)

L. *capitularis*, adj. of *capitulum*, a chapter of a cathedral, or a chapter of a lower chapter below.

**Capitulate**. (L.) Low L. *capitulatus*, of *capitulare*, to divide into chapters, to propose terms (for surrender). - L. *capitulum*, a chapter; see chapter above. Dor. *res-capitulae*.

**Captain**. (F. - L.) M. E. *capitain*. - L. *capitaneus* - Low L. *capitaneus*, capitaneus, a leader of soldiers. - L. *capit*, stem of *caput*, head.

**Cattle**. (F. - L.) M. E. *cattel*, property; live stock, cattle. - O. F. *cattel*. - L. *capitale*, capital, property; see capital above.

**Capitole**, the capital of a column. (F. - L.) O. F. *chapitel* (F. *chapiteau*), the head. - L. *capitulum*, the same; dimin. of *caput*, a head.

**Chapiter**, a division of a book, synod of church. (F. - L.) M. E. *chapitre*, also *chapell*. - F. *chapitre*, corruption of an older *chapelle* - L. *capitulum*, a chapter of book (little head); also, in late L., a head, division of *caput*, a head.

**Chattole**. (F. - L.) Pl. of M. E. *chotel*, castle, also castle. - O. F. *chotel* = O. F. *chatel*, property; see cattle above.

**Chef**. (F. - L.) M. E. *chef*, chief. - L. *caput*, the head. - L. *caput*, head, leader, first, q. v.

**Chevetaine**. (F. - L.) O. F. *chevetaine*. - L. *capitaneus*, *capitamus*, a captain; captain above.

**Corporal** (1), a subordinate officer. (Ital. - L.) A corrupt form of F. *capitaine* - Ital. *capitane*, a chief, corporal of army. - L. *caput*, head. - L. *caput*.

**Capititate**. (L.) From pp. of Low Lat. *capere*, to bear. - L. *de*, off; and *capere*, to bear, to hold. - L. *caput*, head.

**Cheftment**, exchequer of a deceased person. (F. - L.) Corruption of *ach'ment*, a sum of achievement.

**Ciput**. (L.) L. *aciput*, back of the head. - L. *ac* (loc. *ad*), over against; and *ciput*, head.

**Criploa**. (F. - L.) O. F. *principice*. -

L. *principitum*, a falling headlong down; a precipice. - L. *principiti*, crude form of *princeps*, headlong. - L. *prae*, before; and *capiti*, cr. form of *caput*. Der. *precipitate*, from L. *principitare*, to cast headlong.

**Sinciput**. (L.) The fore part of the head; lit. 'half head.' - L. *sinciput*, half the head. - L. *semi*, half; and *caput*; see also *Capitze*.

**Capitation**, **Capitol**, **Capitular**, **Capitulate**; see above.

**Capon**. (L. - Gk.) A. S. *capun*. - L. acc. *caponem*, from nom. *capo*. - Gk. *κάπων*, a capon. (✓SKAP.)

**Caprice**. (F. - Ital. - L.?) F. *caprice*. - Ital. *capriccio*, a whim. Perhaps from Ital. *capra*, a she-goat; so that *capriccio* might mean a frisk like a goat's; see *Caper* (1). Or *capriccio* - *capo-riccio*, a bristling of the hair; from *capo*, head, *riccio*, n. bristling.

**Capricorn**, **Capriole**; see *Caper* (1).

**Capsizo**, to upset. (Span. - L.) Perhaps from Span. *capuzar*, to sink (a ship) by the head; allied to *cabeciar*, to nod the head, pitch as a ship does. - Span. *cabaza*, the head, fore part of a ship; a derivative of L. *caput*, the head; see *Capital* (1).

**Capstan** (F. - Span. - L.?) F. *cabestan*. - Span. *cabestrante*, *cabrestante*, an engine to raise weights. Etym. uncertain; but Minshew's Span. Dict. (1623) has *cabrestante* as the form, and Monlau's Etym. Span. Dict. (1881) has *cabra*, a crane, and suggests Span. *cabra estante*, a fixed (permanent) goat; since the Span. *cabra* means (1) goat, (2) a machine for throwing large stones. Here Sp. *cabra* = L. *capra*, a she-goat; see *Capor* (1); and *estante* = L. *stantem*, acc. of *stans*, standing, from *stare*, to stand.

**Capsule**; see *Capacious*.  
**Captain**; see *Capital*.

**Captive**, **Captive**; see *Capacious*.  
**Capuchin**; see *Cape* (1).

**Car**. (F. - C.) M. E. *carre*. - O. F. *car* (F. *char*), a car. - L. *carrus*, a car; of Gaulish origin. - Bret. *karr*, a chariot; W. *car*, O. Gael. *cár*, Irish *car*. (✓KAR.)

**Career**. (F. - C.) F. *carrière*, a road; also a horse race, running of horses, career; O. F. *carriere*, a road. - O. F. *carrier*, to carry. - O. F. *car*, car; see above.

**Cargo**, (Span. - C.) Span. *cargo*, freight, load; cf. *cargue*, to load. - Low L. *carriare*, to load a car; see charge below.

**Caricature**. (Ital. - C.) Ital. *carta*

*catura*, a satirical picture; so called because exaggerated or 'overloaded.' — Ital. *carriare*, to load, burden. — Low L. *carriare*, to load a car, see charge.

**carraige.** (F. — C.) O. F. *carrique*, a ship of burden. — Low Lat. *carraea*, the same. — Low L. *carracare*, *carriare*, to load; see charge.

**carriage.** (F. — C.) M. E. *cariage*, that which is carried about (as in Bible, A. V.) — O. F. *cariage*; from *carier*, to carry; see below. ¶ Its modern use is due to confusion with *caroch*, a vehicle (Massinger) — Ital. *carroccio*, a chariot, augmentative of *carro*, a car.

**carry.** (F. — C.) O. F. *carier*. — O. F. *car*, a car; see Car.

**cart.** (C.) A. S. *crat* (for *cart*). — W. *cart*, a wain; Gael. and Irish *caist*; dimin. of W. *car*, Irish *carr*; see Car.

**charge.** (F. — C.) F. *charger*, to load. — Low L. *carriare*, to load a car. — L. *carrus*, a car, a Gaulish word; see Car. Der. *charger*, a dish or horse, because carrying a burden.

**chariot.** (F. — C.) F. *chariot*; O. F. *charre*. — Low L. *carreta*, a small car, dimin. of *carrus*, a car; see Car.

**supercargo.** (L.; and Span. — C.) From L. *super*, above; and Span. *cargo*, a freight. Suggested by Span. *sobrecargo*, a supercargo; where *sobre* = L. *super*.

**surcharge.** sb. (F. — L. and C.) F. *surcharge*, an over-charge. — F. *sur* (= L. *super*, above; and charge (above).

**Caracole.** (F. — Span — C.?) F. *caracol*, *caroule*, a snail; whence faire le *caracol*, applied to a manoeuvre by soldiers, and to turns made by a horse. — Span. *caracol*, a snail, winding staircase, turning about (from the snail's spiral form). Perhaps of Celtic origin; cf. Gael. *carach*, circling, wind, g, from *car*, a turn, twist.

**Carat.** (F. — Arab — Gk.) F. *carat*, a very light weight. — Arab. *qirad*, a pod, husk, carat, 24th part of an ounce. — Gk. *seirpus*, fruit of the locust tree; also, a carat; lit. 'a small horn.' — Gk. *separ-*, stem of *seipos*, a horn; see Horn.

**Caravan.** (F. — Pers.) F. *caravane*. — Pers. *karavān*, a caravan, convoy.

**caravansary.** (Pers.) Pers. *karavānsarāj*, an inn for caravans. — Pers. *karavān*, caravan; sard, public building, inn.

**van.** a covered waggon for goods. (F. — Pers.) Short for *caravans*, like *bus* for *omnibus*.

**Caraway.** **Carraway** (Span — Arab — Span. *al-carahueya*, a caraway, which is merely the Arab. det. art. + *al-karawiyā*, *karawiyā*, *caraway*, a plant. Cf. Gk. *zapot*, *empor*, cumin.

**Carbine.** (F. — Gk.) Formerly *carabin*, which meant (not a musket) 'the man who carried it, a musketeer.' *carabin*, 'an arquebusier.' — Cot. Cm. from O. F. *calabrin*, a light-armed soldier; orig. a soldier who worked one of the war-engines. — Low L. *chadabula*, *casula*, a destructive war-engine. — Gk. *στρατός*, overthrow, destruction. — Gk. *στρέψειν*, to cast down, strike down with missile. — Gk. *κατά*, down; *βάλλειν*, to cast. (Cf. *accablier*, also from *cadabula*.)

**Carbon.** (F. — L.) F. *carbone*. — L. *carbonem*, a coal.

**carbonado.** broiled meat. (Span — L. Span. *carbonado*, meat broiled over coal. — Span. *carbon*, coal; see above.

**carbuncle.** (L.) L. *carbunculus*, 1) small coal, 2) a carbuncle, gem, from glowing. Double dimin. of L. *carbo*, a

**Carcanet.** (F. — C.) Dimin. of L. *caro*, a collar of jewels, or of gold. — *kerchen*, the bosom circle of the neck; also *kelchen*, a collar. — Bret. *kelch*, a ring.

**Carcase, Careass.** (F. — Ital — Pers. M. E. *carcay*. — O. F. *carcasse*, a dead body. — Ital. *carcassa*, a kind of sea shell, a shell; closely allied to carcas, also *turcas*, a quiver, case (the latter being likened to a shell or case); disrupted from Low L. *tarsus*, a quiver. — Pers. *tarkash*, a quiver. Cf. *carcas*. Littré that F. *carquois* and Pers. *tarkash* are the same word.)

**Card** (1), piece of pasteboard. (F. — L. Corruption of F. *carte*, 'a card.' — Cot. Cm. Low L. *carta*; L. *charta* — Gk. *χάρτης*, leaf of paper. Der. *cardboard*.

**carte**, a bill of fare. (F. — Gk.) Cf. in the F. phr. *carte blanche*, lit. white paper. — Low L. *carta*; see Card 2.

**cartel.** (F. — Ital — Gk.) F. *cartel*; Ital. *cartello*, lit. a small paper; dim. of *carta*, paper, bill; see above.

**cartoon** (F. — Ital — Gk.) F. *carton*; Ital. *cartone*, lit. a large paper; from *carta* as above.

**cartouche, cartridge.** (F. — Gk.) Gk. *cartridge* (with metathesis) = *cartidge*, corrupt form of *carte*; — *cartouche*, a roll of paper. — Ital. *cartuccia*, a roll of paper, cartridge. — Ital. *car-*

w. L. *carta*; see Card above.  
i.e. took its name from the  
fact it was rolled up.

**CART** a register. (Low L.—Gk.)  
*cartularium*, *chartularium*, a regis-  
ter; L. *chartularia*, a document, dimin.  
of paper; see Card above.  
(L.—Gk.) L. *charta*, a paper.—  
as above.

**CARTULARY** (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *chartre*.  
i.e.—Low L. *chartula*, *cartula*,  
per or document; see cartulary

**CARD**, an instrument for combing  
(L.) F. *cardé*.—Low L. *cardus*,  
a thistle; for wool-combing.—  
to card wool.

**CARDINAL** (L.) L. *cardinalis*, principal,  
relating to the hinge of a door.  
stem of *cardo*, a hinge.

**CARE** M. E. *care*. A. S. *caru*, *cearu*,  
O. Sax. *caru*, sorrow; Icel. *karu*,  
O. H. G. *carra*, a lament. (✓)  
No connection with L. *curia*!  
curty. (F.—C.) Confused with  
early = *karb*, Norman form of  
a Teut.

**CAREFUL** cautious. (E.) M. E.  
S. *ceare*, full of care, sad.—  
as, *caru* care. Chary meant (1)  
careful.

(F.—L.) Lit. "to clean the  
keel to lay a ship on its side."—F.  
keel — L. *carina*, keel.  
see Car.

(F.—Ital.—L.) F. *caresser*, a  
Ital. *caressare*, a caress, fondling —  
*caro*, flesh — L. *carus*, dear.  
y. (L.—L.) O. F. *charitet*.—L.  
*carus*, dearness. — L. *carus*, dear.  
ref. to Gk. *χάρις*.

**CARRY** (F.—L.) O. F. *cherir*, stem  
of *cherir*, to hold dear.—F.  
L. *carus*.

(F.—L.) M. E. *carroukes*, a  
four roads meet. — O. F. pl.  
the same. — L. acc. *quatuor*  
four. — L. *quatuor*, four; and  
etc. See Four.

**CARTURE**, see Car.

**CASE** L. *caro*, rottenness.  
see under Care (above).

**CASEIN** (Span.—Arab.—Skt.) Span.  
set term of carmesin, crimson.  
names, kernels, crimson dye —  
Germ. *germutter*, *germöl*, crimson  
oils, produced by an insect (viz.

the cochineal insect).—Skt. *krimi*, a worm;  
jan, to produce. (See Cochineal, Worm.)  
**CRIMSON** (F.—Arab.—Skt.) M. E.  
*crimesin*. — O. F. *cramoisin*, *cramoisyne*  
(see *cramoisi* in Littré) — Low L. *cramoisi-*  
*nus*, also *carmesinus*, crimson. — Arab.  
Pers. *girmizi*; see above.

**CARNAGE**; see below.

**CARNAL** (L.) L. *carnalis*, fleshly. — L.  
caro, stem of *caro*, flesh. + Gk. *spias*; Skt.  
*kravya*, raw flesh.

**CARNAGE** (F.—L.) F. *carnage*, flesh-  
time, slaughter of animals. — Low L.  
*carnaticum*, a tribute of animals; cf. *carn-*  
*atum*, time for eating flesh. — L. *carn-*,  
stem of *caro*, flesh.

**CARNATION** (F.—L.) F. *carnation*,  
flesh colour (Littré). — L. acc. *carnationem*,  
fleshiness. — L. *carn*, stem of *caro*.

**CARNIVAL** (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *carna-*  
val, Shrovetide — Ital. *carnevale*, carnivale,  
the last three days before Lent — Low L.  
*carnival*, *carnelvamen*, removal of flesh,  
Shrovetide. — L. *carne-ni*, acc. of *caro*, flesh;  
and *levare*, to lift, remove, take away;  
from *levis*, light.

**CARNIVOROUS** (L.) L. *carnivorus*,  
flesh-eating. — L. *carni*, crude form of *caro*,  
flesh; and *vorare*, to devour.

**CARRION** (F.—L.) M. E. *carrigne*, a  
carcase. — O. F. *carrigne*; Low L. *caronia*,  
a carcase. — L. *caro*, flesh.

**CHARNEL** (F.—L.) Properly an adj.,  
containing carcasses, as in charnel-house —  
O. F. *charnel*, adj. carnal; as sh. a ceme-  
tery. — L. *carnalis*; see Carnal above.

**INCARNADINE**, to dye of a red colour.  
(F.—Ital.—L.) F. *incarnadin*, carnation  
colour (Cot.) — Ital. *incarnadino*, carnation  
colour (Florio); also spelt *incarnatino* —  
Ital. *incarnato*, incarnate; also, of flesh  
colour. — L. *incarnatus*, pp. of *incarnare*,  
to clothe with flesh (below).

**INCARNATION** (F.—L.) F. *incarna-*  
tion — L. acc. *incarnationem*, embodiment  
in flesh — L. *incarnatus*, pp. of *incarnare*,  
to clothe with flesh. — L. *in*, in; and *carn*,  
stem of *caro*, flesh.

**CAROB-tree**, the locust-tree. (Arab.)  
Arab. *kharrub*, bean-pods.

**CAROL**, a song (F.—C.) Formerly, a  
kind of dance — O. F. *carole*, a (singing)  
dance. Of Celtic origin; cf. Bret. *koroll*,  
a dance, movement of the body in cadence; Manx *carroll*, a carol; Corn. *carol*, a choir,  
concert; W. *carol* a song, corw, to move  
in a circle, dance; Gael. *caroil*, melody.

carolling. ¶ But these Celtic words are now thought to be borrowed from F. or E. True origin unknown.

**Carotid.**, adj. (Gk.) Gk. *καροτίδες*, 1. pl., the two great arteries of the neck; it was thought that an alteration in the flow of blood through them caused stupor. — Gk. *καρων*, I. stupify; *κάρω*, stupor.

**Carousal.** (1) a drinking-bout; (2), a pageant. (1. F. — G.; 2. F. — Ital.) 1. Sometimes from the verb *carouse* below. 2. But, in old authors, *carouell* means a sort of pageant, of which some kind of chariot-race formed a principal part; Dryden, Virgil, Aen. v. 777 — F. *carrousel*, a tilting match. — Ital. *carosello*, corrupt form of *garosello*, a tournament. — Ital. *garoso*, quarrelsome; *garo*, a strife.

**Carouse.** (F. — G.) F. *carous*, 'a carouse of drinke,' Cot. — G. *garous*, right out; used of emptying a bumper. — G. *gar*, quite; and *aus*, out. (Raleigh even writes *guenous*; directly from G. *garous*.) Der. *carous-al*, but only in one sense of that word; see above.

**Carp** (1), a fish. (E.) M. E. *carpe*. Not in A. S. + Du. *karper*; Icel. *karfi*; Dan. *karpe*; Swed. *karp*; G. *karpfen*; late Lat. *carpa* (whence F. *carpe*, &c.).

**Carp** (2), to boast at. (Scand.) M. E. *carpen*, which often merely means to talk, say — Icel. *karpa*, to boast; Swed. dial. *karpa*, to boast, talk much. ¶ The present sinister sense is due to confusion with L. *carpare*, to pluck.

**Carpenter** (F. — C.) O. F. *carpentier* (F. *charpentier*). — Low L. *carpentarius*, from *carpentre*, to work in timber. — L. *carpentum*, a carriage; a word of Celtic origin. — Gael. and Irish *carbad*, a carriage, chariot, litter; Irish *carb*, a basket, litter, carriage, plank; Gael. *cairb*, chariot, ship, plank.

**Carpet.** (F. — L.) O. F. *carpite*. — Low L. *carpita*, *carpeta*, a kind of thick cloth; dimin. of *carpia*, lint. — L. *carpere*, to pluck, pull to pieces (lint being made of rags pulled to pieces); cf. F. *charpie*, lint.

**Carrack, Carriage;** see *Car*.

**Carrion;** see *Carnal*.

**Carrounade**, a sort of cannon. (Scotland.) So named because made at *Carron*, in Stirlingshire.

**Carrot.** (F. — L.) F. *carote*, *carotte*. — L. *carota*. Perhaps borrowed from Gk. *καρότον*, a carrot.

## CASKET.

**Carry, Cart;** see *Car*.

**Carte, Cartel;** see *Card* (1).

**Cartilage.** (F. — L.) F. *cartilage*, grif — L. *cartilaginem*, acc. of *cartilago*. De *cartilagin-ous*.

**Cartoon, Cartouche, Cartridg**  
**Cartulary;** see *Card* (1).

**Carve.** (E.) M. E. *kerven* A. S. *carwan*

+ Du. *kerven*; Icel. *kyrja*; Dan. *kerve*

Swed. *karfva*; G. *kerben*, to notch, cut.

**Cascade;** see *Cadence*.

**Case** (1), an event; see *Cadence*.

**Case** (2), a box; see *Capacious*.

**Casemate.** (F. — Ital.) F. *casemate*, loop-hole in a fortified wall. — Ital. *casella*, a chamber hewn under a wall or bulwark, to hinder those who enter the ditch to scale the wall of a fort. It used to mean 'dark chamber.' — Ital. *casa*, house, cottage, room; and Ital. *matto*, sem. of *matto*, mad, but the Sicul. *matto* means 'dim.'

**Casement, Cash;** see *Capacious*.

**Cashier** (1); one who attends to payments; see *cash*, under *Capacious*.

**Cashier** (2), to dismiss from service (G. — F. — L.) G. *castigare*, to castigate; merely borrowed from F. *caster*, 'to break, burst,' also to *cassere*, discharge, &c. (G. words, borrowed from F., end in *-er*) — L. *cassare*, to annul, discharge — L. *cassus*, void, null.

**Cashmere,** a rich stuff. (India) So called from the vale of *Cashmere*, in India. Also spelt *cassimere*, *kerscymere*.

**Casino,** a room for dancing. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *cassino*, dimin. of *casa*, a cottage house. — L. *casa*, a cottage.

**cassock,** a vestment. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *cassaque*. — Ital. *cassaca*, an outer coat; a jocular word; from *casa*, a house; & above.

**chasuble,** a vestment. (F. — L.) F. *chasuble*. — Low L. *cassula*, a little head-hence, a mantle. — L. *casa*, a cottage.

**Cask.** (Span. — L.) Span. *casco*, a skin-sherd, coat of an onion; also a cask, wine, a casque or helmet. The orig. L. is 'husk'; cf. Span. *cascara*, peel, shell, Port. *casca*, rind. — Span. *casco*, burst open; formed (as if from Lat. *casare*\*) from an extension of L. *casco* to break, burst; see *Quash*.

**casque,** a helmet. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *casque* — Ital. *casco*, a helmet, hence, probably the same as Span. *casco* above.

**Casket;** see *Capacious*.

## CASQUE.

## CATARACT.

71

- ; see Cask.  
a species of laurel. (L. — Gk. — cassia, cassia — Lk. κασσιο, a spice cassia — Heb. getsi'oth, in Ps. xlvi. from qetsi' dh, cassia-bark — qessa', to cut; because the bark here; see Cashmere.  
k. ; see Casino.  
vary, a bird. (Malay.) First from Java. Littré (s. v. casoar) gives name as *casuaris* (second) Icel. *kasta*, to throw; Dan. *kaste*. Prob. allied to *cast up*. Der. *re-cast*.  
a breed, race. (Port. — L.) Port. *az*, orig. a 'pure' breed; a name like Port. to classes of men in *cato*, sem. of *casto*, pure. — pure, chaste + Gk. καθαρός.  
*cato*. (L.) L. *castigatus*, pp. of to chasten; lit. 'to keep pure.' — chaste.  
a. (F. — L.) O. F. *chaste*. — L. *casto*  
nn. (F. — L.) Used in place of *city* or *charter*; see *chastise*.  
oo. (F. — L.) M. E. *chastisen*; sem. *charter*. — O. F. *chastier*. — L. *castigate* above.  
impunity. (F. — L.) M. E. *incest*.  
ite, etc. — L. *incestus*, unchaste. — *castus*, chaste.  
L. i. A. S. *castel*. — L. *castellum*, *castrum*, a fortified place. Der. O. F. *castelain*, *chastelain*, the *chaste* or castle; also *chaste* of F. *chastelain* — O. F. *chaste* applied to a lady's chain or of keys, &c.  
nu. (F. — L.) F. *château*, O. F. L. *castilum*, as above.  
(L. — Gk.) L. *castor*. — Gk. *kefer*. But of Eastern origin; Skt. *kastri*, musk; Pers. *cast*.  
-oil. Named from some resemblance, 'a medicine made of contained in the little bags that the beaver's groin.' Kersey. But a vegetable production.  
oo. (L.) L. *castratus*, pp. of *castrare*.  
; see Cadence.  
A. S. *cas*. + Du., Dan. *cas*, Sw. *cas*, G. *kaſſe*, *kaſſe*, L. *cas*, Is. Gael. *cas*, Irw. *cas*,

*kasika*, Arab. *qitt*, Turk. *kecl*. (Prob. Eastern.)

caterpillar. (F. — L.) M. E. *caterpel*; corruption of O. F. *chateleuse*, a weevil; a fanciful name, really meaning 'hairy she-cat.' — O. F. *chate*, a she-cat; and *pelouse*, hairy. — L. *catus*, cat; *pilorus*, hairy, from *pilum*, hair.

caterwaul. (E.) M. E. *caterwauen*; coined from *cat*, and *wauen*, to make a wailing noise.

catkin. (E.) A loose spike of flowers resembling a cat's tail; hence called a *cat-kin*, i. e. little cat.

kitten. (E., with F. suffix.) M. E. *kitoun*, where the suffix -oun is F., suggested by F. *chatou*, a kitten. *Kit* is a weakened form of *cat*, appearing in the true E. form *kit-ting*, and in (obs.) *kittle*, to produce kittens.

Cata-, prefix. (Gk.) Gk. *κατά*, down, thoroughly.

Cataclysm, deluge. (Gk.) Gk. *κατακλυσμός*, a dashing over, flood. — Gk. *κατά*, down; *κλύειν*, to dash, wash, as waves.

Catacomb. (Ital. — Gk.) Ital. *catacomba*, a sepulchral vault. — Low L. *cataumba*. — Gk. *κατά*, down; *κομβη*, a cavity, hollow place.

Catalepsy, a sudden seizure. (Gk.) Formerly *catalepsis*. — Gk. *καταληψία*, a grasping, seizing. — Gk. *κατά*, down; *ληψίς*, base of *λαβεῖν*, aor. inf. of *λαμβάνειν*, to seize.

Catalogue. (F. — Gk.) F. *catalogue*. — Low Lat. acc. *catalogum*. — Gk. *κατάλογος*, a counting up, enrolment. — Gk. *κατά*, fully; *λέγειν*, to say, tell; see Logic.

Catamaran, a sort of raft. (Tamil.) In Forbes, Hindustani Dict., ed. 1859, p. 280, we have 'katmaran', a raft . . . ; the word is orig. Tamil, and means tied logs.'

Cataplasma, a poultice. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *cataplasme*. — L. *cataplasma*. — Gk. *καταπλασμα*, a plaster, poultice. — Gk. *κατα* πλάσσειν, to spread over. — Gk. *κατά*, fully and πλάσσειν, to mould; see Plaster.

Catapult. (Low L. — Gk.) Low L. *catapulta*, an engine for throwing stones. — Gk. *καταπλάτη*, the same. — Gk. *κατά*, down; πλάτη, to swing, hurl.

Cataract. (L. — Gk.) L. *cataracta*. Gen. vii. 11. — Gk. *καταρράκτης*, as ab., a waterfall; as adj. broken, rushing down. Prob. allied to *καταρρίγενος*, I break down; the aor. *καταρράγειν* was used of the rushing down of waterfalls and storms. — Gk. *κατά*, down; *ρρήγειν*, I break.

**Catarrh.** (Low L. — Gk.) Low L. *catarrhus* — Gk. *κατάρρος*, a flowing down (of rheum), a cold in the head. — Gk. *κατά*, down; and *ρέω*, to flow.

**Catastrophe.** (Gk.) Gk. *καταστροφή*, an overturning, sudden turn. — Gk. *κατά*, down; *στρέψω*, to turn.

**Catch.** (F. — L.) See *Capacious*.

**Catechise.** (Low L. — Gk.) Low L. *catechizare*. — Gk. *κατηχίζειν*, to catechise, instruct; lengthened form of *κατηχίειν*, to din into one's ears, lit. 'to din down.' — Gk. *κατά*, down; *χύνω*, a sound, *ἡχος*, a ringing in the ears; see *Echo*.

**Category**, a class. (Gk.) Gk. *κατηγορία*, an accusation; but in logic, a predicament or class. — Gk. *κατηγορεῖν*, to accuse. — Gk. *κατά*, down, against; *γέρεσθαι*, to declaim, address an assembly, from *γέρος*, an assembly.

**Cator**; see *Capacious*.

**Caterpillar**, Caterwaul; see *Cat*.

**Cathartic**, purging. (Gk.) Gk. *καθαριστός*, purgative — Gk. *καθαιρεῖν*, to cleanse, purge. — Gk. *καθαρός*, pure; see *Casto*.

**Cathedral.** (L. — Gk.) L. *cathedralis ecclesia* — a cathedral church, or one which has a bishop's throne. — Low L. *cathedra*, a throne. — Gk. *καθίδρα*, a seat — Gk. *καθέ-*, for *κατέ*, down; and *θάτη*, a seat, chair, from *ἔξ-ματ- = ἔδυ-ματ- = έδυ-ματ-*, I sit; see *Sit*.

**chair.** (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *chaire*, *chaere*. — O. F. *chatiere*, *chacre*. — Low L. *cathedra*, a throne, raised seat, chair; see above.

**chaise**, a light carriage. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *chaise*, a Parisian modification of F. *chaire*, a pulpit, orig. a seat.

**Catholie.** (L. — Gk.) L. *catholicus* (Tertullian). — Gk. *καθολικός*, universal. — Gk. *καθόλ-ον*, adv., on the whole, in general. — Gk. *καθ-*, for *κατ-*, according to; and *λόν*, gen. of *λόν*, whole.

**Catkin**; see *Cat*.

**Catoptric**; see *Optic*.

**Cattle**; see *Capital*.

**Caudal**, belonging to the tail. (L.) L. *cauda*, the tail.

**coward.** (F. — L.) Norm. F. *couard*, a hare. F. *couard*, a coward; cf. Ital. *cavallaro*, a coward. Named from the 'bob-tailed' hare. — O. F. *coe* (Ital. *coda*), a tail. — L. *cauda*, a tail.

**cue**, the same as *queue* (below).

**queue**, a tail. (F. — L.) F. *queue* a tail. — L. *cauda* (above).

**Caudle**; see *Caldron*.

## CAVALIER.

**Caul**, a net, covering, esp. for the head (F. — C.) O. F. *cale*, 'a kind of little cap'. — Cot. — Irish *calla*, veil, hood, cowl. Gk. *καλλί*, the same.

**Cauldron**; see *Caldron*.

**Cauliflower**; see *Cole*.

**Caulk**; see *Calk*.

**Cause.** (F. — L.) F. *cause*. — L. *causa*, a cause.

**accuse.** (F. — L.) F. *accuser*. — L. *accusare*, to lay to one's charge. — L. *ad- (ad)*, to; and *causa*, a suit at law, a cause. Der. *accus-at-ive*, the case expressing the subject governed by the trans. verb.

**because**, for the reason that (E. or F.) Formerly written *be cause*, *bi causa* i. e. by the cause.

**excuse.** (F. — L.) F. *excuser*. — L. *excusare*, to release from a charge — L. *ex- (out)*; and *causa*, a charge, a cause.

**recusant**, opposing an opinion (F. — L.) F. *réistant*, 'rejecting.' Cot., past. pt. of *réuster*. — L. *recusare*, to refuse; oppose a cause or opinion. — L. *re-*, back from; and *causa*.

**ruse**, a trick. (F. — L.) F. *ruse*, a trick — F. *ruser*, to beguile; contr. from O. F. *reiser*, to refuse; recoil, escape dodging. — L. *recusare*, to refuse; see above.

**Causeway**; see *Calx*.

**Caustic** (L. — Gk.) L. *causticus* — Gk. *καυτησίς*, burning. — Gk. *καύειν* (but *καύειν* to burn).

**cauterise.** (F. — Low L. — Gk.) L. *cauterizare*. — Low L. *cauterizare*, to sear. — Gk. *καυτηρίζειν*, to sear. — Gk. *καυτηρίζειν*, a branding-iron. — Gk. *καύειν*, to burn.

**holocaust.** (L. — Gk.) L. *holocaustum*. Gen. xxii. 8. — Gk. *ὁλοκαύτων*, a sacrifice burnt whole; neut. of *ὁλοκαύτων*, i.e. whole. — Gk. *ὅλος*, whole; and *καύειν*, burn.

**Caution**; see *Caveat*.

**Cavalier.** (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *cavalié* a horseman. — Ital. *cavaliere*, the same. Ital. *cavallo*, a horse. — L. acc. *cabalum*, horse; nom. *caballus*.

**cavaleade.** (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *cavaleade* — Ital. *cavalcata*, a troop of horsemen. orig. fem. of pp. of *cavalcare*, to ride. Ital. *cavallino*, a horse; as above.

**cavalry.** (F. — Ital. — L.) O. F. *cavalerie*. — Ital. *cavalleria*, cavalry. — It. *cavaliere*, a knight; see *Cavalier*.

**chevalier.** (F. — L.) F. *chevalier*, horseman. — F. *cheval*, a horse. — L. *cabalum*, a horse (above).

**dry.** (F. - L.) M. E. *chivalrie*.—  
L. *cavalia*, horsemanship, knighthood.  
M. E. *cavall*, a horse.—L. *acc. cabal*  
*horse*.

(F. - L.) M. E. *cave* — O. F. *cave*,  
*caver* — L. *cavere* a cave, a cage.—  
hollow. (✓KU.) Der. *cav-sity*;  
(L. *cavatura*).

(F. - L.) F. *cage*.—L. *cavaea*, a  
cage; as above.

F. - L. O. F. *cageoler*, to  
take a bird in a cage; hence to  
confin. (Resquitor). Coined from  
a cage; see above.

**cave** L. *L. concausus*, hollow.—L.  
with, together; *causus*, hollow.  
**cavation** (F. - L.) F. *excavation*.—  
*excavationem*, a hollowing out.—  
*causus*, pp. of *excavare*, to hollow  
out, out, *cavare*, to hollow, from

**caveon** (F. - Ital. - L.) F. *gabion*, a  
large basket filled with earth.—  
*cone*, a gation; augment. of  
a cage also spelt *gaggia*, and allied  
*garra*, a cage (in the nautical  
sense to which alouds are fastened).  
Ital. a hollow place, cage, den,  
the Cage.

**jail**, a cage, prison. (F. - L.)  
See F. *gaie*. a prison, bird-cage.  
L. *cavaria* a cage, dimun. of *gabia*,  
corrupt form of *cavea*; see cage

**caveat**, a caution. (L.) L. *caveat*, lit.  
beware — L. *cavere*, to beware.

**caution** (F. - L.) F. *caution*.—L. *acc.*  
*caedre*, to behead.—L. *cavatus*, pp. of *cavere*,  
to beware. Der. *precaution*.

**caviar**, roe of the sturgeon. (F. - Ital.)

F. *caviar* — Ital. *caviaro*.—Turk.

*shirte*, caviare.

(F. - L.) O. F. *caviller*.—L.  
to taunt; hence to wrangle,  
scold.—L. *cavilla*, *cavillus*, a jeering.

E. I. An imitation of the cry of  
the law. Cf. Du. *kauw*, Dan.  
*kaue*, see Chough.

**Ced-**  
a tree. (L. - Gk.) A. S. *ceder*.  
*cedrus*.—Gk. *cedros*.

(L.) A late word.—L. *cedere*, to  
leave, to yield (allied to *cavere*, to

— (L.) L. *abcessus*, a gathering  
of parts into one mass; lit. a going

away.—L. *abcessus*, pp. of *ab-cedere*, to  
go away.

**accede**. (L.) L. *accedere*, to come to-  
wards, assent to.—L. *ac* (ad), to; *cedere*,  
to come.

**access**. (L.) From the pp. *ac-cessus*.  
Der. *access-ion*, access-or-y, &c.

**ancestor**. (F. - L.) M. E. *ancestour*,  
whence *ances-t-or*, with excrecent *t* after *s*.—  
O. F. *ancestour*.—L. *acc. antecessorem*,  
a predecessor, fore-goer.—L. *ante*, before;  
and *cess-us*, pp. of *cedere*, to go.

**antecedent**. (L.) L. *antecedent*, stem  
of pres. part. of *ante-cedere*, to go before.

**cease**. (F. - L.) F. *cesser*.—L. *cessare*,  
to loiter, go slowly, cease; frequent. of  
*cedere*, to yield, go away, go.

**cessation**. (F. - L.) F. *cessation*.—L.  
acc. *cessationem*, a ceasing.—L. *cessatus*,  
pp. of *cessare* (above).

**cession**. (F. - L.) F. *cession*.—L. acc.  
*cessionem*, a yielding.—L. *cessus*, pp. of  
*cedere*, to yield.

**concede**. (L.) L. *con-cedere*, to retire,  
yield. Der. *concess-ion* (from pp. *concessus*).

**decease**. (F. - L.) M. E. *deees*.—O. F.  
*dees* (F. *dées*), death.—L. acc. *decessum*,  
departure, death.—L. *decessus*, pp. of *de-  
cedere*, to depart.

**exceed**. (F. - L.) O. F. *exceder*.—L.  
*ex-cedere*, lit. to go out.

**excess**. (F. - L.) O. F. *exces*.—L. acc.  
*excessum*, lit. a going out or beyond.—L.  
*excessus*, pp. of *ex-cedere*.

**incessant**, ceaseless. (L.) L. *ince-  
sant*, stem of *incessans*, unceasing.—L. *in-*,  
not; *cessans*, ceasing, pres. pt. of *cessare*,  
to cease; see *cease* (above).

**intercede**. (F. - L.) F. *interceder*.—  
L. *inter-cedere*, lit. to go between; hence,  
to mediate. Der. *inter-cession*, &c.

**precede**. (F. - L.) O. F. *preceder* (F.  
priester).—L. *pre-cedere*, to go before.  
Der. *preced-ent*, pre-cession.

**predecessor**. (L.) L. *prædcessor*.—  
L. *præ*, before; *cessor*, one who retires  
from an office, from *cessus*, pp. of *de-  
cedere*, to depart.

**proceed**. (F. - L.) O. F. *proceder*.—  
L. *pro-cedere*, to go before or forward.  
Der. *process* (mod. F. *procès*); process ion.

**recede**. (L.) L. *re-cedere*, to go back.  
recessa. (L.) L. *recessus*, a retreat —  
L. *recessus*, pp. of *re-cedere*.

**retrocession**. (L.) Coined (with  
suffix *-ion*) from L. *retrocessus*, pp. of *retro-  
cedere*, to go backwards.

**secede.** (L.) L. *secedere*, to go apart, withdraw. Der. *secession*.

**succeed.** (F. - L.) F. *succéder*; Cot. - L. *succidere* (pp. *successus*), to follow after. - L. *suc-* (sub), next; *cedere*, to go, come. Der. *success*, O. F. *succes*, L. *succidens*, result, from pp. *succidus*.

**Ceil**, *Ciel*, to line the inner roof of a room. (F. - L.) Hence the sb. *ceiling* or *cieling*. M. E. *celen*, to ceil; from the sb. *cyte* or *cyl*, a canopy. - F. *ciel*, a canopy; the same word as *ciel*, heaven. [Cf. Ital. *cielo*, heaven, a canopy, a cieling.] - L. *celum*, heaven. + Gk. κοῖλος, hollow. (✓ KU.) ¶ Not to be confused with E. *sill*, nor with *seat*; nor with *seel* (F. *siller*); nor with L. *celare*, to hide. The L. *calare*, to emboss, seems to have some slight influence on the word, but did not originate it.

**celestial.** (F. - L.) F. *célestiel*. - L. *caelestis*, heavenly. - L. *calum*, heaven.

**Celandine**, a plant. (F. - Gk.) F. *clédoine*; Low L. *chelidonium*. - Gk. χελιδόνιον, swallow-wort. - Gk. χελιδόν-, stem of χελίδων, a swallow. (The *n* is intrusive.)

**Celebrate.** (L.) L. *celebratus*, pp. of *celebrare*, to frequent, to solemnise, honour. - L. *celer*, frequented, populous.

**Celerity.** (F. - L.) F. *celérité*. - L. acc. *celeritatem*, speed. - L. *celer*, quick. (✓ KAL.)

**accelerate.** (L.) L. *acceleratus*, pp. of *accelerare*, to quicken. - L. *ac-* (for *ad*) ; and *celer*, quick.

**Celery.** (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *celeri*, introduced from the Piedmontese Ital. *seleri*. - L. *selinon*, parsley (with change from *n* to *r*). - Gk. σέλινον, a kind of parsley.

**Celestial**; see *Ceil*.

**Celibate.** (L.) The orig. sense was 'a single life'; it was afterwards an adj., and again a sb., meaning 'one who is single.' - L. *celibatus*, sb. *celibacy*, single life. - L. *celib*, stem of *celēbs*, single, unmarried. Der. *celibar-y* (for *celibat-y*).

**Cell** (L.) M. E. *celle*. - L. *cella*, small room, hut. Cf. *celare*, to hide. (✓ KAL.)

**cellar.** (F. - L.) M. E. *celer*. - O. F. *celier*. - L. *cellarium*, a cellar. - L. *cella*.

**conceal.** (L.) L. *concealere*, to hide. - L. *con-* (cum); and *celare*, to hide.

**occulit.** (F. - L.) F. *occulte*. - L. *occlusus*, pp. of *occulere*, to cover over, conceal. - L. *or-* (for *ob*): and obs. L. *celare*\*, to hide, allied to *celare*, to hide.

**Cement.** (F. - L.) O. F. *cement* - L. *camentum*, rubble, chippings of stone;

hence, cement. Perhaps for *cadrus* from *cadere*, to cut.

**Cemetery.** (L - Gk.) Low L. *terium*. - Gk. κοιμητήριον, a sleeping cemetery. - Gk. κοιμάσθαι, I lull to sleep, to pass, to fall asleep. Allied to *καί* down. (✓ KL.)

**coma.** (Gk.) Gk. κῶμα, a deer. - Gk. κοιμάσθαι, I lull to sleep (above).

**Canobite.** (L. - Gk.) L. can member of a (social) fraternity. - L. *canobium*, a convent. - Gk. κοινώπτειον, a convent.

- Gk. κοινός, common; Βίος, life.

**Cenotaph.** (F. - L. - Gk.) O. Fr. *taphe*. - L. *cenotaphium*. - Gk. κενός, an empty tomb. - Gk. αέρβιος, empty, a tomb.

**Censer**; see *Candid*.

**Censor.** (L.) L. *censor*, a taxer, assessor, critic. - L. *censere*, to give nion, appraise.

**censure.** (L.) L. *censura*, censure. - L. *censeri* (above).

**Cent.** a hundred, as in *per cent.* In America, the hundredth part of a

- L. *centum*, a hundred; see Hun-

**centenary.** (L.) L. *centenarius* relating to a hundred. - L. *centenus* dred (usu distributively). - L. *cent-*

**centennial.** (L.) Coined to happen once in a century. - L. *hundred*; *annus*, a year.

**centesimal.** (L.) L. *centesimus* dredth. - L. *centum*, hundred.

**centigrade.** (L.) Divided into hundred degrees. - L. *centi-*, for centred; *gradus*, a degree; see Grad-

**centipede, centiped.** (F. - L.) *centipede* - L. *centipeda*, a many-footed (hundred-footed) insect. - L. *centi-*, tum, hundred; and *ped-*, stem of *pe-*

**centuple.** (L.) L. *centuplex*, *centuplices*, a hundredfold. - L. *centu-* hundred; *plex* are, to fold.

**centurion.** L. L. acc. *centurio*, captain of a hundred. - L. *centuria*

**century.** (F. - L.) F. *century*, centuria, a body of a hundred men, member of one hundred. - L. *centum*, b-

**quintal,** a hundred-weight.

**Span.** - Arab. - L. F. *quintal* - Span. *quintal*. - Arab. *qintar*, of 100 lbs. - L. *centum*, a hundred.

**Centaur.** (L. - Gk.) L. *Centu-*

Gk. *κένταυρος*, a centaur, a great man and half horse.

**Cry.**, a plant. (L. — Gk.) L. *crypsis*, *centaury*, centaury; a plant so the *Centaur* Chiron.

**ary.**, Centennial, Centuple, v. &c.; see *Cent.*

**Center.** (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *centrum* — Gk. *stévoros*, a spike, — centre. — Gk. *cerus*, I goad on, digal, flying from a centre (L.) — *centrus*, crude form of *centrum*; —, to fly.

**petal**, tending towards a centre. — *centris*, (above); *petere*, to seek.

**tre,** to draw to a centre. (F. —

P. *concentrer*. — L. *com* (cum), and *centrum*, a centre. Dor.

*concentrate* (modern).

**rio**, departing from a centre, — L. — Gk.) F. *excentrique*. —

*centrus*. — Gk. *leúpros*, out of — (i.e. i.e. out; *stévoros*, centre.

**is**, relating to pottery. (Gk.)

**os**, pertaining to earth. — *cent* with wax. (L.) L. *cera*, wax + Gk. *epis*, wax.

**oth.** (L. and E. + Lit. waxed cloth. — L.) From *cera*, to wax; — *mentum*. (L. *mentum*).

**o**, white lead. F. — L.) O. F. *cerf*, — *cerf*, white lead. — L. *cera*, wax, relating to corn. (L.) L. *ceralis*.

**corn**, relating to the brain. (L.) L. the brain. Cf. Gk. *kephala*, head.

**y**, *cervelas*, a kind of saus. ge. — L.) Formerly *cervelas* (Phil.

*cervelat*, *cervelas*. — Ital. *cerve-*

*lina*, a raveloy; from its con-

— Ital. *cerello*, brain. — L. *ca-*

*mīn*, of *cerebrum*, brain. — Th.

**Cerement**; see *Cere*.

**ny.** (F. — L.) M. E. *ceremonie*.

**mit.** — L. *cerimonia*, a cere-

+ Skt. *karmā*, action, rite.

**(F. — L.)** O. F. *certein*, cer-

**certe**, sure; with suffix *-annus*,

**certe**, to discriminate; Gk.

**separate**, decide. — Th. — L.) The *s* is added.

**certainer**, *certainer*, to make cer-

**certe**, — L. *ad* (to), and *certain*,

**one**. — F. — L.) M. E. *certifien*.

**certe**, — L. *certificare*, to make cer-

**certe**, for *certo*, crude form of

**certe**; and *fieri*, for *facer*, to make.

**Cerulean**, azure. (L.) L. *ceruleus*, *cerulus*, blue. Perhaps for *calulus*\*, from *calum*, sky.

**Ceruse**, white-lead; see *Cere*.

**Cervical**, belonging to the neck. (L.) L. *ceruic*, stem of *ceruix*, neck.

**Cervine**, relating to a hart. (L.) L. *ceruin-us*. — L. *ceru-us*, a hart; see *Hart*.

**Cess**, an assessment; short for *assess*.

**Cessation**, *Cession*; see *Cede*.

**Cess-pool**. (C.?) Also spelt *cess-pool*, *sus-pool*. Prov. E. *suss*, *soss*, hogwash, mess, puddle; prob. from Gael. *sos*, any unseemly mixture of food, a coarse mess. Perhaps allied to Gael. *rugh*, *sogh*, moisture, W. *sug*, moisture, W. *soch*, a drain. *Poole* is originally a Latin word; see *Poole*.

¶ Or for (*se*)*cess*- or (*re*)*cess*-pool?

**Cetaceous**, of the whale kind. (L. — Gk.) L. *cete*, *cetus*. — Gk. *κῆπος*, a sea-monster.

**Chafe**; see *Caldron*.

**Chaser**, Cockchafer. (E.) A. S. *ceafor*, a kind of beetle. + Du. *kever*: G. *kafer*.

**Chaff**. (E.) A. S. *ceaf*, later *chaf*, husk of grain. + Du. *kaf*; G. *kaff*. ¶ The verb to chaff = to chafe, i.e. to vex.

**chaffinch**, a bird. (E.) I. e. *chaff*-finch; it frequents barn-doors.

**Chaffer**; see *Choap*.

**Chaffinch**; see *Chaff*.

**Chagrin**. (F. — Turk.?) F. *chagrin*, melancholy. Diez identifies it with F.

*chagrin*, shagreen, a rough stuff taken as the type of corroding care; see *Shagreen*.

**Chain**. (F. — L.) O. F. *chainē*, *chaene*. — L. *catena*, a chain.

**chignon**. (F. — L.) Hair twisted; another spelling of F. *chatnon*, a link. — F. *chatne*, O. F. *chaine*, a chain (above).

**concatenate**. (L.) L. *concatenatus*, pp. of *concatenare*, to link together. — L. *con* (cum), together; and *catena*, a chain.

**Chair**, Chaise; see *Cathedral*.

**Chaledony**, a kind of quartz. (L. — Gk.) L. *chaledonius*, Rev. xxi. 19. — Gk. *χαλεντία*, Rev. xxi. 19; a stone found at *Chaledon*, on the coast of Asia Minor.

**Chaldron**; see *Caldron*.

**Chalice**, a cup. (F. — L.) O. F. *calice* (dialectally, *chalice*). — L. *calicem*, acc. of *calyx*, a cup. Allied to *calyx*, but not the same word.

**Chalk**; see *Calx*.

**Challenge**; see *Calumny*.

**Chalybeate**. (L. — Gk.) Used of water



## CHARGE.

## CHECK.

77

*chariot*; see *Car*.  
see *Careas*.

(F. — Ital.) *F. charlatan*.  
*satane*, a mountebank, great  
rascal. — Ital. *cariare*, to prattle. —  
attile. Prob. of imitative origin.  
a kind of wild mustard. (E.)

*cock* — A. S. *cercle*; the latter

as 'leek'; origin of *cer-* un-

(F. — L.) M. E. *charme*, sb. —  
an enchantment. — L. *carmen*,

entiment. (✓ KAS.)

see *Carnal*.

*barter*; see *Card* (1).

see *Caro*.

(1), (3); see *Capacious*.

see *Chaos*.

*Chasten*, *Chastise*; see

see *Casino*.

*atter*. (E.) M. E. *chateren*,  
to chatter, twitter; frequent-  
ed *chat*. An imitative word;  
*tron*, to warble, chatter, Swed.

*tip*; Skt. *gad*, to recite, *gada*,

see *Castle*.

see *Capital*.

see *Chat*.

see *Chew*

old spelling of *Jaws*; see

a few price. (L.) Not E.,  
E. *cheap*, *cheap*, barter, price;  
Hence *good cheap*, in a good  
market; whence E. *cheap*.

(J. A. S. *ceap*, price; whence

*ceafn*, to cheapen, buy. So also

*ceafn*, whence *koopen*, to buy;

*base*, whence *kausen*, to buy;

(cf. *kop*, Dan. *kick*, a purchase;

*weak vb.*), to traffic. But

all are borrowed from L.; in

O. H. G. *chouso*, a huckster,

*ceafn*, a huckster. Cf. Grk.

*oddier*, Russ. *kupite*, to buy.

(L. and E.) The verb is from

*chappaere*, also *chaffare*, a bar-

ge, *ceip*, a bargain (see above);

*journey*, also business; see

a merchant. (L. and E.) The

is merely short for *chapman*,

a merchant. — A. S. *ceap*,

see above; and *man*, a man

to barter (O. Du.) M. E.

*copen* (Lydgate). — Du. *koopen*, to buy; the same as A. S. *cedian*, to cheapen; see *Cheap* above.

*cope* (2), to vie with. (Du.) Orig. to cheapen, barter, bargain with; M. E. *copen* (as above).

*keep*, to regard. (L.) Not E., but L. M. E. *kefen*. A. S. *cēfan*, also *cýfan*, orig. to traffic, sell, also to seek after, store up, keep. This verb is a mere derivative of A. S. *cedian*, barter, price; see above.

*Cheat*, to defraud. (F. — L.) *Cheat* is merely short for *escheat*; cf. M. E. *chete*, an *escheat* (Prompt. Parv.). The *escheaters* were often *cheaters*; hence the verb. See *escheat*, entered under *Cadence*.

*Check*, a sudden stop, repulse. (F. — Pers.) M. E. *chek*, a stop; also *check*! in playing chess. The word is due to the game, which is very old. The orig. sense of *check* was 'king!', i.e. mind the king, the king is in danger. — O. F. *eschec*, 'a check at chess-play.' Cot. — Pers. *shdh*, a king, king at chess; whence *shdh-mdt*, checkmate, lit. 'the king is dead,' from *mdt*, he is dead. Similarly we have F. *échec*, a check, repulse, defeat, pl. *échecs*, chess; Ital. *scacco*, a square of a chess-board, also a check, defeat. See *chess* below.

*checker*, *chequer*, to mark with squares (F. — Pers.) To mark with squares like those on a chess-board. M. E. *chekker*, *chekere*, a chess-board. (Hence *The Checkers*, an inn sign.) — O. F. *eschequier*, a chess board, also, an *exchequer*. — O. F. *eschec*, *check*! at chess; see above.

*checkers*, *chequers*, an old name for the game at draughts; from the *checker* or chess-board; see above.

*check-mate*. (F. — Pers.) From Pers. *shdh mdt*, the king is dead; see *Check*.

*cheque*. (F. — Pers.) A pelantic spelling of *check*, from confusion with *exchequer*; it is really a name given to a draft for money, of which one keeps a memorandum or counter-check.

*chess* the game of the kings. (F. — Pers.) A corrupted form of *checks*, i.e. kings; see *Check* above — O. F. *esches*, chess; really the pl. of *eschec*, check, orig. 'king.' ¶ From Pers. *shdh*, a king, were formed O. F. *eschec*, F. *échec*, E. *check*, Ital. *scacco*, Span. *xaque*, *jaque*, Port. *xaque*, G. *schach*, Du. *schak*, Dan. *skak*, Swed. *schack*, Low Lat. *ludus scaccorum* = game of checks, or of kings

*exchequer*, a court of revenue. (F.

Pers.) M. E. *escheckere*. — O. F. *eschequier*, a chess-board; hence a checkered cloth on which accounts were reckoned by means of counters. — O. F. *eshee*, check; see Check.

**Cheek.** (E.) M. E. *cheke*, *cheoke*. — A. S. *cēðe*, cheek. + Du. *kaak*, jaw, cheek; Swed. *kek*, jaw. Allied to **Jaw**.

**Cheer.** (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *chere*, orig. the mien; hence “to be of good cheer.” — O. F. *chere*, the face — Low. L. *caro*, face. — Gk. *κάρα*, the head. *Dor. cheer-jul*, &c.

**Cheese.** (L.) M. E. *chese*. A. S. *cēse*, *cysse*. — L. *caseus*, cheese; whence other forms are borrowed.

**Chemise.** (F. — L. — C.?) F. *chemise*, — Late L. *camisia*, a shirt, thin dress. Prob. Celtic, cf. O. Irish *caimhse*, shirt.

**Chemist,** Chymist; short for alchemist; see Alchemy.

**Cheque,** Chequer; see Check.

**Cherish;** see Caress.

**Cherry.** (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *cheri*, a mistake for *cheris*, the final *s* being mistaken for the pl. inflexion. — O. F. *cerise*. — L. *cerinus*, a cherry-tree. — Gk. *κεράτος*, a cherry-tree; usually said to come from *Ceratia*, in Pontus; a story which Curtius doubts.

**Chert,** a kind of quartz. (C.?) The Kentish form is *chart*, rough ground. Probably from Irish *ceart*, a pebble; cf. Gael. *carr*, a shelf of rock, W. *cares*, stone.

**Cherub.** (Heb.) The true pl. is *cherubim*. — Heb. *קָרְבָּן* (pl. *קָרְבָּנִים*), a mystic figure.

**Chervil,** a plant. (L. — Gk.) A. S. *cerfele*. — L. *cervilium* (Pliny) — Gk. *χορσός*, *φύλλον*, chervil, lit. pleasant leaf. — Gk. *χαίρειν*, to rejoice; *φύλλον*, leaf.

**Chess;** see Check.

**Chest** (L. — Gk.) M. E. *cheste*, *chiste*. A. S. *cyste*. — L. *cista*. — Gk. *κιόνη*, a chest, box (whence G. *kiste*, &c.)

**cist**, a sort of tomb. (L. — Gk.) L. *cista*; as above.

**cistern.** (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *cisterne*. — L. *cisterna*, a reservoir for water. — L. *cista* (above).

**Chestnut,** Chestnut. (F. — L. — Gk.) *Chestnut* is short for *chestnut*, which is short for *chesten-nut*, nut of the *chesten*, which is the old name of the tree, called in M. E. *chestain*. — O. F. *chastaigne* (F. *châtaigne*) — L. *castanea*, chestnut-tree. — Gk. *καστανός*, a chestnut; chestnuts were called *καστανά*, or *κέρπα* *Kastanía*, from

*Kastava*, Castana, the name of a c. Pontus where they abounded

**Cheval-de-frise**, an obstruction spikes. (F.) Lit. ‘horse of Friars’ jocular name; the pl. *chevaux-de-frise* commoner.

**Chevalier;** see Cavalier.

**Chew,** Chaw. (E.) M. E. *chew*. A. S. *cēwan*, to chew, eat. + Du. *kaen*, G. *kauen*; Russ. *жевать*. *Dor. chaw* a jaw; now spelt *jaw*.

**Chicanery.** (F. — Pers.?) F. *chicanerie*, wrangling, pettifogging; Cot. — F. *chicaner* to wrangle; orig. to dispute in the of the mall or *chicane* (Brachet). The *chicane* is from the medieval Gk. *χίκανη*, a word of Byzantine origin (cf.), from Pers. *čāgān*, a club, bat.

**Chicken.** (E.) Sometimes short to *chuk*; but the M. E. word is A. S. *cicen* (for *cycen*?, not found), dimin. of *coc*, a cock (cf. kitten first). So also Du. *kipken*, *kuiken*, a chick appears to be a dimin. from O. Du. a cock; cf. E. *chuck*, a chicken (Shak.). G. *küchlein*, a chicken. ¶ More not an exact dimin. of *coc*, but the same imitative base; see *Chook* (cf.).

**Chicory,** a plant, succory. (F. — Gk.) F. *chicorie*. — L. *cichorium* — *κιχώριος*, *κιχώρη*, succory. B. *κιχώριον*, corrupter form of the word, apparently *κιχώριον* of *cichorium*, from L. *cichorium*.

**Chide.** (E.) M. E. *chiden*. A. S. *cidian* to chide, scrawl.

**Chief,** Chieftain; see Capital.

**Chiffonier,** a cupboard. (F.) place to put rags in. — F. *chiffonier*, picker, also a cupboard. — F. *chiffon*, Orig. unknown.

**Chignon;** see Chain.

**Chilblain;** see Cool.

**Child.** (E.) M. E. *child*. A. S. Allied to Du. and G. *kind*, a child. *καθητης*, the womb. (cf. G.A.) See *Chit*.

**Chill;** see Cool.

**Chime;** see Cymbal.

**Chimæra,** Chimæra. (L. — Gk.) *chimæra*, — Gk. *χιμάρρα*, a she-goat; fabulous monster, with a goat's body, *xenopos*, he-goat. + leel. *χιμάρρη*, young lamb.

**Chimney.** (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *chimene*; a chimney; Cot. — Low L. *camina* provided with a chimney; hence, a *camina* — L. *camina*, a fire place. — Gk. oven, fire place.

**Chimpanzee**, an ape. (African.) I am told that the name is *timpante* in the language of the gulf of Guinea.

(E.) M. E. *chin* A. S. *cin*. + *an*, Icel. *kinn*, Dan. *kind*, Swed. Goth. *kinnus*, the cheek; G. *kinn*, L. *genus*, cheek; Gk. *τίνα*, chin; Sanskrit *gum*, jaw.

**China** (U. S.) Short for *china-ware*, ware from China. The name of the country was formerly Chinese; we have lost the final *s*, and use Chinese as a name. Comes in the singular, by a dropping of *ie*.

**Cough**, whooping-cough. (E.) Put *knock* (ang.); cf. Scotch *kink-cough*, *knock* (ang. means cough). A *kink* is a noise in the breath, nasalised form of a *lik*, to gasp. + Du *kinkhoest*; O. Fr. *knoc*; Swed. *kikkosta*, chincough, to gasp; G. *keuchen*, to gasp. Cf. *Knock*.

**Spine** (F. = O. H. G.) O. F. *eschine* (F. *échine*, the back bone — O. H. G. *skini*, a crease; G. *schiene*, a splint). For *spine*, cf. L. *spina*, a thorn, spine.

**Crack** (1), a cleft. (E.) Formed by *kreken* to M. E. *crene*, a cleft, rift. — A. S. *crene* — A. S. *clinan*, to split, strong. + Du *krèn*, a chink, also a germ; to bed, cf. G. *keimen*, to bud. Sprouting seeds make a crack in the earth.

**Clank** (2), to jingle. (E.) An imitative word, cf. *clank*, clank; and see *Chintz*.

**Chintz** (Hindustani — Skt.) Hind. *chhinti*, cotton cloth, named from the painted patterns on it; *chhit*, chintz, a spot — Skt. *chitra*, variegated, spot.

(b., see Chap. 51).

**Chirography** handwriting. (Gk.) Gk. *χειρογράφησις*, to write with the hand. — Gk. *χειρ*, crude form of *χειρ*, the hand; *γράφω*, to write. (✓GAR) Cf. *chiro-mancy*, telling by the hand; *chiro-podist*, the handles (and cures) the feet.

**Chirurgeon**, the old spelling of *surgeon*, Gk. *χειρουργός*, a surgeon; F. *chirurgien*, a surgeon; F. *chirurgie*, surgery — Gk. *χειροποίησις*, working with the hands, skill with hands, art, surgery. — Gk. *χειρ*, crude form of *χειρ*, the hand; and *ποίειν*, to do.

**Chiron**, contracted form of *chirur-*

*geon*; see above. Der. *surgical*, short for *chirurgical*; *surgery*, corruption of M. E. *surgen-rie* (-surgeon-ry); cf. F. *chirurgie*.

**Chirp** (E.) Also *chirrup*. M. E. *chirpen*. Also M. E. *chirken*, *chirmen*, to chirp. The forms *chirp*, *chirk*, *chirm* are from an imitative base KIR, to coo; cf. Du *kirren*, to coo; Skt. *gir*, the voice; I. *garrire*, to chatter. (✓GAR)

**Chirurgeon**; see *Chirography*.

**Chisel**. (F. = L.) M. E. *chisel* — O. F. *chisel*, *cisel* (F. *ciseau*). Cf. Low L. *cisellus*, scissors (A. D. 1352). O. F. *cisel* answers to Low L. *casillus* or *casellus*, not found, but a mere variant of L. *casorium*, a cutting instrument (Vegetius); see Scheler's note to Diez — L. *cas-um*, supine of *cedere*, to cut; whence also late L. *incisor*, a carver, cutter; see *Cesura*.

**Scissors**. (F. = L.) The mod. E. *scissors* is a corrupt spelling, due to confusion with Low L. *scissor* (from *scindere*, to cut), which, however, only means a man who cuts, a butcher, a tailor, and has, in fact, nothing at all to do with the word. The old spelling was *sizars*, *cizars*, or *cizers*; and this again was adapted (by putting the E. suffix *-ers* in place of F. *-eaux*) from F. *ciseaux*, 'sizars, or little shears.' Cot. This F. *ciseaux* = cutters, pl. of *ciseau*, a chisel. Thus, etymologically, E. *scissors* = *cizers* = *cisels*, pl. of *cisel* = *chisel*.

**Chit**, a shoot, sprig; a pert child. (E.) The true sense is a shoot, or bud; hence, a forward child. Put for *chith*. A. S. *clis*, a germ, sprig, sprout. Allied to Goth. *keian*, *uskeian*, to produce a shoot; also to E. child, kin. (✓GI. for GA.)

**Chivalry**; see *Cavalier*.

**Chlorine**, a pale green gas. (Gk.) Named from its colour. — Gk. *χλωρός*, pale green. (✓GAR)

**chloroform**. (L. and Gk.) The latter element relates to *formic acid*, an acid formerly obtained from red ants. — L. *formica*, an ant.

**Chocolate**; see *Cacao*.

**Choice**; see *Choose*.

**Choir**; see *Chorus*.

**Choke**. (E.) M. E. *chowken*, *choken*, *choekien*. A. S. *ceokian*; only in the derivative *ceelcung*, to translate L. *ruminatio*, which the glossator hardly seems to have understood. + Icel. *koka*, to gulp, *koka*, to swallow, from *kok*, the gullet. Allied to *Cough*, and *Chook* (2).

**Choler**, the bile, anger. (F. = L. = GI.)

## EGGSE

## CHRYPSALIS.

**CHEESE** (L. *caseus*) a white or yellowish mass of coagulated milk, made by curdling it with rennet, &c., & then separating the curd from the whey.

**CHERRY** (L. *cerasus*) a small tree bearing a round fruit with a single stone.

**CHERUBIM** (L. *cherubim*) a name given to the angels of the highest rank.

**CHERUBIM** (L. *cherubim*) a name given to the angels of the highest rank.

**CHERUBIM** (L. *cherubim*) a name given to the angels of the highest rank.

**CHERUBIM** (L. *cherubim*) a name given to the angels of the highest rank.

**CHERUBIM** (L. *cherubim*) a name given to the angels of the highest rank.

**CHERUBIM** (L. *cherubim*) a name given to the angels of the highest rank.

**CHERUBIM** (L. *cherubim*) a name given to the angels of the highest rank.

**CHERUBIM** (L. *cherubim*) a name given to the angels of the highest rank.

**CHERUBIM** (L. *cherubim*) a name given to the angels of the highest rank.

**CHERUBIM** (L. *cherubim*) a name given to the angels of the highest rank.

**CHERUBIM** (L. *cherubim*) a name given to the angels of the highest rank.

**CHERUBIM** (L. *cherubim*) a name given to the angels of the highest rank.

**CHERUBIM** (L. *cherubim*) a name given to the angels of the highest rank.

**CHERUBIM** (L. *cherubim*) a name given to the angels of the highest rank.

**CHERUBIM** (L. *cherubim*) a name given to the angels of the highest rank.

**CHERUBIM** (L. *cherubim*) a name given to the angels of the highest rank.

**CHERRY** (L. *cerasus*) a name given to the angels of the highest rank.

**CHERRY** (L. *cerasus*) a name given to the angels of the highest rank.

**CHERRY** (L. *cerasus*) a name given to the angels of the highest rank.

**CHERRY** (L. *cerasus*) a name given to the angels of the highest rank.

**CHERRY** (L. *cerasus*) a name given to the angels of the highest rank.

**CHERRY** (L. *cerasus*) a name given to the angels of the highest rank.

**CHERRY** (L. *cerasus*) a name given to the angels of the highest rank.

**CHERRY** (L. *cerasus*) a name given to the angels of the highest rank.

**CHERRY** (L. *cerasus*) a name given to the angels of the highest rank.

**CHERRY** (L. *cerasus*) a name given to the angels of the highest rank.

**CHERRY** (L. *cerasus*) a name given to the angels of the highest rank.

**CHERRY** (L. *cerasus*) a name given to the angels of the highest rank.

**CHERRY** (L. *cerasus*) a name given to the angels of the highest rank.

**CHERRY** (L. *cerasus*) a name given to the angels of the highest rank.

**CHERRY** (L. *cerasus*) a name given to the angels of the highest rank.

**CHERRY** (L. *cerasus*) a name given to the angels of the highest rank.

**CHERRY** (L. *cerasus*) a name given to the angels of the highest rank.

**CHERRY** (L. *cerasus*) a name given to the angels of the highest rank.

a fish (Scand.) Named from its *lun kubba*, a seal, prov. Swed. *chubby*, fat, from Swed. *kubb*, a log — Prov. Swed. *kubba*, to lop, due to E. *lop*; and see *Chump*, *lop* (1).

*by*, *fat*, (Scand.) Prov. Swed. *bläta*.

*to pat*, to strike gently, toss. (F. — Frenchly written *chack* (Tuthere) — *chiquer* to give a shock, jolt. — *shaka*, to jolt, shake; allied to E. *shake*.

*to chuck* as a hen. (E.) An word; Ch has *chuk* to express made by a cock; C. T. 15180.

Der. *chuck-le*, in the sense 'to

*chicken*. A variety of *chukin*. See above.

*chee*. (E.) To chuckle is to laugh in a way; prob. related to *cher* than to *Chuck* (2).

*ch*, a log; see Chap. (1).

*ch* (Gk.) M. E. *chirche*, *chireche*.

*chiesa*, *circe*, later *cire* (whence E. Gk. *ekklēsia*, a church, neut. of belonging to the Lord — Gk. *ekklēsia*, org. assembly — Gk. *xipos*, strength.

The Icelandic *kirks*, G. *kirche*, &c. from A. S.

(E.) M. E. *cheerl*, *cheord*. A. S. *can*. + Du. *kerel*, Dan. Sw. Icel.

see Corn (1).

*milk fluid* (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *lait*, *lacte*. — Gk. *xupis*, juice. — L. *lacteum*. — Gk. *xupis*, I. *λακτος*; as above.

*lat*; see Alchemist.

*dog's milk* (F. — L.) F. *cicatrice*, *sericin*, sec. of *sericin*, a seat

*one* (Ital. — L.) Ital. *cicerone*, a ring, a Cicero. — L. *acc. Ciceronem*, one.

(F. — L. — Gk. — Heb.) It merely long drink. M. E. *siar*, *cider*. — L. *seru*. — Gk. *olopea*, strong

Beth. *shakir*, strong drink. — Heb. to be intoxicated.

— see *Cold*.

*Begar*. Span. *Span cigarrro*; so called from Cuba

*bina*, Peruvian bark, (Span.) after the countess of Chinchan,

wife of the governor of Peru, cured by it a. d. 1638. (Should be *chinchan*.)

*Cineture*. (L.) L. *cinctura*, a girdle. — L. *cinctus*, pp. of *cingere*, to gird.

*enceinte*, pregnant. (F. — L.) F. *en-  
ceinte*. — L. *incinta*, lit. girt in, said of a pregnant woman, fem. of pp. of *in-cingere*, to gird in.

*precinct*. (L.) Low L. *præcinctum*, a boundary. — L. *præcinctus*, pp. of *præ-  
cinctere*, to gird about.

*shingles*, an eruptive disease. (F. — L.) Called *zona* in Latin, from its encircling the body like a belt. — O. F. *tengle* (F. *sangle*), a girth. — L. *cingulum*, a belt. — L. *cingere*, to gird.

*succinet*, concise. (L.) L. *succinctus*, pp. of *succingere*, to gird up, tuck up short. — L. *sue* (rub), up; *cingere*, to gird.

*Cinder*. (E.) Misspelt for *sinder* (by confusion with F. *cendre* = L. *cinerem*; see *Cinerary*). A. S. *sinder*, scoria, slag. + Icel. *sindr*; Swed. *sinder*; G. *sinter*, dress; Du. *tintels*, cinders. ¶ The A. S. *sinder* occurs in the 8th century.

*Cinerary*, relating to the ashes of the dead. (L.) L. *cinerarius*. — L. *ciner-*, stem of *cinis*, dust, ashes of the dead. + Gk. *anōs*, dust; Skr. *kana*, a grain.

*Cinnabar*, *Cinopor*. (Gk. — Pers.) Gk. *κινάδηπι*, vermilion. From Pers. *zinjars*, *cinaspi*, red lead, vermilion, cinnabar.

*Cinnamon*, a spice. (Heb.) Heb. *qin-namim*; said to be of Malay origin.

*Cipher*. (F. — Arab.) O. F. *cifre* (F. *chiffre*), a cipher, zero. — Arab. *sifr*, a cipher. Der. *de-cipher* (L. *de*, in the verbal sense of *un-*; and *cipher*); cf. O. F. *deschiffer*, 'to decypher,' Cot.

*zero*. (Ital. — Low L. — Arab.) Ital. *zero*, short for *zefiro*. — Low L. *zephyrum* (Devic). — Arab. *sifr* (above).

*Circle*. (L.) A. S. *circul*. — L. *circulus*, dimin. of *circus*, a ring, circle; see *Ring*. Der. *en-circle*, *semi-circle*; and see *circum-*. *circus*, a ring. (L.) L. *circus* (above).

*research*. (F. — L.) Compounded of *re*, again, and *search* (below).

*search*, to explore. (F. — L.) M. E. *serchen*, *cerchen*. — O. F. *cercher* (F. *chercher*). — L. *circare*, to go round; hence, to explore. — L. *circus*, a ring (above).

*Circuit*; see *Itinerant*.

*Circum-*, prefix, round. (L.) L. *circum*, around, round; orig. acc. of *circus*, a circle; see *Circle*. Der. *circum-ambient* (see *Amble*); *-cise* (see *Censure*), *-ference*

**Circus**; see Circle.

**Cirrus**, a decoy bird, territorial. **L** L  
**curls**, a curl, curled hair. Also **tu-  
fts**.

**Cest** : see Chest.

C.L. Citadel; see Civil.

Cite, to summon, quote (F.-L) F.  
cite. - L. cite, fr. citare, of cito, to  
rush, excite, call + Gk. eis. I go  
(✓KL) See Hia. Der. ex-cite, incite,  
excite.

**resuscitate**, to revive (L) L **re-  
vivere**, pp. of **reviver**, to revive - L  
re-, back, and **vivere**, to live.

Cithern, Cittern, a kind of guitar (L.-G.) Also M. E. *guitars*, from G. Du. *gitarre*, a guitar. The s is characteristic, as in *cisterne*, the true form is either or *citerne*. A. S. *gitra*—L. *cithara*—Gk.

**guitar.** F. - L. - G. F. *guitare* -

**CHURCH OF CHRIST**

**Citron** (F = L = Gr) F citrus. — Low L. *citrus*. — L. *citrus*, *citra*; — Gr. *κίτρον*, a citron; *κίτρη*, citron-tree.

**City;** see **Civil.**

**Civet.** (F = Arab) F. civette, civet; civin the civet cat, borrowed from Arabic civet *qaswa* (shecat). — Arab *qaswa*, civet.

Civil (L.) L. ciencia, belonging to science = L. ciencia, a science. Also cf. E. Univ., & N.L. Due credit is given to

**city** (sī'ē) n. 1. a town or townlike place, larger than a village, and having a mayor or other elected officer. —  
2. a large town; a city. —  
**city-state** (sī'ē stāt') n. a small town, fort, division of a country, or state, ruled by a city —  
**city slicker** (sī'ē slīk'ər) n. a person from a city —  
**city slickness** (sī'ē slīk'əsñs) n. a person's ways of living in a city.

**citizen.** (P-1.) M. E. Wilson, who  
is a copyist written for us, says: "Charles has  
done a good deal of reading, but is not  
of much use at school, because from  
the time he began to go to the public school  
he has been absent."

city ( $F = 1$ ) M. N. with  $\alpha = 0$  F  
and ( $F = 0$ ) L.  $\alpha = 0$  for  $\alpha < \alpha_{\text{crit}}$   
 $\alpha > \alpha_{\text{crit}}$  N.  $\alpha = 0$  critical.

卷之七

CLAMOUR

**Crack + Icel.** *Mein*, to chatter; *D.* *krasen*, to crack; *crack*. *Iceskål*, to do *Gk.* *skopis*, allied to *skopos*, someone who  
clings to reward (*L.*). *L.* *skopos*  
respects whence comes, a kind of  
*Gk.* *skopos*, a target, allied to *skopis*,  
chained. *Ber* *skopos*.

**clank** (E.) *Nasalised form of Clack.*  
**clack** (E.) *Whistled form of Clack.*  
**clanch** **clanch** **clanch** **to aver** (E.) *M.  
to aver, assert, to state smartly, to say  
to clink; causal of clink, to clink.*

**clank** (E) Nasalized form of Click clunker, a hard under. (Dy.) *Blaauw*, a clunker, named from the tail sound which they make when they run fast. *Croo*—De klinker, to clink, creak with E. *Nick*.

**clique**, a gang (F - Da) F *clique*,  
gang, noisy set -> (F - Da) *clique*, to do  
make a noise - Da *informer*, to tell  
clash : also to inform, tell , cf. Da *hinter*  
a tell tale

**cloak, cloke.** (F - C) M E <sup>late</sup> O F <sup>13c.</sup> - Low L <sup>13c.</sup> also a bazaar's cape, which reached a belt in shape; see below.

**clock** (C) The orig. sense was bell - bells preceded clocks for marking time - Irish *an t-áthach* a bell-clock; *cláras*, I may sound as a bell - Irish *cláras*, I can make a noise, ring, clatter of a bell also *Gael.* *clag*, a bell, clock; *W.* *clag*, bell, &c. The Irish *clag* is cognate with *clock*. The *cl* in *clock* is a borrowed one - see *Eng.* *bell*.

**cluck** (E.) N.E. *nibbles*, to cluck  
a hen, a more violent of *Cluck* +  
*Nibbles*, Dan. *klukke*, G. *glocken*:  
**claim** to demand, call out for (F.-1  
O F. *clamer*, *clamer* - L. *claimare*, to de-  
sire; from O. L. *clavis*, to proclaim, to  
call out, to announce (✓ KAR) Des-  
ire, calling, a claim, pre-claim  
them, also from pp. *claimed*) ac-  
tive, a claimant, claimation.

clément (F-L.) M. E. clément  
Y. -L. en dépit de ce  
-L. toutefois. Dott. clément  
Clément, Clément

**Clamshell**, see **Stamp**.  
**Clammy**, *verb* (E). From A.-S. *clammian*; *clam* (a shell); *clam* (a shell) + *an* (to), with which it has been, stamped.

(Du.) XVI cent. — Du. *klamp*, grapple, also to board a ship; a holdfast. + Dan. *klamfe*, *klammet*, a clamp-iron; Swed. *klamme*; Icel. *klombr*, a smith's *klampe*, a clamp. (Teut. base *klamp-*; M. H. G. *klampfen*, to press together, allied to *Clamp*.) *Boer*, to climb by grasping tightly. M. E. *clameren*, *clamberen*. — *clamer*, to pinch closely together; *clare*, to grip firmly; see above *Climb*.

— vb. (E.) M. E. *claspen*, *clapsen*. This is KLAMF, extended from whence KLAMP; see *Clamp*. (1), a heavy stick. (Scand.) M. E. — Icel. *klutba*, *klumba*, a club; *klub*, a club, log, lump; Dan. *klub*, *klump*, lump. A mere variant of *klaw*.

(2), an association. (Scand.) XVII c. 'a clump of people.' — Swed. *klump*, *klump*, jump, also a knot of *Rieta*. See above.

(3), a mass, block. (Scand.) XVI c. Not in A. S. — Dan. *klump*, Swed. + Du. *klomp*, G. *klump*, a clump, a knot; Icel. *klumba*, a club. All from base of pp. of M. H. G. *klampfen*, tightly together.

(4) (Icel. — L.) Gael. *clann*, offspring, Irish. *clant*, *clann*, descendants, a plant, a scion; see *Plant*.

*estine*. (F. — L.) F. *clandestin*.

*estinus*, secret, close. Allied to *secretly*.

*Clank*; see *Clack*.

(E.) M. E. *clappere*. [We only *clapping*, a pulsation; Wright's.] The orig. sense is to make a striking + Icel. *klappa*, Swed. Dan. *klappa*, Du. *klappen*, M. H. G. *klapp*, clap, pat, pat, pat, make a noise.

*Clack*, *Clatter*

*Clarify*, *Clarion*; see *Clear*.

(E.) A variant of *Clack*; cf. *crash*.

(E.) See *Clamp*.

(F. — L.) F. *classe*, a rank. — L. *classe*, a class, assembly, fleet.

(E.) A frequentative of *clat*, a form of *Clack*. A. S. *clat*-*clattering*. + Du. *klateren*, to

(1), a noise, din. (E.) A mere *Clatter*.

*Clause*. (F. — L.) F. *clause*. — L. *clausa*, as in *clausa oratio*, an eloquent period; hence *clausa*, a period, a clause. — L. *clausus*, pp. of *claudere*, to shut. (✓ SKLU.)

*cloister*. (F. — L.) M. E. *cloister*. — O. F. *cloistre* (F. *cloître*) — L. *clastrum*, lit. enclosure. — L. *clausus* (above).

*close* (1), to shut in. (F. — L.) M. E. *closen*. — O. F. *clos*, pp. of O. F. *close*, to shut in. — L. *clausus*, pp. of *claudere* (as above). Der. *dis-close*, *en-close*, *in-close*.

*close* (2), shut up. (F. — L.) M. E. *clos*. clos. — O. F. *clos* (as above).

*closet*. (F. — L.) O. F. *closet*, dimin. of *clos*, an enclosed space. — O. F. *clos*; see *close* (1).

*conclude*. (L.) L. *concludere*, to shut up, close, end. — L. *con-(cum)*, together; and *cludere* = *claudere*, to shut. Der. *conclusion*. Similarly *ex-clude*, *in-clude*, *pre-clude*, *re-clude*; whence *in-clus-ive*, *pre-clus-ion*, *re-clus-ion* (from pp. *clausus* = *clausus*).

*recluse*. (F. — L.) M. E. *recluse*, orig. fem. — O. F. *recluse*, fem. of *reclus*, pp. of *reclorre*, to shut up. — L. *recludere*, to unclose; but in late Lat. to shut up.

*sluice*, a flood-gate. (F. — L.) O. F. *escluse*, 'a sluice, floodgate'; Col. — Low L. *exclusa*, a flood-gate; lit. shut off (water); pp. of *ex-cludere*, to shut out. — L. *ex*, out; *cludere*, to shut.

*Clavicle*, the collar bone. (F. — L.) F. *clavicule*, the collar-bone. — L. *clavicula*, lit. a small key; dimin. of *clavis*, a key. Allied to *claudere*; see *Clause*.

*clef*, a key, in music. (F. — L.) F. *clef*. — L. *acc. clavem*, a key.

*conclave*. (F. — L.) F. *conclave*, a small room (to meet in). — L. *conclavie*, a room; later, a place of assembly of cardinals, assembly. Orig. a locked up place. — L. *con-(cum)*; *clavis*, a key.

*Claw*. (E.) M. E. *clau*, *cle*. A. S. *clāw*; also *clēd*, *clēo*, a claw. + Du. *klaauw*, Icel. *klb*, Dan. *klo*, Sw. *klo*, G. *klau*. Allied to *Clew*; from a Teut. base KLU — Aryan GLU. Cf. *glue*.

*Clay*. (E.) M. E. *clai*, *clay*. A. S. *clieg*. + Du. *klei* and G. *klei*, Dan. *kleg*. Prob. allied to *Cleave* (2).

*clog*, a hindrance. (E.) Allied to *Lowl*. Sc. *clog*, to bedaub with clay, hinder, obstruct; Dan. *kleg*, *kleg*, loam, also as adj., loamy. Perhaps a Scand. form.

*Claymore*; see *Gladiator*.

*Clean*. (E.) M. E. *ciene*. A. S. *clēne*,

clear, pure. + Irish and Gael. *glan*, W. *glain*, *glaen*, clear, bright.

cleanse (E.) A. S. *clānsian*, to make clean. — A. S. *clāne*, clean.

Clear. (F. — L.) M. E. *cleer*, *cler*. — O. F. *cler*, *clair*. — L. *clarus*, bright, clear, loud.

claret. (F. — L.) Orig. a clarified wine. M. E. *claret*. — O. F. *claret*, *clairet*. — Low L. *claratum*, wine clarified with honey — L. *clarus*, clear.

clarify. (F. — L.) O. F. *clarifier*. — L. *clarificare*, to make clear. — L. *clar-i-*, for *claro*, crude form of *clarus*; and *-fīcē*, for *facere*, to make.

clarion. (F. — L.) M. E. *claroun*. — O. F. *clarion*, *claron* (F. *clairon*), a clear-sounding horn — L. *claris*, (as above).

declare (F. — L.) O. F. *declarer*. — L. *declarare*, to make clear, declare. — L. *de*, fully, *clarus*, clear.

glaire, the white of an egg. (F. — L.) M. E. *gleyre*. — O. F. *glaire*. — L. *clara*, fem. of *clarus*, bright; Low L. *clara ou*, the white of an egg.

Cleave (1), to split. (E.) Strong verb. A. S. *clēfan*, pt. t. *clēsf*, pp. *clēfen* (= E. *cloven*). + Du. *kloeven*, Icel. *klyfja* (pt. t. *klauf*), Swed. *klyfva*, Dan. *kløve*, G. *kleben*. (Teut. base *KLUB*; cf. Gk. *γλύψειν*, to hollow out.)

cleft, clift. (Scand.) The old spelling is *clift* — Icel. *kiñst*, Swed. *kifst*, Dan. *kloft*, a cleft, chink, cave. — Icel. *kiñfu*, pl. of pt. t. of *klyfja* (above); cf. Swed. *klyfva*, to cleave.

clove (2), a bulb or tuber; a weight. (E.) A. S. *cluf*, in *cluf-myrt*, butter-cup (bulbwort). — A. S. *cluf-on*, pt. t. pl. of *clēfan*, to cleave.

Cleave (2), to stick. (E.) Weak verb. The correct pt. t. is *cleaved*, not *clave*, which belongs to the verb above. A. S. *clifian*, *clēfan*, pt. t. *clifode*. + Du. *klevēn*, Swed. *klibba sig*, Dan. *klæbe*, G. *kleben*, to adhere, cleave to. (Teut. base *KLIB*.)

cliff, a steep rock, headland. (E.) A. S. *clif* a rock, cliff + Du and Icel. *klyf*. Cf. G. and Dan. *klippe*, Swed. *klippa*, a crag. Orig. sense prob. 'a climbing-place,' a steep; see Climb, Clip. ¶ It cannot be allied to cleave (1).

Clef; see Claviole.

Cleft; see Cleave (1).

Clematis, a plant. (Gk.) Gk. *κληματίς*, brush-wood, creeping-plant — Gk. *κλήματ-*, stem of *κλῆμα*, a shoot, twig. — Gk. *κλάσσειν*, to break off, prune.

Clement. (F. — L.) F. *clément*. — L. *clēmentem*, acc. of *clēmens*, mild.

Clench; see Clack.

Clerk. (F. — L. — Gk.) A. S. and O. F. *clerc*. — L. *clericus*. — Gk. *κληρικός*, one of the clergy. — Gk. *κλῆρος*, a lot; in late Gk. the clergy, whose portion is the Lord. Deut. xviii. 2, 1 Pet. v. 3.

clergy. (F. — L.) M. E. *clergie*, often 'learning'. — O. F. *clergie*, as if from L. *clericus*; mod. F. *clergé*, from Low L. *clericatus*, clerkship. — Low L. *clericus*, a clerk.

Clever. (F. — L.; confused with E.) In Butler's *Hudibras* (1763). It took the place of M. E. *deliver*, quick, nimble. Ch. prol. 84. — O. F. *delivre*, free, prompt, alert; compounded from L. *de*, presfix, and *liber*, free; see Deliver. But apparently confused with M. E. *cliver*, a claw, also as adj. ready to seize, allied to Climb, Cleave. ¶ Not from A. S. *gleydw*, M. E. *glen*, skilful; still less from G. *klug*!!

Clew, Clue, a ball of thread. (E.) M. E. *clēwe*. A. S. *clīwe*, short form of *clēwen*, a clew. + Du. *kleuwen*; whence *kluwelen*, to wind on clews (E. clew up a tail); M. H. G. *kluwēn*. Allied to L. *glō-mūs*, a clew.

Click; see Clack.

Client (F. — L.) F. *client*, a suitor — L. *clētēm*, acc. of *clētēs* — *clētēs*, one who hearer, one who listens to advice; pres. pt. of *clētēre*, to hear. (✓ KRU.)

Cliff; see Cleave (1).

Climato. (F. — Gk.) M. E. *climast* — F. *climat* — Gk. *κλίματ-*, stem of *κλίμα*, a slope, zone, region of the earth, climate — Gk. *κλίνειν*, to lean, slope; cf. Lean.

climacter, a critical time of life (F. — Gk.) F. *climactere*, adj.; whence *climactere*, 'the climacteric' (sic) year every 7th, or 9th, or the 63 years of a man's life, all very dangerous, but the last most. Cot. — Gk. *κλίμακτήρ*, a step of a ladder, dangerous period of life. — Gk. *κλίμαξ*, a ladder, climax; see below.

climax, the highest degree. (Gk.) Gk. *κλίμαξ*, a ladder, staircase, highest pitch; expression (in rhetoric). — Gk. *κλίμα*, a slope. Der. anti-climax.

clime. (L. — Gk.) L. *clima*, a climate — Gk. *κλίμα*; see Climato.

Climb (E.) M. E. *climben*, pt. t. *climb*. A. S. *climban*, pt. t. *climb*, pl. *climbi*. — Du. *klimmen*, M. H. G. *klimmen*, (cf. 10)

(M.B.); allied to **Clip**, **Cramp**, **Amber**.

— **Climate**.  
— **Clock**.

— M. E. *clingen*, to become allied together. A. S. *clungan* (pp. *clungen*), to dry up, shrivel; *lynge*, to cluster; cf. *klumpe*,

(F. — L. — Gk.) F. *clinique*, bedrid; Cot. — L. *clinicus*, the belonging to a bed, ḥ̄λινκή, his art. — Gk. κλίνη, *κλίνει*, to lean; see **Lean**. **linkor**; see **Clock**.

(d.) M. E. *klippen*. — Icel. *klippa*, Dan. *klippe*, to clip. The orig. sense was 'to draw *ther*', hence 'to draw together of shears.' cf. A. S. *clyppan*, to allied to **Clamp**, **Cleave** (2).

— **Clock**.  
**Clot**.

— **Clay**.

**Close**, **Closet**; see **Clause**.

M. E. *clot*, *clotte*, a ball, esp. allied to *clote*, a burdock. A. S. *clot*, orig. a bur. — Du. *klot*, a ball; Icel. *klöt*, Swed. *klot*, ball, globe; G. *klöss*, a clot, to L. *globus*, *globus*.

(e.) Dan. *klote*; Dan. form Swed. *klot* (above).

(f.) to coagulate. (E.) M. E. form *clots*, frequent. form of a verb *clot*.

(g.) M. E. *cloth*, *clath*. A. S. *clad*, Icel. *klæði*, Dan. *klæde*, G. *kleid*, a dress. Der. clothes, pl. of *clad*.

— cover with a cloth. (E.) M. E. *clad*, pt. t. *clothe* or *cladise*, to *clad*. Formed from A. S. *cleden*, from *kleid*; so also Icel. *klæta*, Sw. *kläda*, G. *kleiden*.

(h.) M. E. *cloute*, orig. a mass the same word as M. E. *clout*, A. S. *clud*, a round mass, a hill. Allied to *clow*, q. v., *clou* (whence E. *con-glo-mer-*

— hollow in a hill-side. (E.) *clow*, *clough*. Allied to Icel. a hill-side, from *klufsa*, to *cleave* (1).

— **Clutch**. (C.) M. E. *clout*. A. S.

*clut*, a patch. — W. *clwt*, Corn. *clut*, a patch, clout; Ir. and Gael. *clud*, the same.

**Clove** (1), a kind of spice. (F. — L.) M. E. *clow* (the change to *clove*, in the XVIIth cent., may have been due to confusion with Span. *clava*) — F. *clou*, a nail; *clou de girofle*, 'a clove,' Cot.; from the resemblance to a nail. Cf. Span. *clavo*, a nail, also a clove. — L. *clavum*, acc. of *clanus*, a nail.

**cloy**. (F. — L.) Orig. to stop up, hence, sat. O. F. *cloyer*, 'to cloy, stop up.' Cot.; a by-form of F. *clouer* (O. F. *cloer*), to nail, fasten up. [A horse pricked with a nail, in shoeing, was said to be *cloyed*.] — O. F. *clo*, F. *clou*, a nail, as above.

**Clove** (2), a bulb; see **Cleave** (1).

**Clover**. (E.) M. E. *claver*. A. S. *clafre*, trefoil. — Du. *klaver*, Swed. *klävver*, Dan. *kløver*, G. *klees*. ¶ The supposed connection with *cleave* (1) is very doubtful.

**Clown**. (Scand.) Icel. *klunni*, a clumsy, boorish fellow; Swed. dial. *klunn*, a log, *kluns*, a clownish fellow; Dan. *klunt*, a log; cf. Dan. *kluntet*, clumsy. Allied to **Clump**. The orig. sense is 'a log.' See **Clumsy**.

**Cloy**; see **Cleave** (1).

**Club** (1), a stick; see **Clamp**.

**Club** (2), an association; see **Clamp**.

**Cluck**. (E.) See **Clock**.

**Clue**; see **Clew**.

**Clump**; see **Clamp**.

**Clumsy**. (Scand.) From M. E. *clumsed*, *clomsed*, benumbed; benumbed fingers are clumsy. This is the pp. of *clomsen*, to be numb, or to feel benumbed. — Swed. dial. *klummsen*, benumbed (Rietz); cf. Icel. *klumsa*, lock-jaw. From the Teut. base KLAM, KRAM, to pinch, whence also **Clamp**, **Cramp**. Cf. Du. *kleumen*, to pinch, *kieumen*, to be benumbed, *kicumseh*, numb with cold.

**Cluster**, a bunch (E.) A. S. *cluster*, *clyster*, a bunch. Allied to Icel. *klasi*, a cluster; Dan. and Swed. *klase*, a cluster. We also find Swed. dial. *klippe*, the same as *klifsa*, a cluster, from *klappa*, to cleave, stick to. This links it to **Cleave** (2).

**Clutch**; see **Latch**.

**Clutter** (1), a din; see **Clatter**.

**Clutter** (2), to clot; see **Clot**.

**Clutter** (3), a confused heap; to heap up. (W.) W. *cludair*, a heap, pile; *cludairio*, to heap up.

**Clyster**. (L. — Gk.) L. *clyster*, an injec-

tion into the bowels. — Gk. *ελυστήρ*, a clyster, syringe. — Gk. *ελύστειν*, to wash. + L. *cluere*, to wash. (✓ KLU.)

**Co-**, prefix. (L.) L. *co-*, together; used for *con-* (= *cum*), together, before a vowel. Hence *co-efficient*, *co-equal*, *co-operate*, *co-ordinate*. See others below; and see **Con-**.

**Coach.** (F. — Hung.; or F. — L. — Gk.) F. *coche*, 'a coach.' Cot. Etym. disputed; it was said, as early as A.D. 1553, to be a Hungarian word; from Hung. *kocsi*, a coach, so called because first made at a Hung. village called *Kotsi*; see Littré, and Beckmann, Hist. of Inventions. Still, it seems to have been confused with F. *coche*, a kind of boat (E. *cock-boat*), see Littré. This is derived from L. *concha*, a shell, conch; see **Conch**.

**Coadjutor**; see **Aid**.

**Coagulate**; see **Agent**.

**Coal** (E.) M. E. *col*. A. S. *col*. + Du. *koel*, Icel. Swed. *kol*, Dan. *kul*, G. *kohle*. Cf. Skt. *jval*, to blaze.

**collier.** (E.) M. E. *colier*; from M. E. *col*, coal. Cf. *baw-yer*, *saw-yer*.

**Coalesce**; see **Alliment**.

**Coarse**; see **Current**.

**Coast.** (F. — L.) M. E. *coste*. — O. F. *coste* (F. *côte*), a rib, slope of a hill, shore. — L. *costa*, a rib.

**accost**, to address. (F. — L.) O. F. *accoster*, to come to the side of. — Low L. *accostare*. — L. *ac-* (ad.) and *costa*, rib, side. — *costal*, relating to the ribs. (L.) From L. *costa*, a rib.

**cutlet.** (F. — L.) F. *cotelette*, a cutlet; formerly *costelette*, a little rib; dimin. of *coste*, rib (above).

**Coat**; see **Cot**.

**Coax.** (C.?) Formerly *cokes*, vb., from *coker*, sb., a simpleton, dupe. Perhaps from W. *cog*, vain, foolish, *cogyn*, a conceited fellow; Corn. *coc*, vain, foolish, O. Gael. *coca*, void, *gnigeann*, a coxcomb. See **Cocker**, **Cog** (2).

**Cob** (1), a round lump, knob. (C.) As applied to a person, it means short and stout. M. E. *cob*, a head, a person. — W. *cab*, a tuft, a spider, *cof*, a tuft, top; *copa*, crown of the head.

**cobble** (2), a small round lump. (C.) M. I. *cobblisteine*, a cobble-stone. Dimin. of W. *cob*, a tuft (above).

**cobweb.** (C and E.) From W. *cob*, a spider; or short for M. E. *aterrapweb*, where *aterrap*, a spider, means 'poison-

## COCK.

**bunch**, from A. S. *asor*, poison, and *cop*, a head, tuft, Borrowed from W. *cob*, *cop*, before.

**Cob** (2), to beat. (C.) W. *cobio*, thump; cf. *cob*, a bunch.

**Cobalt**, a mineral. (G. — Gk.) G. *kolbald*, cobalt; a nickname given by the miners because considered poisonous; better sp. *kobold*, meaning (1) a demon, (2) cobalt. Low L. *cobalus*, a mountain-spirit, demon. — Gk. *κόβαλος*, a rogue, goblin.

**goblin.** (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *gobef*. — Low L. *gobelinus*, dimin. of Low L. *cobaius* (above).

**Cobble** (1), to patch up; see **Couple**. **Cobweb**; see **Cob** (1).

**Cochineal**. (Span. — L. — Gk.) Sp. *cochinilla*, cochineal (made from insects which look like berries). — L. *coccinus*, a scarlet colour. — L. *coccum*, a berry, also *kermes*, supposed to be a berry, — *κόκκος*, a berry, cochineal.

**Cock** (1), a male bird. (E.) M. E. A. S. *coc*; from the bird's cry. 'C. anan eok! eok!' Ch. C. T. Nun's Priory Tale, 456. Cf. Gk. *ερεύνη*, the cry of cuckoo; W. *cog*, a cuckoo.

**cock**, the stop-cock of a barrel, is same word. So also G. *hahn*, (1) a cock, (2) a stop cock.

**cockade**, a knot of ribbon on a hat. (F.) F. *coquarde*, fem. of *coquard*, said also *coquarile*, bonnet à la coquarde, 'a bonnet or cap worn proudly.' Cot. Fem. with suffix -ard from F. *cog*, a cock (from the bird's cry).

**cockatoo**, a kind of parrot. (Malay) Malay *kekak*, a cockatoo; from the bird's cry; cf. Malay *kukuk*, crowing of cock; *kekak*, cackling of hens. Skt. *kukku*, cock.

**cockloft**, upper loft. (E. and Scat.) From *cock* and *loft*. So also G. *hahntbaum*, a roost, cockloft; Dan. *lofthammer*, a large chamber, room up in the rafters.

**coquette.** (F.) F. *coquette*, 'a peacock, or proud gossip.' Cot.; fem. of *coquer*, little cock, dimin. of *cog*, a cock. Cf. F. *cocotte*, i.e. strutting as a cock.

**coxcomb.** (E.) A fool, named after his cock's comb, or fool's cap, cap with cock's crest.

**cuckold.** (F. — L.) M. E. *ekkewold*, *ekkewald*, *cokold*; but the final *l* is absent, perhaps by confusion with the A. suffix -weald (M. E. -wold), seen in *ekewold*, a threshold, &c. — O. F. *counx*

(Roquenfort); later *coucou*; orig. a *cock*, a man whose wife is un-  
(There are endless allusions to  
affairs between a cuckoo and a  
woman, acc. of *cuculus*, a cuckoo

20. (F. - L.) F. *cocon*. - L.  
acc. of *cuculus*, a cuckoo; from  
a cry. + Gk. *κούκους*, a cuckoo;  
cry; Skt. *akila*, a cuckoo. Cf.  
*Coo*. And see *Coo*.

21. (F. - L.) F. *coco*. - L.  
acc. of *cuculus*, a cuckoo; from  
a cry; Icel. *kókkr*, lump, ball; Swed.  
of earth.

22. (L.) to stick up abruptly. (C.)  
to cock; as in *co do bhoirneach*, cock  
jet; *coc-stronach*, cock-nosed.  
23. (L.) part of the lock of a gun.  
Ital. *cossa*, the notch of an arrow;  
earns, to fit an arrow on the bow;  
and a gun, by the transference  
of the old archery term; cf. Ital.  
to let fly, let off an arrow. The  
was confused with F. *cog*, cock,  
the G. phrase *den Hahn spannen*,  
gun. Origin of Ital. *cossa* (= F.  
crown; but see *Cog*).  
24. (L.) a boat; see *Coneh*.

25. Cockatoo; see *Cock* (1).  
26. (L.) to pamper. (C.?) M. E.  
- W. *cōnē*, to fondle, indulge;  
fondling. Perhaps allied  
g. *Corn* or, vain, foolish.

27. (L.) a sort of bivalve. (C.)  
dimin. of *cock*, a cockle (P.  
C. 2. 95). A. S. *sī-cocca*;  
- *sea*. - W. *cocs*, cockles; cf.  
*coc*, a husk, small bowl, Gael.  
Irish *cocca*, a husk, shell of a nut.  
The orig. sense was probably  
g. L. *cocca*, a snail, allied to  
a shell; see *Coneh*. And see

28. (L.) a weed among corn. (C.)  
tares - Gael. *cogall*, tares,  
cockle, *cōmull*, corn-cockle; *cagan*,  
husk; Irish *cogall*, corn-cockle,  
barley. The orig. sense was prob.  
see above.

29. (L.) to be uneven, shake up and  
down. The same as prov. E. *coggy*,  
- W. *gogg*, to shake, eng. a toss  
up; Irish *gog*, a nod, *gogach*, reel-  
ing. 30. (L.) an effeminate person. (E.)

From M. E. *cokenay*, a foolish person,  
Ch. C. T. 4206. Lit. 'cock's i.e. yolk-  
less egg.' Cf. M. E. *ey*, A. S. *eg*, egg.

Cocoa (1), the cocoa-nut palm-tree; see  
*Coneh*.

Cocoa (2); corrupt form of *Cacao*.

Cocoons; see *Coneh*.

Cod (1), a fish. (E.?) Spelt *coddle* in  
Palsgrave. Perhaps named from its rounded  
shape; cf. O. Du. *keude*, a club (Hexham);  
and see below. Der. *cod-ling*, a young  
cod; M. E. *codlyng*.

Cod (2), a husk, bag, bolster. (E.)  
Hence *peas-cod*, husk of a pea. A. S. *codd*,  
a bag. + Icel. *koddi*, pillow; *koðri*, scrotum;  
Swed. *kudde*, a cushion.

*coddle*, to pamper, render effeminate.  
(E.) Orig. to castrate; but confused with  
*cudeler*, 'to cocker.' Cot. See p. 578.

*codling*, *codlin*, a kind of apple. (E.)  
Cf. prov. E. *codlings*, green peas, properly  
'young pods'; also A. S. *cod-appel*, a cod-  
apple, a quince.

*Code*, a digest of laws. (F. - L.) F.  
*code*. - L. *codicem*, acc. of *codex*, a tablet,  
book.

*codicill*. (L.) L. *codicillus*, a codicil  
to a will; dimin. of *codex* (stem *codic-*).

*Codling*; see *Cod* (1), *Cod* (2).

*Coerce*. (L.) L. *coercere*, to compel. -  
L. *co-(cum)*, together: *arcere*, to enclose,  
confine, allied to *area*, a chest; see *Ark*.

*Coffee*. (Turk. - Arab.) Turk. *qahweh*.  
- Arab. *qahweh*, coffee.

*Coffer*. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. *cōfēre*. -  
O. F. *cōfēre*, also *cōfin*, a chest. - L. acc.  
*cōphīnum*. - Gk. *κόφινος*, a basket.

*coffin*. (F. - L. - Gk.) Orig. a case,  
chest. - O. F. *cōfin*, as above. (Doublet of  
*coffer*.)

*Cog* (1), a tooth on a wheel-rim. (C.)  
M. E. *cog*. - Gael. and Irish *cog*, a mill-cog;  
W. *cocos*, *cōes*, cogs of a wheel.

*Cog* (2), to trick. (C.) W. *cōegio*, to  
make void, trick. - W. *cōeg*, empty, vain;  
see *Coax*.

*Cogent*. *Cogitate*; see *Agent*.

*Cognato*; see *Natal*.

*Cognissance*, *Cognomen*; see *Noble*  
*Cohabit*; see *Habit*.

*Cohere*; see *Hesitate*.

*Cohort*; see *Court*.

*Coif*, *Quoif*, a cap. (F. - G. - L.)  
O. F. *coif*, *coiffe*; Low L. *cōfia*, a cap -  
M. H. G. *kufle*, *kufse*, a cap worn under  
the helmet. Allied to *Cuff* (2) and *Cup*.

*Coign*; see *Coin*.

**Coil** (1), to gather together; see Legend.

**Coil** (2), a noise, bustle. (C.) Gael. *goil*, rage, battle; Irish *goill*, war, fight; Gael. *coileid*, stir, noise.—Irish *goil*, to boil, rage.

**Coin** (F.—L.) M. E. *coin*.—O. F. *coin*, a wedge, stamp on a coin, a coin (stamped by means of a wedge).—L. *cuneum*, acc. of *cuneus*, a wedge. Allied to Cone.

**coign**. (F.—L.) F. *coing*, *coin*, a corner; lit. a wedge (as above).

**cuneate**, wedge shaped. (L.) L. *cuneus*, a wedge; with suffix *-ate*.

**quoyn**, a wedge. (F.—L.) The same as F. *coin*; see Coin (above).

**Coincide**; see Cadenos.

**Coit**; see Quoit.

**Coke**, charred coal. (Unknown.) 'Coke, pit-coal or sea coal charred'; Coles, 1684. Etym. unknown.

**Colander**, Cullender, a strainer. (L.) Coined from L. *colant*, stem of pres. part. of *colare*, to strain.—L. *colum*, a sieve.

**culvert**, an arched drain. (F.—L.) Formed, with added *t*, from O. F. *couteure*, 'a channel, gutter.' Cot. — F. *couter*, to trickle.—L. *colare*, to strain, drain (above).

**percolate**, (L.) From pp. of L. *percolare*, to filter through.

**Cold**; see Cool.

**Cole**, Colewort, cabbage. (L.) For *wort*, see Wort. M. E. *col*, *caul*. A. S. *caul*, *caewl*.—L. *caulis*, a stalk, cabbage + Gk. καῦλος, a stalk; καῦλος, hollow. (✓ KU)

**cauliflower**. (F.—L.) Formerly *colly-flory*. From M. E. *col* (O. F. *col*), a cabbage; and *flory*, from O. F. *flori*, *fleuris*, pp. of *fleurir*, to flourish, from L. *florere*; see Flourish. The O. F. *col*—L. acc. *caulem*, from *caulis* (above).

**kail**, kale, cabbage. (C.) Northern E.—Gael. and Ir. *cael*, Manx *kail*, W. *cawl*. Cognate with L. *caulis*.

**Coleoptera**, sheath-winged insects. —Gk. κολεός, a sheath; πτερόν, a wing.

**Colic**; see Colon.

**Coliseum**; see Colossus.

**Collapse**; see Lapse.

**Collar**. (F.—L.) M. E. *coler*.—O. F. *colier*, a collar.—L. *collare*, a band for the neck.—L. *collum*, the neck.+A. S. *heals*, G. *hals*, the neck.

**collet**, the part of the ring in which

## COLONY.

the stone is set. (F.—L.) F. *collet*, a collar.—F. *col*, neck.—L. *collum*, neck.

**colporteur**. (F.—L.) F. *colporteur*, one who carries things on his neck and shoulders.—F. *col*, neck; and *porteur*, a carrier; see Port (1).

**decollation**, a beheading. (F.—L.) O. F. *decollation*.—Low L. acc. *de collationem*. From pp. of *descollare*, to behead.—L. *de off*; *collum*, the neck.

**Collateral**; see Lateral.

**Collation**; see Tolerate.

**Colleague**; see Legal.

**Collect**; see Legend.

**College**; see Legal.

**Collet**; see Collar.

**Collide**; see Lision.

**Collier**; see Coal.

**Collocate**; see Locus.

**Collodion**, a solution of gun-cotton. (Gk.) Gk. κολλάδης, glue like. —Gk. κόλλα, glue; -ίδης, like, from *elbos*, appearance.

**Collop**, a slice of meat. (E.?) M. E. *coloppe*. Cf. Swed. *kalops*, O. Swed. *kolops*, slices of beef stewed; G. *klopps*, a dash of meat made tender by beating. From the verb seen in E. *clap* = clasp, to make a noise; Du. *kloppen*, G. *klopfen*, to beat. Allied to Clap.

**Colloquy**; see Loquacious.

**Collusion**; see Ludicrous.

**Coloquynth**, *Coloquintida*, pith of the fruit of a kind of cucumber. (Gk.) From the nom. and acc. cases of Gk. κολοκυνθίδα (acc. κολοκυνθίδα), a round gourd or pumpkin.

**Colon** (1), a mark (:) in writing and printing. (Gk.) Gk. κῶλον, a clause; hence a stop marking off a clause.

**Colon** (2), part of the intestines. (Gk.) Gk. κῶλον, the same.

**colic**. (F.—L.—Gk.) Short for *colic pain*.—F. *colique*, adj.—L. *colicus*.—Gk. κωλικός, suffering in the colon. —Gk. κῶλον.

**Colonel**, *Colonnade*; see Column.

**Colony**. (F.—L.) F. *colonie*.—L. *colonia*, a colony, band of husbandmen.—L. *colonus*, a husbandman. —L. *colere*, to till.

**agriculture**. (L.) L. *agricultura*, culture of a field; see Acre.

**cultivate**. (L.) L. *cultivatus*, pp. of *cultivare*, to till.—Low L. *cultum* in *cultivation*.—L. *cultus*, pp. of *colere*, to till.

**culture**. (F.—L.) F. *culture*—L.

*fig. fum. of fut. part. of colere, to sum, an inscription at the end of name and date. (Gk.) Late *κολοσσός* — Gk. *κολοσσόν*, a summit; finishing stroke. Allied to *κολιτίδη*; see Colocynth.*

(L — Gk) L. *colossus* — Gk. a large statue. Der. *colos-*al**,

um, the same as *coleossum*, a large tree at Rome, in which stood a statue of Nero. The Ital. word is

(F. — L.) M. E. colour. — O. F. *couleur*. — L. acc. *colorem*, from *color*. ✓ KAL)

hour; see Collar.

L. A. S. *colt*, a young camel, — acc. + Swed. dial. *bulit*, a boy, *buld*. Perhaps allied to child.

bine, a plant. (F. — L.) O. F. — Low L. *columbinus*, a columbine; *binus*, dove-like; from a supposed — L. *columba*, a dove. See

column, a pillar, body of troops. L. *columna*, a pillar; cf. *columen*, a summit, *colis*, a hill, *col*. (✓ KAL.)

(F. — Ital. — L.) Sometimes which is the Span. spelling; perhaps the pronunciation as F. *colonel*, *colonnel*. — Ital. a colonel, lit. a little column, as he who led the company of the regiment. Damin. of *cola*, a column. — L. *columna*

column. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *colon-* — L. *columnata* a range of columns. *columna*, a column, (above).

one of two great circles on the sphere. (L. — Gk.) So called part of them is always beneath

The word means docked, L. *columna*, caudated; a colour. — acc. *decktail*, truncated; a docked, clipped; and *clipped*.

fix. (I.) Put for *rum*, with when followed by *b*, *f*, *m*, *p*. Due *con mix*, where *mix* is h.;

see Cemetery.

(E.) A. S. *camb*, a comb, crest,

ridge. + Du. *kam*, Icel. *kambr*, Dan. Swed. *kam*; G. *kamm*.

cam. (Scand.) Dan. *kam*, comb, also a ridge on a wheel, cam, or cog.

oakum, tow from old ropes. (E.) A. S. *ðeumba*, tow. (For the letter-change, cf. E. *oak* = A. S. *ðe*.) Lit. 'that which is combed out.' — A. S. *ðe*, prefix (Goth. *us*, out); *cemban*, to comb, *camb*, a comb; see A. (4). Cf. O. H. G. *ðeambī*, tow; of like origin.

unkempt, i. e. uncombed; for *unkembid*. — A. S. *cemban*, to comb; formed (by vowel-change of *a* to *e*) from *camb*, a comb.

Comb, Coomb, a dry measure. (L. — Gk.) A. S. *cumb*, a cup. — Low L. *cumba*. — Gk. *κύπη*, a bowl, hollow vessel.

Combat; see Batter (1).

combe, a hollow in a hill-side. (C.) W. *cwm*, Corn. *cum*, a hollow, dale; Irish *cumar*, a valley. (✓ KU.)

Combine; see Binary.

Combustion. (F. — L.) F. *combustion*. — L. acc. *combustionem*, a burning up. — L. *combust-us*, pp. of *com-burere*, to burn up — L. *com*-, for *cum*, together; *burere*, to burn, orig. *furere*\*.

Come. (E.) A. S. *cuman*, pt. t. *cam*, pp. *cumen*. + Du. *komen*, Icel. *koma*, Dan. *komme*, Sw. *komma*, Goth. *kwimman*, G. *kommen*, L. *uenire* (*guen ire*\*), Gk. *βαίνειν* (*γενιέιν*\*); Skt. *gam*, to go, *gá*, to go. (✓ G.A.)

become. (E.) A. S. *becuman*, to arrive, happen, turn out, besfall. + Goth. *bi kwimjan*; cf. G. *be quem*, suitable, becoming.

comely. (E.) A. S. *cymile*, comely. — A. S. *cyme*, suitable, from *cuman*, to come; and *llc*, like.

income, gain, revenue. (E.) Properly that which comes in; from *in* and *come*. So also *out-come*, i. e. result.

welcome. (Scand.) Icel. *velkommen*, welcome, in greeting, properly a pp. — Icel. *vel*, the same as E. *well*; and *kommen*, pp. of *koma*, to come; so also Dan. *vel-kommen*, Swed. *väl kommen*.

Comedy. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *comedie*, 'a play'; Cot — L. *comœdia*. — Gk. *κωμῳδία*, a comedy. — Gk. *κῶμος*, a banquet, festal procession; *ῳδή*, ode, lyric song; a comedy was a festive spectacle, with singing, &c. The Gk. *κῶμος* meant a banquet at which guests reclined; from *κοιμάω*, I fall to rest; cf. *soirée*, a bed. And see Odys.

**comie** (L. — Gk.) L. *comicus*. — Gk. κομικός, belonging to a κῶμος, as above.  
**encomium**, commendation. (L. — Gk.) Latinised from Gk. ἐγκώμιον, neut. of ἐγκώμιος, laudatory. — Gk. ἐν, in; κῶμος, revelry.

**Comely**; see **Come**.

**Comet**. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *comete*. — L. *cometa*. — Gk. κομήτης, long haired; a tailed star, comet. — Gk. κόμη, hair. + L. *coma*, hair. ¶ Also A. S. *cometa* — L. *cometa*.

**Comfit**; see **Faot**.

**Comfort**; see **Fores** (1).

**Comic**; see **Comedy**.

**Comity**, urbanity. (L.) L. *comitatem*, acc. of *comitas*, urbanity. — L. *comis*, friendly.

**Comma**. (L. — Gk.) L. *comma*. — Gk. κόμμα, that which is struck, a stamp, a clause of a sentence, a comma (that marks the clause). — Gk. κόπτειν, to hew, strike. (✓ SKAP.)

**Command**; see **Mandate**.

**Commemorate**; see **Memory**.

**Commence**; see **Itinerant**.

**Command**; see **Mandate**.

**Commensurate**; see **Measure**.

**Comment**; see **Mental**.

**Commerce**; see **Merit**.

**Commination**; see **Menace**.

**Commingle**. (L. and E.) From **Com-** and **Mingle**.

**Comminution**; see **Minor**.

**Commiserate**; see **Miser**.

**Commissary**, **Commit**; see **Missile**.

**Commodious**; see **Mode**.

**Comodore**; see **Mandate**.

**Common**. (F. — L.) M. E. *commun*, *comoun*. — O. F. *commun*. — L. *communis*, common, general. — L. *com-* (*cum*), together with; and *muni*s, obliging, binding by obligation (Plautus). (✓ MU, to bind.) Der. *communion*, *commuity*.

**commune**, verb (F. — L.) M. E. *communen*. O. F. *communier*, to communicate, talk with. — L. *communicare*, — L. *communis*, common.

**communicate**. (L.) L. *communicatus*, pp of *communicare* (above). Der. ex-**communicate**.

**Commotion**; see **Move**.

**Commute**; see **Mutable**.

**Compact**; see **Pact**.

**Company**. (F. — L.) M. E. *companye*. O. F. *compagnie* cf. also O. F. *compain*, a companion; O. F. *compagnon* (F. *compagnon*),

a companion) — Low L. *companiem*, *companie*, a taking of meals together; L. *com-* (*cum*), together; and *panis*, bread; see **Pantry**. Der. *companion* = O. F. *compagnie*. Also *accompany*, O. F. *compaignier*, from F. *ac* (- L. *ad*) and *paignier*, to associate with, from *compa-* company.

**Compare**; see **Paro**.

**Compartment**; see **Part**.

**Compass**; see **Patent**.

**Compassion**, **Compatible**; see **Tient**.

**Compeer**; see **Par**.

**Compel**; see **Pulsate**.

**Compendious**; see **Pendant**.

**Compensate**; see **Pendant**.

**Compete**; see **Petition**.

**Compile**; see **Pill** (2).

**Complacent**; see **Please**.

**Complain**; see **Plagio**.

**Complaisant**; see **Please**.

**Complement**, **Complete**; see **nary**.

**Complex**, **Complexion**; see **Pl**.

**Complicate**, **Complicity**; see **F**.

**Compliment**, **Compline**; see **Pla**.

**Comply**; see **Plenary**.

**Component**; see **Position**.

**Comport**; see **Port** (1).

**Compose**; see **Pose**.

**Composition**, **Compost**, compound; see **Position**.

**Comprehend**; see **Prehensilo**.

**Compress**; see **Press**.

**Comprise**; see **Prehensilo**.

**Compromise**; see **Missile**.

**Comptroller**; see **Rotary**.

**Compulsion**; see **Pulsate**.

**Compunction**; see **Pungent**.

**Comput**; see **Putative**.

**Comrade**; see **Chamber**.

**Con** (1), to scan; see **Can** (1).

**Con** (2), short for *contra*, against.

In the phrase 'pro and con.'

**Con-**, prefix. (L.) Put for *com-* with, when the following letter is *c*, *e*, *n*, *q*, *s*, *t*, or *v*. Before *b*, *f*, *m*, *p*, *com-*; before *l*, *col-*; before *r*, *cor-*.

**Concatenate**; see **Chain**.

**Concave**; see **Cave**.

**Conceal**; see **Cell**.

**Concede**; see **Cede**.

**Conceit**; see **Capacious**.

**Conceive**, **Conception**; see **cious**.

**Concentre**; see **Centre**.

**vb.** (F - L.) F. concerner. — L. *con* (cum), with; and *cer-*, decree, observe. + (Gk. *cratae*, decide; Skt. *krti*, to decide). (✓ KAR.)

(F. - L.) M. E. *decreet*. — O. F. *decreum*. — L. *decretus*, pp. of *decrere*, lit. to separate.

(L.) Low L. *decretale*, a; neut. of *decretales*, contain. — L. *decretum* (above).

(F. - L.) O. F. *discerner*. — to distinguish.

prudent. (F. - L.) O. F. *discerens*, pp. of *discernere* (above).

**inate.** (L.) L. *discriminatus*, *discriminare*, to separate. — L. *discrimina* of *discrimen*, a separation. — see (pt. L. *discere-us*), to dis-

ent. (L.) L. *excrementum*, ex. — L. *extremum*, supine of to separate.

**on.** (F. - L.) O. F. *excretion*; L. *extremus*, pp. of *exterrnere*.

(F. - L.) M. E. *secre*, *secrete*. — (stem. *secreie*) — L. *secretus*, secret; pp. of *secernere*, to separate. *secrete*, verb, from L. *secretus*;

**plan.** (F. - L.) F. *secrétair*. — *statum*, acc. of *secrétaire*, a officer. — L. *secretus*, secret

to plan with others, arrange. (Quite distinct from *consort*.)

**on;** see *Cedo*.

**manne shell** (L. — Gk.) L. *cibyra* (also *cypraea*), a cockle-mollusca, a conch. Der. *concho-* (see).

**cock-boat**, a small boat. Gk. O. F. *coque*, a kind of shell — L. *concha* (above).

cf. Dan. *kog*, Icel. *kugur*, red from Corn. *coe*, W. *cwch*, are allied to L. *concha*. Der. *concha*.

**oco**, *cocco-nut* palm. (Port.) *pau ovo*, a bugbear, an ugly little children; hence applied *ocon* on account of the face at the base of the nut.

The orig. sense of *coco* was skull, head; allied to F. *coque*, shell. — L. *concha* (above).

**cocoon**, case of a chrysalis. (F. - L. — Gk.) F. *coton*, a cocoon; from *coque*, a shell. — L. *concha* (above). And see *Coach*. *Conciliate*; see *Calends*.

**Concise**; see *Cæsura*.

**Conclave**; see *Clavicle*.

**Conclude**; see *Clause*.

**Concoct**; see *Cook*.

**Concomitant**; see *Itinerant*.

**Concord**; see *Cordial*.

**Concourse**; see *Current*.

**Concrete**; see *Crescent*.

**Concubine**; see *Covey*.

**Concupiscence**; see *Cupid*.

**Concur**; see *Current*.

**Concussion**; see *Quash*.

**Condemn**; see *Damn*.

**Condense**; see *Dense*.

**Condescend**; see *Scan*.

**Condign**; see *Dignity*.

**Condiment**. (L.) L. *condimentum*, seasoning, sauce. — L. *condire*, to season, spice. (Orig. unknown.)

**Condition**; see *Diotion*.

**Condole**; see *Doleful*.

**Condone**; see *Date* (1).

**Condor**, a large bird. (Span. — Peruvian.) Span. *condor*. — Peruv. *cultur*, a condor.

**Conduce**, **Conduct**, **Conduit**; see *Duke*.

**Cone.** (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *cone*. — L. *conus*. — Gk. *κώνος*, a cone, peak, peg. + L. *cuncus*, a wedge; A. S. *hán*, a hone. (✓ KA.)

**canopy.** (F. — Ital. — L. — Gk.) Should be *canopy*; but we find F. *canopé*, borrowed from Ital. *canopè*. (Also F. *canopée*). — L. *canopeum*, Judith, xiii. 9. — Gk. *κανωπίον*, an Egyptian bed with mosquito curtains (hence, any sort of hangings). — Gk. *κάνων*, stem of *κάνωψ*, a mosquito, gnat; lit. 'cone-faced' or 'cone-headed,' from the shape of its head. — Gk. *κώνος*, a cone; and *ὁψ*, face, appearance, from Gk. base *ὁν*, to see (see *Options*).

**Coney**; see *Cony*.

**Confabulate**; see *Fate*.

**Confection**; see *Fact*.

**Confederate**; see *Federal*.

**Confer**; see *Fertile*.

**Confess**; see *Fame*.

**Confide**; see *Faith*.

**Configuration**; see *Figure*.

**Confine**; see *Final*.

**Confirm**; see *Firm*.

Confiscate; see Fiscal.  
 Conflagration; see Flagrant.  
 Conflict; see Afflict.  
 Confluent; see Fluent.  
 Conform; see Form.  
 Confound; see Fuse (1).  
 Confraternity; see Fraternal.  
 Confront; see Front.  
 Confuse, Confute; see Fuse (1).  
 Conge, Congee; see Permeate.  
 Congeal; see Gelid.  
 Congenial, Congenital; see Genus.  
 Conger, a sea-eel. (L.) L. *conger*, a sea-eel. + Gk. γόγγος, the same.  
 Congeries, Congestion; see Gerund.  
 Conglobe, Conglomerate; see Globe.  
 Conglutinate; see Glue.  
 Congratulate; see Grace.  
 Congregate; see Gregarious.  
 Congress; see Grade.  
 Congruo, to agree, suit. (L.) L. *congruo*, to suit. (Root uncertain.) Der. *congruent*, from the pres. pt.: *congruous*, L. *congruus*, suitable; *congruity*.  
 Conjectura; see Jet (1).  
 Conjoin, Conjugal, Conjugate; see Join.  
 Conjure; see Jury.  
 Connect; see Annex.  
 Connive. (F. - L.) F. *connivere*. - L. *connivere*, to close the eyes at, overlook. - L. *con-* (*cum*), together; and the base *niv-*, to wink; cf. *niv-tare*, to wink. (✓ NIK.)  
 Connoisseur; see Noble.  
 Connubial; see Nuptial.  
 Conquer; see Query.  
 Consanguineous; see Sanguine.  
 Conscience; see Science.  
 Concessionable, Conscious; see Science.  
 Conscript; see Scribe.  
 Consecrate; see Sacred.  
 Consecutive; see Sequence.  
 Consent, -serve; see Sense, Serve.  
 Consider; see Sideral.  
 Consign; see Sign.  
 Consist; see State.  
 Console; see Solace.  
 Consolidate; see Solid.  
 Consonant; see Sound (3).  
 Consort; see Sort.  
 Conspicuous; see Species.  
 Conspire; see Spirit.  
 Constable; see Itinerant.  
 Constant; see State.  
 Constellation; see Stellar.  
 Consternation; see Stratum.

## CONTRAST.

Constipate; see Stipulation.  
 Constitute; see State.  
 Constrain; see Stringent.  
 Construe; see Structure.  
 Consul. (L.) L. *consul*, a consul. Etym. doubtful; perhaps from *consulere*, to consult; see below.  
 Consult. (F. - L.) F. *consulter*. - L. *consultare*, to consult; frequent form of *consulere*, to consult. Root uncertain.  
 counsel. (F. - L.) M. E. *counseil* - O. F. *conseil*. - L. *consilium*, deliberation - L. *consulere*, to consult.  
 Consume; see Exempt.  
 Consummate; see Sub-.  
 Consumption; see Exempt.  
 Contact, Contagion; see Tangent.  
 Contain; see Tenable.  
 Contaminate; see Tangent.  
 Contemn. (F. - L.) F. *contemner* - L. *contemnere*, to despise. - L. *con-* (*sum*) with, wholly; *temnere*, to despise.  
 contempt. (F. - L.) O. F. *contempt*. - L. *contemptus*, scorn. - L. pp. *contemptus*.  
 Contemplate; see Temple (1).  
 Contemporaneous; see Temporal.  
 Contend; see Tend (1).  
 Content; see Tenable.  
 Contest; see Testament.  
 Context; see Text.  
 Contiguous; see Tangent.  
 Continent; see Tenable.  
 Contingent; see Tangent.  
 Continuus; see Tenable.  
 Contort; see Torture.  
 Contour; see Turn.  
 Contra-, prefix. (L.) L. *contra*, against. Compounded of *con*, for *cum*, with, in - *tra*, related to *trans*, beyond. Der. *contra* distinguish, &c.; and see Contrary.  
 counter-, prefix. (F. - L.) F. *contre* against - L. *contra* (above).  
 encounter. (F. - L.) O. F. *encoutrer* to meet in combat - F. *en*, in; *coutrer* against. - L. *in*, in; *contra*, against.  
 re-encounter, recontre. (F. - L.) F. *rencontre*, a meeting - F. *re-*, again; *encoutrer*, to meet. - F. *re-*, again; *encoutrer*, to meet (above).  
 Contraband; see Ban.  
 Contract; see Trace (1).  
 Contradict; see Diction.  
 Contralto; see Altitude.  
 Contrary, (F. - L.) F. *contraire* - L. *contrarius*, contrary; formed with *contra* from *contra*, against; see Contrary.  
 Contrast; see State.

**con-**; see **Venture**.  
**cone**; see **Tribe**.  
**con-**; see **Trito**.  
**con-**; see **Trovör**.  
**con-**; see **Rotary**.  
**con-**; see **Verse**.  
**con-** (L.) Englished from L. *obstination*. — L. *contumaciam*, of *contumax*, stubborn; sup. allied to *contemnere*; see **Contumacy**.  
**con-** (F. = L.) F. *contumelie*, *malice*, insult, reproach; prob. *contumia*; see **Contumacy**.  
**con-** to bruise severely. (L.) L. *in contundere*, to bruise in *tum* (tum), with, much; and *strike*. + Skt. *tau*, to strike; or, to strike. (✓ **STUD.**)  
**con-** (F. = L.) O. F. *obtus*, — L. *obtusus*, blunted, pp. of to beat against. And see **Valid**.  
**con-**; see **Convent**.  
**con-**; see **Verge** (1).  
**con-**; see **Convert**; see **Verse**.  
**con-**; see **Vehicle**.  
**con-**; see **Vindict**.  
**con-**; see **Victor**.  
**con-**; see **Victuala**.  
**con-**; see **Voon**.  
**con-**; see **Volatile**.  
**con-**; see **Vindict**.  
**con-** to agitate violently. (L.) L. *in causidere*, to pluck up, *causum*, with, severely; *caus* (of uncertain origin).  
**con-** (F. = L.) F. *révolution*, 'a way: also the drawing of in one part of the body to the other.' — L. *reunissem*, acc. of *reunire* back. — L. *reunissem*, pp.  
**coney**, a rabbit. (E. or F. = L.) (cf. *conyp*). Most likely a corruption of E. Anglo-F. *couny*, *counie*, *counsi* — L. *cunus*, *cunctor*, a word of uncertain meaning. A purely imitative word; cf. *cony*, *cuck*.

M. E. *coven*, to cook; a *coven* — L. *coquere*, to cook; a *coven* + Gk. *κύπεια*, to cook. (✓ **KWAK**, orig.

**biscuit**, a kind of cake. (F. = L.) F. *biscuit*, lit. twice cooked. — F. *bis* (L. *bis*), twice; and *cuit*, cooked, from L. *cocitus*, pp. of *coquere*, to cook.

**cooke**. (Scand. = L.) M. E. *cake*. — Icel. and Swed. *kaka*; Dan. *kage*; so also Du. *koek*, G. *backen*, a cake, clearly allied to G. *küche*, cooking, *kochen*, to cook. All from L. *coquere*, to cook. (Doubtful).

**concoct**. (L.) L. *concoctus*, pp. of *concoquere*, to cook together, boil together, digest.

**decoct**. (L.) L. *decoctus*, pp. of *decoquere*, to boil down.

**kitchen**. (L.) M. E. *kichene*. A S. *cieren* (put for *year*). — L. *cogina*, a kitchen. — L. *coquere*, to cook; see **Cook** above).

**precocious**. (L.) Coined from L. *precoce*, crude form of *præcox*, prematurely ripe. — L. *pre*, before; *coquere*, to cook, to ripen.

**Cool**. (E.) A. S. *cōl*, cool. + Du. *koel*; Dan. *kol*, G. *kuhl*. Allied to **Golid**.

**chilblain**. (E.) A *blain* caused by *chill*. **chill**, cold. (E.) Properly a sb. A S. *cicle*, *cyle*, chilliness; cf. A. S. *cylan*, to cool; A. S. *cōl*, cool. + Du. *kil*, a chill. Swed. *kyla*, to chill; L. *gelidus*, frost.

**cold**. (E.) M. E. *cold*, *kald*, adj., A. S. *cēold*, adj. + Icel. *káldr*, Swed. *kall*, Dan. *kold*, Du. *kond*, Goth. *kahls*, G. *kalt*. Cf. L. *gelidus*, cold.

**keel** (2), to cool. (E.) To *keel* a pot is to keep it from boiling over, lit. to cool it. — A. S. *cylan*, to cool; see **Chill** above).

**Coolie**, **Cooly**, an East Indian porter. (Hind. — Tamil.) Hind. *killi*, a labourer, porter, cooley (Porter). — Tamil *killi*, daily hire or wages; a day-labourer (Wilson).

**Coomb**; see **Comb**.

**Coop**, (L.) M. E. *cufe*, a basket. A. S. *cýfa*, — L. *cufa*, a tub; whence also Du. *kuip*, Icel. *kufa*, tub, bowl, G. *kuife*, tub, vat, coop. Cf. Skt. *kūpa*, a pit, hollow. (✓ **KU.**) Dor. *coop-er*, tub-maker.

**cowl** (2), a vessel carried on a pole. (F. = L.) M. E. *coul*. — O. F. *covel* (*couteau*), a little tub; dimin. of *cove*, a vat, tub. — L. *cufa* (above).

**goblet**. (F. = L.) F. *gobelet*, 'a goblet'; Cot. Dimin. of O. F. *gobe*, a cup. — Low L. *cupellum*, acc. of *cupellus*, a cup; dimin. of L. *cupa*, a vat.

**Co-operate**, **Co-ordinate**; see **Operate**, **Order**.

Coot. (C.) M. E. *cote*, *coote*, a water-fowl; A. S. *cýta*, a kind of bird; Du. *koei*, a coot. Prob. Celtic. — W. *cwtiar*, a coot, lit. a bob-tailed hen, from *cwta*, short, bob-tailed, and *iar*, a hen; *cwtiad*, *cwtlyn*, a plover. Gael. *cwt*, a bob-tail. — W. *cwtan*, to shorten, dock; see Cut.

Copal. (Span. — Mexican.) Span. *copal*. — Mex. *copalli*, resin.

Cope (1), a cape; see Cape (1).

Cope (2), to vie with; see Cheap.

Copious; see Optative.

Copper, metal. (Cyprus.) M. E. *coper*. — Low L. *coper*, L. *cuprum*, a contraction for *Cuprium as*, Cyprian brass. — Gk. Κύπρος, Cyprian; Κύπρος, Cyprus, whence the Romans got copper.

copperas, sulphate of iron. (F. — L.) M. E. *coperose*. — O. F. *coperose* (*copperose*); cf. Ital. *copperosa*. — L. *cupri rosa*, rose of copper, a translation of Gk. χάλκινός, brass-flower, copperas.

cupreous, coppery. (L.) L. *cupreus*, adj. of *cuprum*.

Coppice, Copy, Copse, a small wood. (F. — L. — Gk.) *Coppy* is short for *coppice*, and *copse* is contracted. — O. F. *copeis*; Low L. *copacia*, underwood frequently cut, brushwood. — O. F. *coper* (F. *coper*), to cut. — O. F. *cop* (F. *coup*), a stroke. — Low L. *colpus*, L. *colaphus*, stroke, blow. — Gk. κόλαφος, a blow.

recoupe, to diminish a lósa. (F. — L. and Gk.) Lit. to secure a piece or shred. — F. *recoupe*, a shred. — F. *recouper*, to cut again. — L. *re-*, again; and F. *couper*, to cut (above).

Copulato; see Couple.

Copy; see Optative.

Coquette; see Cock (1).

Coracle, a light wicker boat. (W.) W. *corugl*, *curugl*, coracle; dimin. of *corug*, a trunk, *curug*, a boat, frame. So Gael. *curachan*, coracle; from *curach*, boat of wicker-work, Ir. *corrach*.

Coral. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *coral*. — L. *corallum*, *corallium*. — Gk. κοράλλιον, coral.

Corban, a gift. (Heb.) Heb. *qorbdn*, an offering to God, in fulfilment of a vow. Arab. *qurbdn*, a sacrifice.

Corbel. (F. — L.) O. F. *corbel*, a little basket, a corbel (in architecture). [Distinct from O. F. *corbel*, a raven.] — Low L. *corbellia*, little basket. — L. *corbis*, basket.

corvette, a small frigate. (F. — Port. — L.) F. *corvette*. — Port. *corveta*; Span.

*corbeta*, a corvette. — L. *corbita*, a sailing ship of burden. — L. *corbis*, basket. Cord; see Chord.

Cordial. (F. — L.) F. *cordial*, he. — L. *cordis*, crude form of *cor*, heart; suffix *-alis*; see Heart.

accord. (F. — L.) O. F. *acordes*, agree. — Low L. *ac-cordare*, to agree; for L. *con-cordare* (below). Der. *accord*, *accord-ing-ly*, &c.; *accord-ion*, its sweet sound.

concord. (F. — L.) F. *concorde*. *concordia*, agreement. — L. *concord*, of *con-cors*, agreeing. — L. *con- (cum)* (stem *cord-*), the heart.

concordant. (F. — L.) F. *concorde*. pres. pt. of *concorder*, to agree. — L. *cordare*, to agree.

concordat. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *cordat*, an agreement. — Ital. *concordia*, convention, thing agreed on, esp. bet. the pope and F. kings; pp. of *concorde* to agree. — L. *concordare* (above).

core. (F. — L.) M. E. *core*, heart (fruit). — O. F. *cor*, *coer*, heart. — L. *heart*.

courage. (F. — L.) F. *courage*, courage; formed with suffix -age (L. -att. from O. F. *cor*, heart (above)). Der. courage.

discord. (F. — L.) O. F. *descord*, cord, variance. — L. *dis-cordia*, variance; *concord* (above).

quarry (1), a heap of slaught game. (F. — L.) M. E. *querry*. — curce, cuiree, intestines of a slain animal given to hounds; so called be wrapped in the skin — F. *cuir*, a skin. — L. *corium*, hide. Not allied to L. (Misplaced.)

record. (F. — L.) M. E. *record*. O. F. *recorder*. — L. *recordare*, recall to mind. — L. *re-* again; *cord*, of *cor*, heart.

Cordwainer, shoemaker. (F. — S. M. E. *cordwainer*, a worker in *cordo*, i.e. leather of Cordova. — O. F. *cor*, Cordovan leather. — Low L. *Cordona*, made in Spain (L. *Corduba*).

Core; see Cordial.

Coriander. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *andre*. — L. *coriandrum*. — Gk. κορίνθιον, coriander. The leaves are said to have a strong bug-like smell, *trunc nipes*, a bug.

Cork. Span. — L.) Span. *corteza*. — L. *corticem*, acc. of *cortex*, bark.

ant, a bird. (F.—L.) The *t* is — F. *cormoran*; the same as *mariño* (sea-crow), cormorant. *a marinus*, sea-crow. Perhaps with L. *corvus*, a crow, and Bret. *cormorant* (from *mor*, sea, and *gw*).

grain. (E.) A. S. *corn*. + Du. Icel. Dan. Swed. *korn*, Goth. *kerun*, Russ. *terno*; see ✓ GAR.)

(Scand.) Icel. *kjarna*, Swed. *kierna*, a churn; from O. Icel. Swed. *kjerna*, Dan. *kierne*, to Du. and G. *kernen*, to churn, turn, turn to a custard or 'kernel'; *arna*, Swed. *karna*, Dan. *kierne*, *arn*, core, Du. and G. *kern*, grain, only allied to Corn.

(E.) A. S. *cyrnel*, a grain; A. S. *corn*, a grain (with the change from *e* to *y*). And see *ce*.

) a hard excrescence on the — L.) F. *corne*, a horn, horny (Got.) — Low L. *corna*; L. *cornu*, the Horn.

horny membrane in the eye. *mea*, fem. of *cornutus*, horny. — L. *cornu*.

a shrub. (F.—L.) F. *cornille*, *corny*, *cornillier*, cornel-tree. — *cornuta*, cornel berry; *cornolum*, — L. *cornu*, a cornel-tree; art, horny nature of the wood. — a horn.

a kind of chalcedony. (F.—E.) *cornaline*. — F. *cornaline*, a cornaline, a cornaline, a flesh-coloured stone. Cf. Port. *cornelina*; Ital. *cornu*, horn, in allusion to its transparent appearance. ¶ Altered in E., and varieled in G., from the etymology which connected it with *corn*, skin, *caro*, flesh. Cf. onyx finger-nail.

(F.—L.) O. F. *corniere*. — *neria*, corner, angle — Low L. *cornia* — L. *cornu*, horn, projection. (F.—L.) M. E. *cornet*, a horn; of horse (accompanied by a jockey); also an officer of such a *cornet*, *cornette*, dimin. of F. *cornet*, see *Corn*.

*copia*. (L.) For *cornu-copia*, *cornucopia*, a one-horned animal. (F.—L.)

F. *unicorn*. — L. *uni-*, for *uno*, one; *cornu*, horn.

**Cornice, Corolla, Corollary**; see Crown.

**Coronation, Coroner, Coronet**; see Crown.

**Corporal** (1); see Capital.

**Corporal** (2), belonging to the body. (L.) L. *corporalis*, bodily — L. *corpor-*, stem of *corpus*, the body. Der. (from L. *corpor-*) *corporate*, *corporeal* (L. *corporeus*), &c. corps, *corpse*, *corse*, a body. (F.—L.) Here *corps* is mod. F.; *corse* is from *corpse* by loss of *p*. M. E. *corps*. — O. F. *corps*, *cors*, the body. — L. *corpus*.

**corpulent**. (F.—L.) F. *corpulent*. — L. *corplentus*, fat. — L. *corpus*.

**corpuscle**. (L.) L. *corpus-cu-lum*, double dimin. of *corpus*.

**corset**. (F.—L.) F. *corset*, a pair of stays; dimin. of O. F. *cors*, body; see corps.

**corslet**. (F.—L.) F. *corselet*, 'a little body,' Cot.; hence body armour. Double dimin. of O. F. *cors*, body; see corps.

**incorporate**. (L.) L. *incorporatus*, pp. of *in corporare*, to furnish with a body; hence to form into a body.

**Correct**; see Rugged.

**Correlate**; see Tolerate.

**Correspond**; see Sponsor.

**Corridor**; see Current.

**Corroborate**; see Robust.

**Corrode**; see Rodent.

**Corrugate**; see Rugose.

**Corrupt**; see Rupture.

**Corsair**; see Current.

**Corset, Corslet**; see Corporal (2).

**Cortage**; see Court.

**Cortex**, bark. (L.) See Cork.

**Coruscate**. (L.) From pp. of L. *coruscare*, to glitter.

**Corvette**; see Corbel.

**Cosmic**, relating to the world. (Gk.) Gk. *κοσμικός*, adj., from *κόσμος*, order, also the world, universe.

**cosmetic**, that which beautifies. (Gk.) Gk. *κοσμητικός*, skilled in adorning; whence also F. *cosmétique*. — Gk. *κοσμία*, I. adorn. — Gk. *κόσμος*, order, ornament. Also *cosmo-gony*, *cosmo-graphy*, *cosmology*, *cosmo-polite* (citizen of the world, Gk. *κοσμίτης*, a citizen).

**Cossack**, a light armed S. Russian soldier. (Russ. — Tatar.) Russ. *ко-сяк*, *kazak*; said to be of Tatar (Tartar, origin).

**Cost**; see Stato.

**Costal**; see Coast.

**Costermonger.** (F. and E.) Formerly *costerd monger* or *coldard monger*, a seller of *coldards* or apples. (The suffix -monger is E.; see Monger.) M. E. *coldard*, an apple, where the suffix -ard is F.; prob. from O. F. *coste*, F. *côte*, a rib; cf. F. *fruit d'âme*, ribbed fruit (Hamilton). (Etym. doubtful.)

**Costive**; see Stipulation.

**Costume**; see Custom.

**Cot**, a small dwelling; **Cote**, an enclosure. (E.) M. E. *cote*. A. S. *cote*, a cot, den; Northumbrian *cot*. + Du. *ket*, Icel. *kot*, cot, hut; prov. G. *koth*, cot. Der. *cottage* (with F. suffix); *cott-ar* or *cott-er*; *sheep cote*.

**coat.** (F.-G.) M. E. *cote*. — O. F. *cote* (F. *cotte*); Low L. *cota*, a coat, also a cot. — M. H. G. *kotte*, *kutte*, a coarse mantle, lit. 'covering'; allied to A. S. *cote*, a cot, orig. 'covering.'

**coterie**, a set of people. (F. — Tent.) F. *coterie*, a set of people, company; allied to O. F. *coterie*, servile tenure (Littré); Low L. *coteria*, a tenure by cottars who clubbed together. — Low L. *cota*, a cot. — Du. *ket* (above).

**cotillon**, **cotillion**, a dance for 8 persons. (F. — M. H. G.) F. *cotillon*, lit. a petticoat; see Cotgrave. Formed, with suffix -*lion*, from O. F. *cote*, a coat, frock; see coat (above).

**Cotton** (1), a downy substance. (F. — Span. — Arab.) M. E. *coton*. — F. *coton*. — Span. *coton*, *algodon*, cotton (where al is the Arab. art.). — Arab. *qutn*, *qutun*, cotton.

**cudweed**, a plant. (F. — Span. — Arab.; an! E.) Also called *cotton-weed*, of which *cudweed* is a contraction.

**Cotton** (2), to agree. From a technical use of Cotton (1), see Nares.

**Cotyledon**, seed lobe. (Gk.) Gk. *κοτυληδων*, a cup shaped hollow. — Gk. *κοτύλη*, a hollow vessel, cup. (✓ KART.)

**Couch**; see Locusta.

**Cough**. (O. Low G.) M. E. *coughen*, *coughen*. [The A. S. word is *hwistian*.] Cf. Du. *kuchten*, to cough; M. H. G. *kuchen*, G. *keichen*, *keuchen*, to gasp. From an imitative base KUK, to gasp; see Chin-cough.

**Could**; see Can (1).

**Coulter**, part of a plough. (L.) M. E. *coulter*. A. S. *cultor*. — L. *cultor*, a coulter, knife, lit. a cutter. + Skt. *karitāra*, scissors, from *krīt*, to cut. (✓ KART.)

**cutlass**. (F. — L.) F. *couteau*, 'a cutlass, or courtelas, or short sword.' Cot.

(Perhaps borrowed from Ital. *coltellaccio* 'a cutlass,' Flotio, which is, at any rate, the same word.) — O. F. *couteau*, *couteil*, *couteil* (L. *couteau*), a knife; cf. Ital. *coltello*, knife — L. acc. *cultellum*, a knife; dimin. *cultellus* (above). ¶ The F. as Ital. *couteau* (L. *catus*; but F. *couteau* was actually taken into E. *cutlass*) Yet a *couteau* was sort of sword!

**cutler.** (F. — L.) M. E. *couteier*. — O. F. *couteier*. — Low L. *cultellarius*, knife-maker — L. *cultellus*, a knife (above).

**Council**; see Calenda.

**Counsel**; see Consult.

**Count** (1), a title; see Itinerant.

**Count** (2), to compute; see Putativa.

**Countenance**; see Tenable.

**Counter**, prefix; see Contre.

**Counteract**; see Agent.

**Counterfeit**; see Fact.

**Countermand**; see Mandate.

**Counterpane** (1); see Quilt.

**Counterpane** (2), counterpart of a deed; see Pane.

**Counterpoint**; see Pungent.

**Counterpoise**; see Pendant.

**Counterscarp**, sign, tenor; see Scarp, Sign, Tenable.

**Countervail**; see Valid.

**Country.** (F. — L.) M. E. *contrée*. — O. F. *contre* (= Ital. *contrada*) — Low L. *contrada*, *contrata*, a region, lit. that which lies opposite, a translation of G. *gegend*, country, lit. opposite, from *gegen*, opposite — L. *contra*, opposite; see Contra.

**County**; see Itinerant.

**Couple.** (F. — L.) O. F. *cōpiale*, *cōpiale*. — L. *cōpula*, a bond, band, tie which joins; short for *cō-pa-ula* — L. *cōpula* (cum), together; and O. L. *apare*, to put preserved in the pp. *aptus*; see Apt.

**cobble** (1), to patch up, mend. (F. — L.) O. F. *cobier*, *coblir*, to join together; another form of O. F. *cōflier*, the same. — O. F. *cōfle*, a band (above).

**copulate**. (L.) From pp. of L. *cōpare*, to join. — L. *cōpula*, a band (above).

**Courge**; see Cordial.

**Courier**, Course; see Current.

**Court** (1), a yard; royal *intime*, judicature assembly. (F. — L.) M. E. *court*, *court*. — O. F. *court*, *court* (F. *court*), a court, a place also a tribunal. — Low L. *cortice*, a court, yard, court, palace. — L. *cortice*, emble for cows, also spelt *whores*, a harlot,淫女, cattle-yard, court, also a cohort, or of soldiers. — L. *cōr* (cum), together;

garde, garth, yard, cognate  
garth and yard. (✓(1) HAB.)

garde, a band of soldiers. F. — L. *garde* — L. *acc. cohortem*, from *cohors*

garde. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *cortège*, a  
train — Ital. *cortejo*, a retinue  
corte, a court. — Low L. *cortis*,  
court; — above.

garde (1), to seek favour. (F. — L.)  
garde à court, hence to practise arts  
at court.

gardeuse, of courtly manners. (F. —  
F. *cortis*, seldom *cortueux* — O. F.  
*courtois* — L.) F. *corte*, a court  
tesan. (Span. — L.) Span. *corte-  
zana* of *cortesano*, one belonging to  
court. — Span. *cortes*, courteous; from  
court. — Low L. *cortis* (above).

gardeuse. (F. — L.) M. E. *cortesie*. —  
*cortesia*, courtesy. — O. F. *cortesie*,  
— see courteous.

gardeur. (F. — L.; and E.) From  
with E. suffix *-eur*, as in *collie*,  
— see.

garde. (F. — L.) M. E. *cortis* — O. F.  
— Low L. *cortina*, a small court, a  
court; 'on'tain' of a castle, a hanging  
round an enclosure. — Low L. *cortis*

garde, an obesiance (F. — L.) The  
word = courtesy, a courtly act.

garde cards, a corruption of coat  
of arms cards, the old name.

gardeus, &c., see Court.

garde. (F. — L.) M. E. *cousin*. — O. F.  
*cousin* — Low L. *cousinus*, contr.  
L. *cognatus*, the child of a  
sister, a cousin. — L. *cous* (*cum*),  
*subinus*, for *sorbinus*\* or *sos-  
bius* (*sorbius* later *soror*, *soror*); a  
see Schleicher, Compendium, 3rd  
ed. 33.

garde (F. — L.) To *couser* is to act as  
a kinsman, to sponge upon, beguile  
another to tell cousin, to sponge  
other people; see Hamilton and  
H. — F. *cousin*, a cousin (above)

a cooke. (E.) A. S. *cōfa*, a chamber  
+ Icel. *kōf*, a hut; G. *kōfen*,

(<sup>¶</sup>) *datmēt* from *cave*, *coop*, *aloft*,  
— *aloft* see Vulture.

garde to hide. (F. — L.) O. F. *courir*  
— L. *cōspicere*, to cover — L. *co-  
spicere*; *sparsus*, to shut, hide.

garde. (F. — L.) M. E. *coverte*. —  
*cōvertit* (*cōvercōdit*), a bed-cover. —

O. F. *cōvrir*, to cover; *lit*, a bed (= L. *acc.  
lectum*, from *lectus*, a bed).

garde. (F. — L.) O. F. *cōvert*, pp. of  
*cōverte*, to cover (above).

garde. (F. — L.) O. F. *cōrefeu*  
(F. *cōrrefeu*), a fire-cover, covering of fires,  
time for putting out fires. — O. F. *cōrir*, to  
cover; *feu*, fire (— L. *focum*, acc. of *focus*,  
hearth, fire); see Focus.

garde. (F. — L.) M. E. *discoveren*  
— O. F. *descōrir*, to uncover, disclose. —  
O. F. *des* (— L. *dis*), apart; *cōvrir*, to  
cover above).

garde. (F. — L.) M. E. *couchie*.  
*cōverchēf*. — O. F. *cōverchēf*, lit. a head-  
covering — O. F. *cōvrir*, to cover; *chef*, the  
head; see chief, under Capital.

Covet; see Cupid.

garde. (F. — L.) O. F. *cōvee*, a brood of  
partridges; fem. of pp. of cover F. *cōver*,  
to hatch, sit. — L. *cubare*, to lie down, sit.  
+ Gk. *κύνεω*, to bend. (✓KUP.)

garde. (F. — L.) O. F. *cōnubine*.  
— L. *cōnubina*. — L. *con-* (*cum*), together;  
*cubare*, to lie.

garde. (L.) From pp. of L. *incubare*,  
to sit on eggs to hatch them.

garde. (L.) L. *incubus*, a nightmare  
— L. *incubare*, to lie upon.

garde. (L.) L. *incubent*, stem  
of pres. pt. of *in-cumber*, to recline on,  
rest on or in (remain in); where *cumber*  
is a nasalised form allied to *cubare*, to lie  
down. So also *pro-umbent*, prostrate; *re-  
cumbent*, lying back upon; *suc-cumb*, to lie  
under, yield to.

garde. (L.) female of the bull. (E.) A. S.  
*cil*; pl. *cyl*, whence M. E. *ky*, and the  
double pl. *ky-en* = *kine*. + Du *koē*, Icel.  
*kýr*, Swed. Dan. *ko*, G. *kuh*, Irish and  
Gael. *bb*, L. *boi* (gen. *boiis*), Gk. *Bòis*,  
Skt. *go*. (✓KUP.) See Boof, Buok (1).

garde. (L.) a flower. (L.) M. E. *cowsloppe*.  
A. S. *cū-sloppē*, *cū-slyppē*, lit. cow-slop + e.  
a piece of dung. (Other A. S. names of  
plants are of a very homely character.) Cf.  
*calsip*.

garde. (L.) cows. (E.) A double pl., made by  
adding -n, short for -en (A. S. -an), to M. E.  
ky. A. S. *cyl*, cows. The A. S. *cyl*, pl. of  
*cil*, a cow, is formed by vowel change from  
i to y.

garde. (L.) to dishearten. (Scand.) Icel.  
*kuga*, to tyrannise over; Dan. *kue*, to  
coerce, subdue.

garde. see Caudal.

garde. (Scand.) M. E. *cōuren*. — Icel.

*kura*, Dan. *kure*, to do, i.e. quiet; Swed. *kura* to do, roost, settle to rest (as birds). Cf. Goth. *kwairrus*, gentle.

Cowl (1), a monk's hood. (L.) M. E. *cowl*, *covel*. A S. *cufle*, a cowl; cf. Icel. *köfl*, köfl, cowl. — L. *caulus*. (✓SKU.)

Cowl (2), a vessel carried on a pole; see Coop.

Cowry, a small shell used for money. (Hind.) Hind. *kauri*, a small shell (*Cypraea moneta*) used as coin in the lower provinces of India; Bengali *kori* (Wilson).

Cowslip; see Cow.

Coxcomb; see Cook (1).

Coxswain; see cook (5), under Conch.

Coy; see Quot.

Coxon; see Cousin.

Crab (1), a shell fish. (E.) A. S. *crabba*. + Icel. *krabbi*, Swed. *krabba*, Dan. *krabbe*, Du. *krab*, G. *krabbe*. Cf. Gk. *xarapos*, prickly crab, beetle, L. *scarabaeus*, beetle. (✓SKARY.)

crabbod, peevish, cramped. (E.) From *crab*, sb.; i.e. crab-like, snappish or awkward. Cf. Du. *krabben*, to scratch, *krabben*, to be peevish; Icel. *krabb*, to scrawl.

crayfish. (F = O. H. G.) A misspelling of M. E. *crevise*. — O. F. *crevise*, *crevisse* (*crevisse*). — O. H. G. *crevis*, G. *krebs*, a crab; allied to G. *krabbe* (above).

Crab (2), a kind of apple. (Scand.) Swed. *krabbe*, a crab-apple; perhaps allied to Crab (1); i.e. pricking, sharp, sour.

Crabbod; see Crab (1).

Crack (E.) A. S. *cearfan*, to crack, pinch nose & Du. *breken*, to crack, break; G. *brechen*, *brech* *erz*, a fissure, was, a crack, to crack. Imitative, like *crack*, *crash*, *crash*, *grash*, *dash*. (✓UAKA.)

cracknel (F = Du.) Formerly *crat* in borrowing of F. *crac*, n. v. a crack. Du. *kraken* (cf. *crayfish*) — Du. *kraken*, to crack.

crake (Scand.) Swed. *kraka* Dan. *krake*, to crack. Swed. *kraka*, Du. *krake*, to break to shivers. Also, to crack.

crash (Scand.) Swed. *krash*, i.e. *kras* — Swed. *kras*, Dan. *kras* as above whence also Fr. *cras* etc. — a crack. (A. S. *cras*, A. S. to crack, crask.) Cf. Du. *krask*, a crack. B.

*criquer*, to creak, allied to *cropper*, to crack.

cricket (1), an insect. (F. = Trot.) M. E. *cricket*. — O. F. *criquet*, *criquet* cricket.

— O. F. *criquer*, to creak, rattle, chirp — Du. *kriek*, a cricket; *krikkieken*, to rattle. Cf. L. *grauius*, jackdaw.

croak. (E.) A. S. *crician*, to croak; allied to *crake*, *crack*. And see Crow.

Cradle. (C.) A. S. *cradet* — Irish *cradhal*, Gael. *creathall*, a cradle, a grate; I. W. *criyd*, cradle, Irish *creathach*, a hurdle; L. *crates*, a hurdle. See Crate, Hurdle.

Craft, skill. (E.) A. S. *creft* + De *kracht*, Icel. *krapr*, *kraft*, Swed. Dan. *G kraft*, force. Allied to Cramp. Der. *handicraft*.

Crag. (C.) W. *craig*, Gael. *creag*, crag, rock; W. *carrig*, Gael. *carraig*, rock, cliff. — Gael. *carr*, a rock.

Crake; see Crack.

Cram. (E.) A. S. *crammian*, to stuff + Icel. *kremja*, Swed. *krama*, Dan. *kramme*, to squeeze. Allied to Cramp.

Cramp. (E.) M. E. *cramp*, a cramp, spasm; cf. A. S. *crampet*, crumpled (like KRAMP). + Swed. Du. *kramp*, Dan. *kramp*, G. *krampf*, cramp; G. *krampen* to cramp, squeeze. (Lost strong *ekrampen*, pt. t. *cramp*\*, pp. *crampen*\*) And see Clamp, Cram.

crimp, to wrinkle. (E.) Western form of Cramp. + Du. *krimpfen* Swed. *krymfa*, to shrink, Dan. *krympe*, to shrink oneself together; G. *krimpen*, to crumple. Der. *crimp*, *le*.

crumple. (E.) M. E. *crumplen* to wrinkle, i.e. representative of Cramp.

Crane, a bird. (E.) A. S. *cran* + Du. *krane*, Icel. *krani* (or *trans*), Swed. *tran* — Dan. *tran*, G. *krani*; W. *crann*, in *crann*, a crane, also a crane for raising weights. Cf. L. *grana*. (✓GAR.)

cranberry. (E.) Icel. *kransberri*, a red G. *kransberre*; Dan. *kransbær*, red bean, — bean as above. Swed. *tranbär*.

Cramum. L. — Gk. *krasmon* — Gk. *krasmos*, skull, allied to *crisis*, *skull*.

periorbitium, the membrane that covers the eye. L. — Gk. *periorbition* — Gk. *oropion*, part of epiphysis surrounding the skull — Gk. *optikos*, round as the skull.

Crank (1), a bend. (E.) M. E. *cranc* — I. *kreuk* K. *krank* to twist, pervert. Crank (2) — Du. *krank*, a ridge in broken ice, to wobble, turn, swerve.

- (3), easily upset, as a boat. (E.) bent or twisted aside. Cf. Du. *o-kring*, a boat; Swed. *krunga*, to heel over; see *oringa*
- (3), lively (E.) The same word, metaphor of an unsteady boat.
- (E.) A S. *cringan*, *crinian*, to scatter, fall beneath the foe. Put weakened form of *crank*.
- (E.) M. E. *creinkled*, *crencled*, A frequent form of *crink*, which was form of *crank*.
- (F. - L.) M. E. *crany*; made by E. to F. *cras*, a notch - L. *notch*.
- (L.) notched. (L.) From L. *crena*,
- Plate (Low L. - F. - L.) From low L. *crenella*, to furnish with notches. - O. F. *crenel*, a battlement; O. F. *cras*, F. *cras*, a notch (above).
- (L.) a garland. (O. Du.) O. Du. Du. *krans*, a garland, wreath. + note, see *krans*, G. *krantz*.
- (L.) see *Crisp*.
- (L.) see *Crook*.
- (L.) see *Crater*.
- (L.) L. *crassus*, thick, dense.
- (F. - L.) M. E. *grase*, *grace*. - see, fatness. - O. F. *gras*, fat. - L. *grasse*.
- (L.) see *Crib*.
- (L.) L. *crates*, a hurdle; hence case, &c. (✓ KART.)
- (L.) a framework of iron bars.
- (L.) M. E. *grate*. - Low L. *grata*; also *cratu*, a grating. - L. *crates*,
- to boil on a gridiron. (F. - L.) to boil - F. *gril*, 'a gridiron'; F. *grill*, *grail*. - L. *craticulum*, m/a, a small gridiron (whence F. *gratin*). - L. *crates* (above).
- (L. - Gk.) L. *crater*, a bowl, - Gk. *κρατήρ*, a large bowl in which were mixed. - Gk. *κρατύω*, the *επι-*.
- (Gk.) Gk. *κράσις*, mixing; extraction, - Gk. *κρατύω* (above).
- (F. - Austrian) F. *cravate*, necktie, m/a a cravat. Cravats replaced into France in 1636, as the *Cravatians*, who were called *Cravates* or *Cravates*, a province of Austria.
- (L.) A. S. *cragan*, to crave,
- ask. + Icel. *krefsa*, Swed. *kräfva*, Dan. *krefve*, to demand; Icel. *krafa*, a demand.
- Craven. (F. - L.) The oldest form is M. E. *cravant*, with the sense of beaten, foiled, or overcome. Mr. Nicol has conclusively shown that it is a clipped form of O. F. *cravante*, pp. explained by Cotgrave by 'oppressed, foiled.' It is the pp. of O. F. *cravanter*, to break, oppress = Low L. *crepantere*, formed from *crepant*, stem of pres. pt. of *crepare*, to crack, break. Cf. Span. *quebrantar*, to crack, break.
- Craw, crop of fowls. (Scand.) Dan. *kro*, Swed. *krafva*, Swed. dial. *kroe*, the craw. Allied to Du. *kraag*, G. *kragen*, neck, collar.
- Crawfish, the same as *Orayfish*.
- Crawl. (Scand.) Icel. *krefla*, to paw, crawl; Swed. *krafsta*, to grope, *krala*, to crawl; Dan. *kraale*, to crawl. Frequentative from Teut. base KRAP, to seize, grasp, hence, to grope; see *Cramp*.
- Crayfish; see *Crab* (1).
- Crayon; see *Cretaceous*.
- Craze, *Creak*; see *Crack*.
- Cream. (F. - L.) O. F. *creme* (*crème*); Low L. *crema*. - L. *cremor*, thick broth, thick juice from soaked corn.
- Crease (1), a wrinkle (C.?) Bret. *krif*, a crease, wrinkle; *krifa*, to crease fold garments; W. *crych*, a wrinkle, *crychu*, to rumple. ¶ Hardly from Swed. *krus*, a curl, *krusa*, to curl; for which see *Gooseberry*.
- Crease (2), *Creese*, a dagger. (Malay) Malay *kris*, 'a dagger, kris, or creese'; Marsden.
- Create. (L.) From pp. of L. *creare*, to make. + Skt. *krī*, to make. Der. *creature*, O. F. *creature*, L. *creatura*. And see *Crescent*.
- creole, one born in the W. Indies, but of European blood. (F. - Span. - L.) F. *criollo*. - Span. *criollo*, a negro corruption of *creadillo*, dimin. of *criado*, one educated, instructed, or brought up; hence a child of European blood. *Criado* is pp. of *criare*, to create, also, to educate. - L. *creare*, to create, make.
- procreate. (L.) L. *procreatus*, pp. of *procreare*, to generate. - L. *pro*, before, forth; *creare*, to produce.
- recreation. (F. - L.) F. *recreation*. - L. *recreationem*, acc. of *recreatio*, orig. recovery from illness (hence, amusement). - L. *recreatus*, pp. of *recreare*, to revive, refresh. - L. *re-*, again; *creare*, to make.

**Creed.** (L.) M. E. *crede*; A. S. *creda*. — L. *credo*, I believe; the first word of the creed. + O. Irish *cretim*, I believe; Skt. *crasidatihami*, I believe. (✓ KRAT.) Der. *credence* (O. F. *credence*, L. *credentia*; *credibile*; credit (L. pp. *creditus*); *credulous* (L. *credulus*), &c. And see *Miscreant*.

**grant.** (F. — L.) M. E. *graunten*. — O. F. *graunter*, *graunter*, later spelling of *creanter*, *creanter*, to caution, assure, guarantee; whence the later senses, to promise, yield; Low L. *creantare*, put for *crecentare*\*. — L. *credent*, stem of pres. pt. of *credere*, to trust.

**recreant.** (F. — L.) O. F. *recreant*, faint-hearted; pres. pt. of *recoire*, to believe again, also to give up, give back thence, to give in. — Low L. *re-credere*, to believe again, recant, give in.

**Creek.** (E.) A. S. *crecca*, a creek. + Du. *kreek*; Icel. *kriki*, a crack, nook. The orig. sense is 'a bend,' as in Swed. dial. *armkrik*, bend of the arm. Allied to *Crook*, q.v.

**crick,** a spasm or twist in the neck. (E.) M. E. *crykke*: also used in the sense of 'bend.' Merely a variant of *creek* (above).

**Croop.** (E.) M. E. *crofen*; A. S. *crefan*. + Du. *kruipen*, Icel. *kryfpa*, Swed. *krypa*, Dan. *krybe*, to crawl. (Base KRUP.) Allied to *Cramp*.

**cripple.** (E.) M. E. *crefel*, *crefel*; O. Northumb. *crifel*, Luke, v. 24. Lit. 'a creeper.' — A. S. *crup-*, stem of pl. of pt. t. of *crefan* pt. t. (*crip*); with suffix -el of the agent. + Du. *krupe*, Icel. *kryppil*, Dan. *krøbling* (from *krybe*, to creep), G. *krüppel*.

**Cremation,** burning (L.) L. *cremationem*, acc. of *crematio*; from pp. of *cremare*, to burn.

**Crenate, Crenellate;** see *Cranny*.

**Creole;** see *Create*.

**Creosote,** a liquid distilled from tar. (Gk.) Lit. 'flesh-preserved.' — Gk. *spisios*, Attic form of *spis*, flesh, and *oττα*, short for *oττα-hp*, preserver, from *oττειν*, to preserve.

**Crescent.** (L.) The 'increasing' moon. — L. *crecent*, stem of pres. pt. of *crescere*, to grow, increase (pp. *cre-tus*), inchoative form from *creare*, to make; see *Create*.

**accretion.** (L.) L. *accretionem*, acc. of *accretio*, an increase. — L. *accretus*, pp. of *accrescere* to grow to ('ac- = ad'), *accrens*, to come to by way of increase.

(F. — L.) O. F. *accreu*, pp. of *accrestre* (*accrescere*), to increase. — L. *accrens* (above). See *Crew* below.

**concrete,** formed into one mass. (L.) L. *concretus*, pp. of *con-crescere*, to grow together.

**decrease.** (F. — L.) O. F. *decrev*, sb. a decrease; from *decrestre*, vb., to decrease.

— L. *decrescere*, to diminish, pp. *de-re-tus* — **decrement.** (L.) L. *decrementum*, a decrease. — L. *decre-tus*, pp. of *decrescere*.

**excrecence.** (F. — L.) O. F. *excrence*. — L. *excresentia*, an outgrowth — L. *excre-scent*, stem of pres. pt. of *excrecere*, to grow out.

**increase.** (F. — L.) M. E. *increasen*, *encresen*. — F. *en* (L. *in*); and O. F. *creser*, Norman F. *creser*, usually *croistre* (F. *crostre*), to grow; from L. *crescere*.

**increment.** (L.) L. *inrementum*, an increase; cf. *decrement* above.

**recruit.** (F. — L.) F. *recruter*, to levy troops (Littré). An ill-formed word, from *recrute*, mistaken form of *recru*, fem. of *recrū*, pp. of *recroltre*, to grow again. *Recrue*, as a sb., means 'a levy of troops,' lit. 'new-grown.' — L. *re-crescere*, to grow again.

**Cress.** (E.) M. E. *cer*, also *ker* by shifting of r). A. S. *cerse*, *cerse*, *crese* + Du. *ker*, Swed. *brasse*, Dan. *karve*, G. *kras*. *Cresset*; see *Cruse*.

**Crest.** (F. — L.) O. F. *crestre* — L. *cresta*, a comb or tuft on a bird's head, crest.

**Cretaceous.** chalky. (L.) L. *cretaceus*, adj. from *creta*, chalk.

**crayon.** (F. — L.) F. *crayon*, extended from F. *crac*, chalk. — L. *creta* (above).

**Crevice, Crevasse.** (F. — L.) M. E. *crevise*, *crevase*, *crevass*. — O. F. *crevise*, a rift — O. F. *crever*, to burst asunder. — L. *crepare*, to crackle, burst.

**decrepit** (L.) L. *decrepitus*, noiseless creeping about like an old man. — L. *de* away; *crepitus*, noise, orig. pp. of *crepare* (above).

**discrepant,** differing. (F. — L.) O. F. *discrepant*. — L. *discrepant*, stem of pres. pt. of *dis-crepare*, to differ in sound; to crackle apart.

**Crew.** (F. — L.) Formerly *crene*, that for *crenate*, a re-enforcement — O. F. *crene*, increase; orig. stem of pp. of *crenare*; see top of this column.

**Crib,** a manger. (E.) A. S. *crif* + G. *krifbia*, Du. *krif*, Icel. *krif* & *krifla* (from *krýba*, G. *krýfe*, crib). Der. *crib*, *recrib*;

a crib, parlour: *cribbage*, where secret store of cards  
a crib, manger. (F.—O. Sax.)  
(A. — O. F. *criche* (*creche*); Prov.  
(O. Sax. *krubba*, above).  
see Creek.

(1) , insect; see Crack.  
(2) (1), game; see Crook.  
(F.—L.) F. *crème*.—L. *crimen*,  
action, fault (stem *crimin-*). Der.  
*criminate*; hence *re-crminate*.  
see Cramp.

an; see Carmine.

Crinkle; see Crank.

Crin, a lady's stiff skirt. (F.—L.)  
(1) hair cloth, (2) crinoline.  
(L. acc. *crinem*), hair: and *lin*,  
cloth, from L. *linum*, flax.

Cr., see Croop.

see Critic

wrinkled, curled. (L.) A. S.  
*crispius*, curled.

(F.—L.) F. *crippé*, formerly  
fusilled, crippled, crisp; Cot. From  
surface. —L. *crispus*.

(Gk.) Gk. *epitinos*, able to dis-  
cern, a judge. —Gk. *epi reiv*, to  
Dor. *crit-erion*, Gk. *epitriphios*, a  
critic, from Gk. *thriptioun*, fit-  
gushing between.

(Gk.) Gk. *epiv*, a discerning,  
Gk. *epi reiv*, to judge.

see Crack.

Cr., see Crook.  
a pitcher (C.) A. S. *crocca*.—  
Irish *crocan*, W. *crochan*, a  
pot. Cf. Corn. *crugan*, a shell.  
Du. *krusk*, Icel. *krukka*, Swed.  
ian *krutka*, G. *krug*; prob. all of  
them

Croak. Low L.—F.—C.: Low L.  
a melting-pot, also a cresset  
—C. F. *cruche*, an earthen  
vessel. (H. Celt. origin; see Icel.  
etc., above).

Crocodile. F.—L.—Gk.) F. *crocodile*.  
—Gk. *spoudobolos*, a lizard,

croice. (F.—Low L.—L.) By  
with *crok*, it was said to be a  
hatched from a crok's egg; also  
with *crocodile*.—O. F. *croatice*,  
but by confusion with Low L.  
a pot for *crocoletus*; but more  
*crocodile*, an ichneumon that  
eats 'crocodiles' eggs — L. *croc-*  
*trix*; 'tracker'; a translation of

Gk. *Ixreúmas*. ¶ The result of numerous  
fables.

Crocus. (L. — Gk.) L. *crocus*, — Gk.  
*spikos*, crocus, saffron. Cf. Arab. *karkam*,  
saffron.

Croft. (E. ? or C. ?) A. S. *croft*, a  
field. + Du. *croft*. Perhaps of Celtic  
origin; cf. Gael. *croit*, hillock, croft, small  
piece of arable ground, *cruach*, a hill,  
heap.

Cromlech. (W.) W. *cromlech*, a flag-  
stone laid across others. —W. *crom*, crooked;  
Hech, flat stone.

Crone, an old woman. (F.—L.) Tussier  
has *crone*, an old ewe. Prob. from Picard  
*carone*, carion; whence O. Du. *karonie*,  
*kronie*, an old sheep. See p. 69. col. 2, l. 30.  
Der. *even-y*, orig. an old gossip.

Crook, hook, bend. (E.) M. E. *crok*  
(Ancren Riwle); prob. E. + O. Du. *kroke*,  
Du. *kreek*, Icel. *kríkr*, Swed. *krok*, Dan.  
*krog*, hook, bend, angle. Also Gael. *crocan*,  
a crook, W. *crwca*, crooked; W. *crwng*, a  
crook. (✓ SKARK.) See Cross.

cricket, a game. (E.) The game succeeded a kind of hockey, played with a  
hooked stick. Dimin. of A. S. *cricc*, a staff;  
see crutch below.

crochet. (F.—Teut.) F. *crochet*, a little  
hook; dimin. of *croc*, a crook. —Icel. *kríkr*,  
a hook (above).

crozier. (F.—Teut.) M. E. *crocer*,  
*croser*, &c. Formed, with suffix *-er*, from  
M. E. *croce*, in the same sense of 'bishop's  
staff'. —O. F. *croce*, 'a crozier.' Cot.; mod.  
F. *croisse*; Low L. *crocia*.—O. F. *cro*, a  
crook; see crochet above. ¶ Not from  
cross, to which it is only ultimately re-  
lated.

cross. (C. — L.) M. E. *crois*, *cross*  
(both are used).—O. Irish *crois*; cf. Prov.  
*crois*, a cross.—L. *crucem*, acc. of *crux*, a  
cross, orig. a gibbet (from its 'bent' arm);  
allied to W. *crog*, a cross, *crug*, a crook,  
Gael. *croich*, a gibbet; W. *cragi*, Gael.  
*croch*, to hang. See Crook above. Der.  
a-cross.

cross, adj. (F.—L.) Orig. transverse,  
from the shape of a cross; hence peevish.

crotchet, in music. (F.—Teut.) F.  
*crochet*, 'a small hook, a quaver in music';  
Cot. (I suppose the hooked mark now  
called a quaver was once called a crotchet.)  
See crochet above.

croouch. (E.) M. E. *crouchen*, allied to  
croken, to bend; from M. E. *crok*, a crook.

crucial. (F.—L.) F. *crucial*, 'cross-

*croce;* Lat. - L. *cross*, crude form of *cross*; see *cross*.

**croix** (F. - L.) O. F. *croisier* - Lat. L. *croisare*, put for L. *crossifere* pp. *croisier*, to fix on a cross - L. *croce*, crude form of *cross* *figere*, to fix; see Fix. See *cross*, *fix*.

**croise** (D. - F. - L.) De. *kreuzen* to cross, cross the *cross* - De. *kreuz*, a cross - D. F. *kreuz*, a cross, see *cross*.

**croisade** (F. - Fr. - L.) F. *croisade*, an exp. line in which men bore the banner of the cross - Fr. *croisade* - Prov. *crois* - L. *croce*, see of *cross*.

**croutch** (L.) M. N. *crochus* allied to A. & *croce* (better *cross*), a crooked staff, being a 'bended stick' + De. *kruck*, Nied. *krucke* Dan. *krueke*, G. *krücke*.

**encroach** (F. - L. and Test.) Lit. to break away, catch in a hook - F. *croire*, *croire*, a hook; cf. F. *croire* to break up - L. *in* in, and (1) De. *krude*, *krudt* *krude*, see *Crock*.

**excruciate**, to torture (L.) From pp. of L. *excruicere*, to turn off g. crux - L. *crux*, very, *extremum* to torture on a gibbet, from *croce* *croceum* a cross, a cross.

**Crop** (E.) A. S. *craep*, the top of a plant, the *crayn* of a bird, *ong* a branch. Hence the verb to *crop*, to cut off the tops, and hence *crop*, a harvest + De. *kröp*, G. *kröp*, bird's nest, *kröp*, *kröp* a branch. Swed. *kröp*. Dan. *krøp*, trunk of the body. C. W. *crope*, G. *kröp*, and I. *kröp*, bird's crop. (To crop out is to break out.)

**group** (2), hinder part of a horse (F. - Lat.) F. *groupe*, *grouper*, *ong* *pon* *tubulaire* - feel *crochet* a bunch above.

**crupper** (F. - Test.) M. *croqueur* - F. *croquer* (abused).

**group** (F. - Ital. - G.) F. *groupe* - Ital. *gruppo*, a knot, *gruppo* group - G. *krup*, a crop, *wen* on the throat, *ong*, a bunch, *ong*.

**Crozier**, see *Crook*.

**Croon**, *Crotchet*, see *Crook*.

**Crotton**, plant (G. *kröte*) a tick, which the old *herbalist* called.

**Crouch**, see *Crook*.

**Croup** (1) a disease, (E.) Lowland Sc. *croupie*, *croupie* to *croupie* make a *bard*, see - A. S. *krup* to *crope* + Lat. *krup* to *crope* *krup* (see *crope*, G. *kröp*). The A. S. word might also be *get* *grop*, the *grop* to *crope*.

**Croup** (2), see *Crop*.

## CRUMBLE

**Crow**, *kr* (E.) A. S. *crunian* to c. De. *kruijken*, G. *krücken*, allied to *crost*. ✓GAR) Der. *krone*, A. & a bird (*creader*); *croaker*, bar. cow-like bawk.

**Crowd** (1), to push, throng, (E.) *cradian*, pt. L. *crowd*, to push, *cras* *gred*, a crowd, throng.

**Crowd** (2), a fiddle (W.) M. E. - W. *crwth*, a trunk, belly, crowd, fiddle; Gael. *crut*, harp.

**rote** (1), an old musical instrument - G. - C. O. F. *rote*, a kind of answering to O. H. G. *krödel*, rsd. t. Low L. *chrotta*. Of Celto origin, *chrot*, a violin; Gael. *crust*, a harp.

**Crown**, (F. - L.) M. E. *corone* (whence *crown*). - O. F. *corone* *I round* - L. *corona*, a wreath, + Gk. *koronis*, curved; Gael. *crun*, W. *corant*. Allied to Curve, Circle.

**cornice**, (F. - Ital. - L. - Gk. *cornicis*) - Ital. *cornice*. - Low L. *cor*ace of *cornix*, a border, *shut in* in a square frame. - Gk. *kopais*, curve, a wreath, cornice.

**corolla**, L. L. *corolla* dimin. of corollary, (L.) L. *coronarium* - sort of a garland, a gratuity, etc. and royal inference. - L. *corolla* the coronal, a crown, (F. - L.) In an adj. - F. *coronial*, adj. - L. *corona* belonging to a crown. - L. *corona*.

**coronation**, (L.) Late L. act of crowning, from pp. of *coronare*, to *cro* a *corona*.

**coroner** (L.) Also *coroune*, forms in translations of Low L. *cor* a *coroune*; lit. one who *croons*, a crown-officer - L. *coronari*, to *shore*.

**coronet** (F. - L.) Dimin. of *corona*, a crown; see *Crown*.

**Crucial** Crucify, see *Crook*.

**Crucible**, see *Crock*.

**Cruda**, (L.) L. *crudus*, raw, A. Raw.

**cruel** (F. - L.) O. F. *cruel* - Lat. *crudel*; allied to *crost*, raw. Cf. *Cruet*, see *Croze*.

**Cruise**, see *Crook*.

**Crumb** & A. S. *crope* (T. *kr* *crosonde*) From an old *re* going to *pean* E. *crope* to *crople* a. - to *Crump*, *Crump*, + the old *crosonde*, G. *krume*, a *combi* to M. H. G. *krummen*, to *prank*.

*crumble*, verb; cf. Du. *krumelen*, to crumble.

*croamp*: see CRAMP.

*croar* (E.) An imitative word.

*croar*: see Crop.

*croas* (L.) L. *cruralis*, belonging to L. *crux*, stem of *crus*, the leg.

*croak*: see Croak.

*croas* (M. E., Scand.) A small pot. (Scand.) M. E. Icel. *kras*, a pot; Swed. *krus*, *kras*, a mug. Du. *kroes*, cup. *cole*: M. H. G. *kruse*, mug. Prob. Crook.

*croas* (F. — Lat.) M. E. *cresset*, a light at the top of a pole — O. F. *crasset*, a 'cupholde' or 'grease' — L. *crassus*. Confused with O. F. *creuset*, use; from O. Du. *krusse* (above). (F. — Teut.) Allied to F. *creuset*, Lat. Of Teut origin; see above.

(F. — Teut.) O. F. *croisir*, to crack, break. — Swed. *krysta*, *krusta*, to squeeze; Goth. *krustan*, with the teeth, *krusts*, gnashing

(F. — L.) O. F. *cruste* (F. *croûte*), crust of bread. Cf. Gk. *κρύσταλλος*.

*crustal* (F. — L.) Put for *crustade*, by *crust*; compare *buskin* (for *bruskin*). *crustade*, *crustade*, and orig. used sense of 'pasty.' — O. F. *croustade*, L. *crustata*, fem pp. of *crustare*, — L. *crusta*, a crust.

*crook*: see Crook.

*querulous*.

(L. — Gk.) L. *crypta*. — Gk. *κρύπτη*, hidden cave; orig. fem. *hidden* — Gk. *ἀπίστειν*, to hide. *crypta* (Gk.) Lit. 'hidden things.' the Old Testament not commonly *ἀπύφα*, neut. pl. of *ἀπόκρυψες*, *ἀπύφειν*, to hide away.

(F. — L. — Gk.) F. *grotte*, a cave. *crypta*, *crypta*: L. *crypta* (above).

*que*: F. — Ital. — L. — Gk.) F. *grotto* — Ital. *grotta*, curious work, such as was employed on of protomes — Ital. *grotta* (below).

*grot* — L. — Gk.) Better *grotta*, the same as F. *grotte* (above).

L. (I. — L. — Gk.) Formerly *crystallum*. — L. *crystallum* crystal formation, ice, crystal. — Gk. *κρύψη*, frost.

C. (Ishah) *sub*, a cub, whelp; dog. See Hound.

*Cube*. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *cube*. — L. *accubum*. — Gk. *κύβος*, a cube, die.

*Cubit*. (L.) L. *cubitum*, an elbow, bend; the length from the elbow to the middle finger's end. Allied to L. *cubare*, to lie down, recline; see Covey.

*Cuckold*, *Cuckoo*: see Cook (1).

*Cucumber*. (L.) The *b* is ex crescens; M. E. *cucumber*. — L. *cucumerem*, acc. of *cucumis*, a cucumber. Prob. from *coquere*, to ripen; see Cook.

*Cud* (E.) M. E. *cude*, *code*, *guide*. That which is chewed. Perhaps from the same base as A. S. *cebwan*, to chew; but not — pp. chewed, because the verb was orig. strong. Cf. *suds*, allied to *seethe*.

*quid*, a mouthful of tobacco. (E.) Merely another form of *cud*; M. E. *guide* (above).

*Cuddle*: see Can (1).

*Cudgel*. (E.) M. E. *kugel*. A. S. *cygel*; in Gregory's Pastoral Care, ed. Sweet, p. 297.

*Cudweed*; see Cotton (1).

*Cue*: see Caudal.

*Cuff* (1), to strike. (Scand.) Swed. *kuffa*, to thrust, push, also to cuff (Ihre). Cf. Goth. *kaupatjan*, to strike with the hand.

*Cuff* (2), part of the sleeve. (L.) M. E. *cuffe*, *coffe*. Late A. S. *cuffie*, a kind of cap (Leo). + M. H. G. *kugel*, *kuppe*, *kuffe*, a coil; see Coif. Of Lat. origin.

*Cuirass*. (F. — Ital. — L.) Formerly *curce*. — O. F. *cuirce* (F. *cuirasse*) — Ital. *corazza*, a cuirass; Low L. *coratia*. Formed from *coracius*\*, put for L. *coriaceus*, leathern. — L. *corium*, leather (whence F. *cuir*, leather). + Luth. *skurd*, Gk. *χόπιον*, a hide. (✓ SKAR.)

*excoriator* (I.). Etym pp. of L. *excoriare*, to strip off skin. — L. *ex*, off; *corium*, hide, skin (above).

*scourge*. (F. — L.) O. F. *escorgie* (F. *escouge*), a scourge. Cf. Ital. *scuriata*, O. Ital. *scoriata*, a scourging, *scoriare*, to whip. The Ital. *scuriata* answers to L. *excoriata*, lit. flayed off, hence a strip of leather for a whip, a thong; pp. of *excoriare*, to flay off (above).

*Cuisses*, pl. (F. — L.) O. F. *cuissaux*, armour for the thighs. — F. *cuisse*, thigh. — L. *casa*, hip.

*Culdee*. (C.) Gael. *culteach*, a Culdee; Irish *ceilteach*, a Culdee, a servant of God, from Ir. *ceilte*, servant, and *de*, gen. of *dia*, God.

**Culinary.** (L.) I. *culinarius*, belonging to the kitchen. — L. *cucina*, kitchen.

**Cull;** see Legend.

**Cullender;** see Colander.

**Cullion,** a wretch (F. — L.) A coarse wretch. F. *coulion* (Ital. *coglione*). — L. *cullus*.

**Culm.** (L.) L. *cultur*, a stalk; allied to *cultus*, a stalk. See Haulm.

**Culminate** (L.) From pp. of L. *culminare*, to come to a top — L. *culmin-*, etc., of *columna* (= *columna*), a top. See Column.

**Culpable** (F. — L.) O. F. *culpable*, *couplable*; F. *couplable*. — L. *culpabilis*, blameworthy. — L. *culpare*, to blame — L. *culpa*, a fault.

**Culprit** (L.) In Dryden. A corruption of *culpe*, i.e. an accused person — L. *culpatus*, pp. of *culpare* (above). ¶ The r is inserted as in *parturage*, *parturidge*.

**Exculpate** (L.) From pp. of L. *excusare*, to clear of blame.

**Inculpate** (L.) From pp. of Low L. *inculpare*, to bring blame upon.

**Cultor;** see Coulter.

**Cultivate, Culture;** see Colony.

**Culver** (I.) A. S. *cūfere*, a dove.

**Culverin** (F. — L.) Corrupt form, for *culverine* — O. F. *culverine*, a culverin; a sort of ordnance named from its long tube like a snake — O. F. *culverin*, a snake — L. *culex*, culex, an adder.

**Culvert;** see Colander.

**Cumber;** see Cumulate.

**Cumin.** Cuminum, a plant (L. — Gk. — H. B.) M. E. *cumin*. A. S. *cūmin*, cūmian — L. *cuminum* Matt. xxiii. 23. — C. *cūmian* — French *cumin* cumin.

**Cumulate** (L.) F. *accumuler*, to heap up. — L. *accumina*, a heap (✓ KU). *Accumulate* (L.) From pp. of L. *accumulare*, to amass; (as above).

**number** (I. — L.) M. E. *numbre* — L. *numer*, to number — Low L. *numbre*, a heap; corruption of L. *numerum*, a heap. Thus *numbre* = to put a heap in the way. Dor. *numbrer*, from O. F. *nombrie* to a number, load.

**Cumulus** wedge-shaped. (L.) With a sharp point I. *cumulus*, a wedge shape — A. S. *cūmulus*, a wedge. A. S. *cūmula* Dor. *cumulifera*, i.e. bearing a wedge.

**Cumulating** (L.) — see Cum (1).

**Cup** (L.) A. S. *cūp*, a cup — L. *cupsa*, a drinking vessel. — L. *cupsa*, a cup — Dor. *cupsa*, &c.

## CURE.

+ O. Slav. *kupa*, Gk. *ekyphe*, a hollow, a hollow; Skt. *ku*, a hollow; cupboard. (L. and E.) M. E. *cupboard*, *cupbord*, *cupbore* a side board for holding cups. Allit. Poem, II. 1140. Monk Ast. *cupola* (Ital. — L.) *cupula*, a dome; from its shape — Low L. *cupula*.

**Cupid,** god of love. (L.) L. *cupido*, desire. — L. *cupido* to desire. + See *desire* to become excited. Der. *cupid*, *cupidish*, from L. *cupitatis*.

**Concupiscentia** (F. — L.) F. *con-* *cupisce* — L. *concupiscentia*, desire — L. *cupiscere*, to desire; inceptive form of *cupere*.

**covet.** (F. — L.) M. E. *covet* — O. F. *couvrir* (F. *couvrir*) Cf. Latin *curare* (for *cupitatis*) to covet. Formed from L. *cupitatis*, from *cupitus*, desired. — L. *cupere*, to desire (above).

**Cupola;** see Cup.

**Cupreous;** see Copper.

**Cur** (Scand.) M. E. *curre* — Ger. *curl*, *curl*, a dog + O. Du. *ker*, house-dog. Named from growling — L. *currit*, to murmur, grumble.

**Curate;** see Cure.

**Curb;** see Curve.

**Curd.** (C.) M. E. *curd*, *curdell*, curth, gruth, Gael. *gruth*, curds. Cf. *curd*, a round lump.

**Cure.** (F. — L.) O. F. *cure* — L. *attingere*. ¶ Not allied to *care*.

**accurate.** (L.) I. From pp. of L. *curare*, to take pains with, care. — assure.

**(assure,** (F. — L.) M. E. *assure* — O. F. *assurer*, to make secure — L. *ad*; *secur*, sure; see *sure* below.

**curate.** (I.) Low L. *curatus*, a low wish cure of souls. — L. *cura*, cure.

**curious.** (F. — L.) O. F. *curiosus*, attentive. — L. *curia*, attention. *ensure*, to make sure. (I. — L.) Cf. *parole* of F. *en* (L. *in*, in; and O. F. *secur* sure; see *sure* below).

**proctor.** (L.) M. E. *proctour*; a form of *procaturorum* — O. F. *procatur* — L. *secundum procuratorem*; see below.

**procurator.** (L.) L. *procurator*, manager, deputy. — L. *procurare*; below.

**procure.** (F. — L.) F. *procurer* — *procure*, to take care of, manage.

**proxy** (Low L. — L.) Short for *curator* — Low L. *procurator*, used to

management = L. *procurare*, above)

(F - L.) O. F. *escuerer*, to Span. *escuarar*, O. Ital. *scuare*, up - L. *excusare*, to take up - L. *ex*, very; *curare*, to take up, care

(L.) L. *se-curus*, free from L. *se*, apart from; *cursus*,

*sikker*, certain, secure. (L.) Borrowed from L. *securus*, once also O. Fries. *sikker*, *sikur*, G. *sicher*, O. H. G. *sechur*, Swed. *sikker*, W. *sier*. See secure

(L.) For *curvus*, without

- (L.) O. F. *selir* (F. *slir*), *slur* - L. *securus*; see so-Doublé, secure.

see Cover.

see Cure.

(O. Low G.) M. E. *curl* (with r) - O. Du. *krul*, a curl, curl; Dan. *krolle*, a curl, Swed. *kyr*. Prob. O. Du. *krullen* is *krulken*, to crimp, crumple, a crook; see Crook.

bird (F.) O. F. *corlens*, &c.

Cf. Ital. *chiurlo*, a curlew,

a howl, Swed. *kurla*, to coo; so

named from its cry.

geon. (E. and F.) Formerly (Phil. Holland); it means a com, hence a stingy fellow, or mudging, pres. pt. of mudge,

a quiet mox (M. E. *muchen*), from O. F. *mucar*, to hide, to

own origin.

(F. - L. - Gk.) Formerly

wounds - F. *raistins de Corinthe*,

Cot. Hence currant is a cor-

Corinth (L. *Corinthus*, Gk.

running, flowing. (F. - L.)

O. F. *courant*, pres. pt. of *courrir*, to run - L. *currere*,

char, to move (✓ KAK.)

tough (F. - L.) Formerly

which arose from the phrase

denote anything of an ordinary

cl. mod. E. of course. See

cur.

(F. - L.) F. *concours*.

a running together - L. *con-*

*currere*, to run together.

concur. (L.) L. *con-currere*, to run together, agree.

corridor (F - Ital. - L.) F. *corridor*. - Ital. *corridore*, a swift horse; also, a long (running along) gallery. - Ital. *correre*, to run - L. *currere*, to run.

corsair. (F. - Prov - L.) F. *corsaire*. - Prov. *corsari*, one who makes the course (*corsa*). - Prov. *corsa*, a course, cruise. - L. *cursus*, a course; *cursus*, pp. of *currere*.

courier. (F. - L.) F. *courier*, a runner. - F. *courir*, to run - L. *currere*.

course. (F - L.) F. *course*. - L. *cursum*, acc. of *cursus*, a course; from pp. of *currere*. Der. *courser*, a swift horse

curricule. (L.) L. *curriculum*, a running; also, a light car. - L. *currere*, to run.

cursive. (L.) Low L. *cursivus*, flowing; said of hand-writing - L. *currus*, pp. of *currere*, to run.

cursory. (L.) Low L. *cursorius*, hasty. - L. *cursori*, crude form of *cursor*, a runner. - L. *currus* (above).

discourse. (F. - L.) O. F. *discours*, sb - L. *discursus*, a running about; also, conversation. - L. *discursus*, pp. of *discurrere*, to run about.

discursive (L.). From pp. *discursus*

excursion. (L.) L. *excursionem*, acc. of *excursio*, a running out. - L. *excursus*, pp. of *ex-currere*, to run out.

incur. (L.) L. *in-currere*, to run into, run upon, beset.

incursion. (F. - L.) F. *incursion* - L. *incursionem*, acc. of *incursio*, an inroad. - L. *incursus*, pp. of *in-currere*, to run into, attack.

intercourse. (F. - L.) Modified from F. *entre-cours*, intercourse, commerce - Low L. *inter-cursus*, commerce; lit. a running between or amongst.

occur. (F. - L.) F. *occurrer*. - L. *occurrere*, to run to meet, occur; (oc- = ob.)

precursor (L.) L. *precursor*, a fore-runner; see cursory (above).

recourse. (F. - L.) F. *recours* - L. *recursus*, acc. of *recursus*, a running back; from pp. of *re-currere*, to run back.

recur. (L.) L. *re-currere*, to run back, recur.

succour. (F. - L.) M. E. *socouren*. - O. F. *sucurre* (Burguy). Mod. F. *secourir*. - L. *sue-currere*, to run under or to, run to help, aid (sue- = sub).

Curry (1), to dress leather (F. - L. and Teut.) O. F. *convoier*, *concretor* (Burguy), later *convoyer*, *courtoir*, to curry, dress

leather, orig. to prepare — O. F. *conroi*, gear, preparation. A hybrid word; made by prefixing *con-* (= L. *con*, *cum*) to O. F. *roi*, order (Ital. *-redo* in *arredo*, array). B. This O. F. *roi* is of Scand. origin; from Dan. *rede*, order, also to set in order, Icel. *reisí*, tackle. Precisely the same O. F. *roi* helps to form E. *array*; see **Array**. ¶ To *curry* favour is a corruption of M. E. to *curry favel*, to rub down a horse; *Favel* was a common old name for a horse.

**Curry** (2), a seasoned dish. (Tamil.) From Tamil *kari*, sauce (Yule); not from Pers. *khur*, meat, relish.

**Curse**. (E.) A. S. *cursian*, verb; *curs*, sb., an imprecation. Der. *ac-cursed*, from M. E. *acorsien*, to curse extremely, where the prefix *a-* = A. S. *d*, very; see A. (4).

**Cursive**, Cursory; see **Current**.

**Curt**. (L.) L. *curtus*, short, cut short. See **Short**. (✓ SKAR.)

**curtail**. (F. — L.) It has nothing to do with tail; but is a corruption of the older form *curlat*, verb, to dock: from the adj. *curlat*, having a docked tail (All's Well, ii. 3. 65). — O. F. *courtault*, later *courtaut*, 'curtail, being curtailed'; Cot. The same as Ital. *curlatello*, 'a curtail, a horse sans taile,' Florio. Formed, with suffix *-ault* (= Ital. *-aldo*, Low L. *-aldus*, from G. *wald*, power), from O. F. *court*, short. — L. *curtus*, short (as above).

**Curtain**: see **Court**.

**Curtleaxe**; see **Coulter**.

**Curtsey**; see **Court**.

**Curve**, a bent line. (L.) L. *curvus*, bent. + Gk. *επρος*, bent. Allied to **Circle**. Der. *curv-at-ure*, L. *curvatura*, from pp. of *curvare*, to bend; from *curvus*.

**curb**. (F. — L.) M. E. *courben*, to bend. F. *courber*, to bend, bow. — L. *curvare* (above).

**curvet**. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *torvetta*, a curve, leap, bound. — O. Ital. *curvare* (now *curvare*), to bend, crook, stoop, bend about. — L. *curvare*, to bend.

**incurvate**, to crook. (L.) From pp. of L. *in-curvare*, to bend into a curve.

**kerbstone**. (F. — L.; and E.) Here *kerb* is for *curb*; so called because the stone *curbs* the stone-work or keeps it in its place; or from its being, as round a well, on a *curved* edge.

**Cushat**, the ring-dove. (E.) A. S. *cus-seat*, a wild pigeon.

**Cushion**; see **Quilt**.

**Cusp**. (L.) L. *cuspis*, a point. **Custard**; see **Crust**.

**Custody**. (L.) L. *custodia*, a keeper, guard. — L. *custodii*, crude form of *custos*, a guardian; lit. 'hider.' Cf. Gk. *κατεύθυντος* to hide. See **Hide**. (✓ KUDH.)

**Custom**. (F. — L.) M. E. *costume*; O. F. *costume*, costume; Low L. *costuma*. The Low L. *costuma* (as in other cases) due to neut. pl. *consuetumina*, from a s. *consuetumen*, a word used in place of *consuetudo*, custom (Littré). — L. *consuetudo*, pp. of *consuētare*, to accustom, inchoative form of *consuēre*, to be accustomed. — *con-* (*cum*), together, very; *suere*, to accustomed (Lucretius). *Suere* is p. of *suum*, own; so that *suere* = to one's own, have it one's own way.

**accustom**. (F. — L.) O. F. *estre custumé*, to be accustomed. — F. *à* (for L. *est*) O. F. *costume*, custom (above).

**costume**. (F. — Ital. — L.) O. F. *costume*; a costume. — Ital. *costume*. — Low L. *costuma* (as above). Doublet of *custom*. **desuetude**, disuse. (L.) L. *desuetus*, disuse. — L. *desuetus*, pp. of *de suescere*, grow out of use, opposed to *consuetudo*. See **Custom**.

**Cut**. (C.) M. E. *cutten*, a weak verb. — W. *cuttan*, to shorten, dock; com. W. *cutwas*, a lot, with M. E. *cut*, a (Ch. C. T. 837). So also Gael. *cutain*, shorten, cut short. Cf. also W. *cwt*, a Gael. and Ir. *cwt*, a short tail; Corn. *short*. See **Coot**.

**Cuticle**. (L.) L. *cuticula*, dimin. of *cutis*, hide, skin. See **Hair**. (✓ KU, SKU.) Der. *cut-an-eous*, cut-is.

**Cutlass**, **Cutler**; see **Coulter**.

**Cutlet**; see **Coast**.

**Cuttle**, a fish. (E.) Formerly com. A S. *cudel*, a cuttle-fish. Altered *cuttle* by the influence of G. *καττελη*.

**Cycle**. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *cycle*; *cyclum*, acc. of *cylus*. — Gk. *κύκλος*, a circle. + Skt. *chakrā*, a wheel, a cycle. Allied to **Curve**, **Circle**. Der. *cyclic*; Gk. *κυκλών*, whirling round, pres. *κυκλῶσθαι*, I whirl round; *epi-cycle*; etc. Also *en-cyclo-pedia*, instruction in circle of sciences; from Gk. *ἐν* (in) + *κύκλων* (put for *κύκλων*) *παιδεία*, circular or complete instruction (see **Pedagogus**). *encyclical*, circular, from *εἰκόν* (image) circular; used of an epistle which is sent to many.

gnet, a young swan. (F. — L.) a of O. F. *cigne*, a swan. Strangely enough, this O. F. word is not from L. *swan*, a swan; but the oldest O. F. *swan* was *cineus*, from Low L. *cecinus*. See *Uex*, 4th ed. p. 74.

**Cylinder.** (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *cilindre*, *cylindre*. — L. *cylindrus*. — Gk. *κύλινδρος*, a roller, cylinder. — Gk. *κυλίνδειν*, to roll, from *κύλω*, to roll. Cf. Russ. *колесо* ( $\sqrt{KA\cdot L}$ ).

**Calender.** a machine for smoothing paper. (F. — L. — Gk.) ‘Calender, to press’ — *calendre*, th., a calender. — Low L. *calendra*, a calender; corruption of L. *calidrā*, a roller (as above). Der. *calidrā*, a smoother of linen, a mistaken reading of *calendrā*.

**Cymbal.** (I. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *cimbale*. — F. *cimbaile* — L. *cymbalum*. — (Gk. *κύμβη*, a cymbal; named from its cup-shape. — Gk. *κύπη*, a cup. + Skt. *ku*, a jar. Allied to Cup; and see Cup (a). ( $\sqrt{KUBH}$ .)

**Chime,** th. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *chimbe*, which the orig. sense was cymbal; the chime or ringing of a cymbal, derived from F. *chimbale*, dialectal form of O. F. *cimbale* (above). Der. *chime*,

**Cynic,** lit. dog like. (L. — Gk.) L. *cynicus*. — Gk. *κυνικός*, dog like, a Cynic. — Gk. stem of *σκύλος*, a dog. See *Canine*.

**Noosure.** (I. — Gk.) L. *cynosure*, name of the tail of the constellation of Lesser Bear, one of these is the Pole, or centre of attraction to the magnet. — *κυνοῦρα*, the Cynosure, tail of the

**Lesser Bear;** lit. ‘dog’s tail.’ — Gk. *κύνος*, gen. of *σκύλος*, a dog; *οὐρά*, a tail.

**Quinsy.** (F. — Gk.) Formerly *quinzey*. — O. F. *quinzancie* (16th cent.); also *quinzance*, ‘the quinzancy or quinzie.’ Cot. Formed with prefixed *qu* (= O. F. *es*, L. *ex*, very) from Gk. *κυνάγκη*, lit. a dog-throttling, applied to a bad kind of sore throat. — Gk. *κύνη*, stem of *σκύλος*, a dog; *κύνειν*, to choke.

**Cypress** (1), a tree. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *cipres*. — O. F. *cypres*, later *cypres*. — L. *cyparissus*, *cypressus*. — Gk. *κυπαρισσός*, cypress-tree.

**Cypress** (2), a kind of crepe. (F. — L.) Palsgrave explains F. *crespe* by ‘a cypres for a woman’s neck’; Cutgrave has ‘crespe, cypres, cobweb lawn.’ The origin of *cypres* is doubtful; but it occurs as *cipes*, *cypres* in P. Plowman, and we find *kiris*, fine linen, in Dunbar. Hence it is prob. corrupted from O. F. *crespe*, crepe. See p. 101, col. 1, l. 23. ¶ Or from the isle of *Cyprus*.

**Cyst,** a pouch (in animals) containing morbid matter. (L. — Gk.) Formerly written *cystis*. — Late L. *cystis*. — Gk. *κύτος*, a bag, pouch. — Gk. *κύνειν*, to contain. ( $\sqrt{KU}$ )

**Czar,** the emperor of Russia. (Russ. — L.) Russ. *царь* (with *е* mute), a king. Corrupted from L. *Cesar*. ¶ This has been disputed; but see Matt. xiii. 24 in Schleicher, *Indogermanische Chrestomathie*, p. 275, where O. Slav. *cesarstvo* occurs for mod. Russ. *царство*, kingdom. Der. *tsarevitsch*, from Russ. *царевич*, czar’s son.

## D.

**Dab** (1). to strike gently. (E.) M. E. *dab*, also *dide*, a blow. Not in A. S. Du. *dadden*, to punch, fumble, dabble; *dappes*, to grope, prov. G. *taffe*, fist. See *Tap*.

**Dabbela.** (E.) To keep on dabbing; bent of *Dab*. + O. Du. *dabbelēn*, to dab, dabble; frequent. of O. Du. *dabben* above.

**Dab** (2), expert. (I. — ?) Supposed to be a corruption of *adape*.

**Dab-chick,** see *Dive*.

**Dace;** see *Dart*.

**Dactyl.** (L. — Gk.) L. *dactylus*, the metrical foot marked —oo—. — Gk. *δάκτυλος*, a finger, a dactyl. See *Toe*.

**Date** (2), fruit of the palm. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *date*. — O. F. *date* (F. *datte*), a date. — L. *dactylum*, acc. of *dactylus*. — Gk. *δάκτυλος*, a date. Prob. not allied to *δακτύλος* above, but of Semitic origin.

**Dad** (C. W. *tad* Irish *daid*, Bret. *tat*, *tad*, father + Gk. *tata*, Skt. *tata*, dad.

**Daffodil;** see *Aphodel*.

**Dagger.** (C.) M. E. *dagger*; allied to

*laggen*, to pierce — W. *dagr*, Irish *daigear*, a dagger; O. Gael. *daga*, a dagger, pistol; Bret. *dag*, *dager* (whence F. *dague*).

Daggle: see Dow.

Daguerrotype (F. and Gk.) Formed by adding *-o type* to F. *Daguerre*, a personal name, the inventor (A.D. 1838).

Dahlia. (Swed.) Named after *Dahl*, a Swedish botanist.

Dainty: see Dignity.

Dairy: see Dike.

Dais: see Diso.

Daisy: see Day.

Dale, a valley. (Scand.) M. E. *dale*. — Icel. *dalr*, Dan. Swed. *dal*, a dale. + Du. *dal*; Goth. *dałs*; G. *thal*.

dell. a dale. (E.) M. E. *delle*. A S. *del*, dat. *delle*; *Cantilatum Saxon. i. 547*, ii. 71.

dollar. (Du. — G.) Du. *dualder*, a dollar. Adapted and borrowed from G. *thaler*, a dollar. The G. *thaler* is short for *joachimsthaler*, a coin made from silver found in *Joachimsthal* (Joachim's dale) in Bohemia, ab. A.D. 1518.

Dally: see Dwell.

Dam (1), a mound, bank against water. (E.) A. S. *damm*, only in the derived verb *for-deman*, to dam up. + Du. *dam*, Icel. *dammr*, Dan. *dam*, Swed. *damm*, M. H. G. *tam*, G. *damm*, a dam, dike. Goth. *faurdamjan*, to dam up.

Dam (2), a mother; see Domain.

Damage; see Daman.

Damask. (Syria.) M. E. *damaske*, cloth of Damascus. Heb. *dmseq*, damask, *Damseq*, Damascus (Gen. xiv. 15). Der. *damask-rose*; *damask-ine*, to inlay with gold (F. *damasquinier*).

Damson. (Syria.) F. *damaisine*, a Damascene plum. — F. *Damas*, Damascus, Dame; see Domain.

Damn, to condemn. (F. — L.) M. E. *damuen*, *dampnen*. — F. *damner* — L. *damnare*, to condemn, fine. — L. *damnum*, loss, fine, penalty.

condemn. (L.) L. *con-damnare*, to condemn wholly, pronounce to be guilty.

damage. (F. — L.) M. E. *damage*. — O. F. *damage* (F. *dommage*); cf. I'rov. *damnati*, answering to Low L. *damnati-cum*, harm; we find Low L. *damnati-us*, condemned to the mines. — L. *damnatus*, pp. of *damnare* (above).

Indemnify, to make damage good (L.) Ill coined. — L. *in-denni-s*, unarmed, free from loss; and *fici-s*, to fance, to make,

Indemnity. (F. — L.) F. *indemnité* — L. acc. *indemnitatem* — L. *in-unharmed*, free from loss (*damnum*).

Damp. (E.) Cf. M. E. *dampfen*, locate. Not in A. S. + Du. *damp*, steam; Dan. *damp*, G. *dampf*; Swed. *damb*, dust. Allied to G. *vapour*, Skt. *dhūpa*, incense. (✓) See Dust.

Damsel, see Domain.

Damson; see Damask.

Dance. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *dancen* — O. F. *danser*. — O. H. G. *dansón*, along, trail. — O. H. G. *dinsen*, to draw; allied to E. Thin.

Dandelion; see Dental.

Dandle. (E.) Cf. prov. E. *dandil*, about idly. Frequent form from a base DAND, to trifle; cf. O. Du. *to trifle*. O. F. *dantiner*, 'to look ass'; Cot. + G. *tändeln*, to toy, play, dandle, lounge; from O. H. G. a trifle, G. *tand*, a toy. Cf. O. It. *dolare*, 'to dandle or play the Florio; *dandola*, a toy; words of I. origin.

Dandy. (F. — O. Low G.) F. *dameacock*, noddy, ninny; Cot. Fr. O. Low G. base above.

Dandriff. scurf on the head. (C.) merly *dandriffe*. — W. *ton*, skin whence *marwodon* (= *marw*, dead skin), scurf, dandriff; Bret. *tan*. The second syllable may be account by W. *drug*, Gael. *droch*, Bret. *bad*; the guttural becoming *f*, as in *tan*.

Dandy; see Dandle.

Dangor; see Domain.

Dangle; see Ding.

Dank; see Dow.

Dapper. (Du.) Orig. good, hence brave, fine, spruce. XV c. *ce-dapper*, brave. + O. H. G. *tapkar*, valiant, G. *taffer*, brave; Goth. *ting*, from *gatibana*, to befit, to belair. Russ. *dobruj*, good.

Dapple; see Deep.

Dare (1), to venture. (E.) M. E. *dare*; pt. & *dorste*, *durst*. A. S. I. *dare*; he dear, be dare; pt. & infin. *durran* + Goth. *dær*, *daursta*. I. durst, infin. *durran*; O. tar, I dare, infin. *turran*. *lik* to be bold, Sp. *osar*, bold; Skt. *dare*. (✓) DHARS.

), a dace, see Dart.

(1.) M. E. *dærk*. A. S. *deorc*, allied to Du *donker*, Swed. Dan. *þ*, loci. *dækk*, dark. Der. dark-

ing in the dark. (E.) Formed (1.) + *-ing*, as in flattening, M. E. *beaing*, back-

ing; see Dear.

(C. W. *darnio*, to break in *to*, to piece. *darn*, a piece, fragment. (Corn. *darn*, Bret. *darn*, a piece. Prob. from **DAR**, to

(F. — Teut.) M. E. *darnel*, derived from an O. F. word, now only in Rouchi *darnelle*, *darnel* (Grand-marnier from its stupefying qualities). Rouchi *dairnise*, *dairnise*, tipsy, F. *dârme*, stupefied (Roquemort). Teut. base seen in O. Du. *door*, *der*, G. *dare*, a tool, Swed. *dara*, to see Daze.

(1.) Low G.) M. E. *dart*. — (F. *daur*). Of O. Low G. A. S. *daro*, a dart. Swed. *dart*, a *del. darsudr*, a dart. Cf. A. S. *injore*.

F. — O. Low G.) Formerly *darse*. *dar* nom. case of the word also *dar*, meaning (1) a dart, (2) a dace. It is also called a *dart*, from its swift

(3), a dace (F. — O. Low G.) F. *dat* (as above).

(4) and (5) M. E. *daschen* — Dan. *daske*, Swed. *daska*, to beat; we water *dasching* against rocks (6), see Dase.

(7), a given point of time. (F. — I., 7) — F. *date*, date — Low L. *data*, L. *data* neut pl. of *datus*, given, L. *dare*, to give. + Gk. *tidwai*, I. *dati*, given, Skt. *daddhi*, I. give; i.e. to give. (**DA**)

(8) — I. L. *condonare*, to remit, — L. *con-* (caus.), wholly; *donare*, see donation below).

(9), a small cube for gaming. (F. — *casino* of M. E. *dye*, more usually — C. F. *diz*, die; pl. of *det*, a die. Cf. Prov. *dat*, Ital. *dado*, Span. *—* — Low L. *datus* (orig. *datus*, a thing given or hewn, i.e. thrown down, pp. of *dare*, to give).

(10) (F. — L.) F. *donation*. — L.

acc. *donationem*, a gift, from pp. of *donare*, to give. — L. *donum*, a gift. + Gk. *bápor*, a gift. (**DA**, to give.)

**dowager**, a widow with a jointure. (F. — L.) Coined from *dowage*, an endowment. Again *dowage* is coined (with suffix *-age*) from F. *douer*, to endow. — L. *dotare*, to endow. — L. *dot*, stem of *dos*, a gift, dowry. Allied to *dare*, to give. Der. *cu-dow*, from F. *en* and *douer*.

**dower**, an endowment. (F. — L.) M. E. *dower*. — O. F. *doaire*, later *douaire*. — Low L. *dotarium*. — L. *dotare*, to endow (above). Der. *dow-y*, short for *dowery*.

**edition**. (L.) L. *editionem*, acc. of *editio*, a publishing. — L. *editus*, pp. of *edere*, to give out, publish. — L. *e*, out; dare, to give. Der. *edit*, a coined word.

**pardon**, forgiveness. (F. — L.) M. E. *pardoun*. — F. *pardon*, sb. — F. *pardonner*, to forgive. — Low L. *per-donare*, to remit a debt, pardon; see *Donation* (above).

**perdition**. (F. — L.) F. *perdition*. — L. acc. *perditionem*, utter loss. — L. *perditus*, pp. of *perdere*, to lose. — L. *per*, thoroughly; dare, to give.

**reddition**, a restoring. (F. — L.) F. *reddition*. — L. *redditionem*, acc. of *redditio*, a restoring. — L. *reddere*, to give back. — L. *red*, back; dare, to give.

**render**. (F. — L.) M. E. *rendren* — F. *rendre*. — L. *reddere* (above).

**rendezvous**. (F. — L.) F. *rendezvous*, a rendezvous, place appointed for the assembling of soldiers; Col. — F. *rendez vous* — L. *reddite uos*, render yourselves; imperative pl.

**rent** (2), annual payment. (F. — L.) M. E. *rente*. — F. *rente*. Cf. Ital. *rendita*, rent. — Low L. *rendita*\*, nasalised form of L. *reddita*, fem. of pp. of *reddere*, to render; see *render* (above).

**surrender**. (F. — L.) F. *surrendre*, to give up. — F. *sur* (= L. *super*), above; *rendre*, to render; see *render* (above).

**tradition**. (L.) L. *traditio*, a surrender, a tradition (Col. ii. 8). — L. *traditus*, pp. of *tradere*, to deliver. — L. *tra-*, for *trans*, across; -dare, for *da e*, to give

**traitor**. (F. — L.) O. F. *trasteur*, traitor. — L. *traditorum*, acc. of *traditor*, a betrayer. — L. *traditus* (above).

**treason**. (F. — L.) M. E. *traison*. — O. F. *traison*. — L. acc. *traditionem*; see *tradition* (above).

**Date** (2), a fruit; see Daotyl.

**Daub**. (F. — L.) M. E. *dauden*. — O. F.

*dauber*, to plaster; answering to an older form *dau-*? — L. *decolorare*, to whiten, plaster. — L. *de*, down, very; *colorare*, to whiten, from *albus*, white; see Alb. Cf. Span. *jalegar* (= *dealbicare*), to plaster. (Not from W. *dub*, Gael. and Ir. *dub*, plaster.) Der. *be-daub*.

**Daughter** (E.) M. E. *daghter*, *dohter*. A. S. *dahtor*. + Du. *dochter*, Dan. *datter*, *dotter*, Swed. *dotter*, Icel. *dóttir*, Goth. *dauhtar*, G. *tochter*, Russ. *dochte*, Gk. θύγαρη, Skt. *duhitī*. The Skt. *duhitī* seems to have meant 'milker' of the cows; from *duh* (= *dhugā*), to milk.

**Daunt** (F. - L.) M. E. *daunten*. — O. F. *danter*; also *donter*. — L. *dominare*, to tame, subdue; frequent. of *domare*, to tame; see *Tame*.

**indomitable**. (L.) Coined from *in-*, not; *dominare*, to subdue (above).

**Dauphin**; see *Dolphin*.

**Davit**, a support for ships' boats. (Heb.) Formerly spelt *David*, as if from a proper name (A.D. 1626.).

**Daw**. (E.) From the noise made by the bird; cf. *caw*. + O. H. G. *tatia*, a daw; dimin. *taheli* (now G. *taube*), a daw; whence Ital. *tacca*, a daw (Florio). Der. *jack-daw*.

**Dawn**; see *Day*.

**Day** (E.) M. E. *day*, *dai*, *dæi*. A. S. *dag*, pl. *dagas*. + Du. Dan. Swed. *dag*, Icel. *dagr*, G. *tag*, Goth. *dagz*. ¶ In no way allied to L. *dies*.

**daisy**. (E.) M. E. *dayſyē* (4 syllables). A. S. *dagas edge*, eye of day, i.e. sun, which it resembles.

**dawn**. (E.) M. E. *dawnen*; also *dauen*, of which *dawn-n-en* is an extension. — A. S. *dagan*, to become day, dawn. — A. S. *dag*, stem of *dag*.

**Daze**. (Scand.) M. E. *dæsen*, to stupefy. — Swed. *dasa*, to lie idle; Icel. *dasask*, to be wearied, lit. to dare oneself, where *-sk* is the reflexive suffix. The orig. sense is to be stupid, to dare; see *Dose*.

**dastard**. (Scand., with Scand. suffix.) M. E. *dastard*; where *-ard* is a F. suffix, as in *dull-ard*, *stugg ard*. — Icel. *dæsti*, exhausted, pp. of *dæsa*, to be out of breath. *dæsir*, exhausted, weary, pp. of *dasask*, to be weary (above). Cf. Icel. *dasi*, a lazy fellow, O. Du. *dasaert*, a tool. The orig. sense is 'sluggard.'

**dazzle**, to confuse. (Scand.) From *dæse*; with frequent. suffix *-la*. Der. *be-dazzle*.

## DEBAUCH.

**De-** (1), prefix. (L.; or F.-L.) L. *de*, down, away, from, very; hence sometimes F. *de*, O. F. *des*.

**De-** (2), prefix. (F.-L.) F. *de*, O. F. *des*; from L. *dis-*; see *Dis*.

**Deacon**. (I. = Gk.) M. E. *deken*. A. diacon. — L. *diaconus*. — Gk. *diakonos*, a servant, a deacon. (✓ Dl.)

**diaconal**, belonging to a deacon. (— L. = Gk.) F. *diaconal* — Low L. *diaconus*, from L. *diaconus* (above).

**Dead**; see *Die* (1).

**Deal** (E.) M. E. *deef*. A. S. *deof*. Du. *doef*, Dan. *deev*. Swed. *deif*, Icel. *deif*. Goth. *daubs*, G. *taub*. Orig. 'obfused' allied to Gk. *ripos*, smoke, darkness stupor. (✓ DHU.)

**Deal** (1), a share. (E.) M. E. *deel*. A. S. *dei*, a share. + Du. *deel*, Dan. *deel*, Swed. *dei*, Icel. *deid*, Goth. *dails*, G. *theil*.

**deal** (2), to divide, distribute. E. M. E. *dele*. A. S. *deblan*. — A. S. *dei*, a share above. + Du. *deslen*. Dan. *dele*, Swed. *deila*, Icel. *deila*, Goth. *dailjan*. G. *theilen* all from their respective sls. above.

**dole**, a portion. (E.) Dialectal variant of deal (1). M. E. *dole*, date. A. S. *de-gidil*, a portion; variant of A. S. *de-labe*.

**ordeal**, a severe test, judgment by fire &c. (E.) M. E. *ordal*. A. S. *ord l*, *ordal*, a dealing out, judgment, decision. — A. S. *or*-, prefix, out; *dei*, *dati*, a dash g. — dole above. The prefix *or* = Du. *or*, G. *ur*, Goth. *us*, out. + Du. *ordelen*, G. *urtheil*, judgment; similarly compounded.

**Deal** (3), a thin board. (Du.) Du. *deplank*. + G. *diele*; see *Thill*.

**Dean**; see *Decemvir*.

**Dear**. (E.) M. E. *dere*. A. S. *deyr*, dear, precious. + Dan. and Swed. *deyr*, dear, costly, Icel. *dýrr*, dear, precious. Cf. *thener*.

**darling**. (E.) M. E. *derling*. A. S. *derlinc*, a favourite. — A. S. *deirne*, dear with double dimin. suffix *-ling*.

**dearth**, scarcity. (E.) M. E. *deorth*, dearth; hence, dearth. Not in A. S. but formed as *heat-th*, *warm-th*, &c. + Icel. *dyrh*, value; from *dyr* (above).

**Death**; see *Die* (1).

**Debar**; see *Bar*.

**Debase**; see *Base*.

**Debate**; see *Battar* (1).

**debauch**. (F. = L. and Tent.) O. F. *debaucher* (F. *debaucher*, 'to delush, i.e. seduce, mislead'; Cot. *Diez* supports the

the only sense was 'to entice away from a workshop'; it is certainly derived from the O. F. prefix *des*. (L. *dis*), away, and O. F. *banc*, explained by Roquessort as 'a little *banc*,' and by Cotgrave as 'a course of stones or bricks in building.' Cf. F. *embaucher*, to use in business; employ, *esbaucher*, to rough hew, frame. The orig. sense of *bauk* was prob. 'balk,' i.e. beam, hence frame of a building, course in building, small building, &c.; of Teut. origin; see *Balk*.

*Debenture*; see *Habit*.

*Desilitate*; see *Habit*.

*Debonair*. (F.) M. E. *debonere*, *debonaire*; *de bon air*, lit. of a good man. — L. *de*, of, *bon* ur, good; and *are*, men. — Ital. *aria*, a word of uncertain origin, occurring in the E. phr. 'to give oneself *aria*'.

*Debouch*. (F. — L.) F. *diboucher*, to mouth, to emerge from; hence, to march out of a narrow pass. — F. *dé* (= O. E. *des* — L. *dis*), away; and *bouche*, mouth, opening, from L. *bucca*, mouth.

*desembogue*, to flow into the sea, as a river. (Span. — L.) Span. *desembocar*, to *desembogue*. — Span. *des*. (L. *dis*), apart; *embocar*, to enter the mouth, from *en*. (L. *in*), into, and *boca* (L. *bucca*), mouth.

*embouchure*. (F. — L.) F. *embouchure*, the mouth or opening (of a river). — F. *remouer*, to put to the mouth. — L. *in*, in; *tuba*, the mouth.

*Dobria*, broken pieces. (F. — L. and Teut.) F. *débris*, fragments. — O. F. *desbris*, to rive asunder. — O. F. *des* — L. *dis*), apart; and M. H. G. *bresten*, to break, cognate with E. *Burst*.

*Debt*; see *Habit*.

*Debut*; see *Beat*.

*Decade* (F. — Gk.) F. *decade*, 'a decade,' Cet., i.e. an aggregate of ten. — Gk. *dekka*, acc. of *deka*, a company of ten. — L. *decim*, ten; see *Ten*.

*decagon*. (Gk.) Named from its ten angles — L. *dasa*, ten; *gono* ia, a corner, angle, allied to *geno*, knee; see *Knee*. Dor. *hecta-gon* (ir, one, *irketa*, eleven); *deca-gon* (eleven).

*decahedron*. (Gk.) Named from its ten sides or faces. — Gk. *diko*, ten. *heda*, a base, lit. 'seat,' from *thes*, a seat; see *Seat*. Dor. *de-deka-hedron* (Gk. *deka*, twelve).

*decologue*. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *deca-*

*logue*. — L. *decalogus*. — Gk. *δεκάλογος*, the ten commandments. — Gk. *δέκα*, ten; *λόγος*, a speech, saying; see *Logie*.

*decasyllable*, having ten syllables. (Gk.) Gk. *δέκα*, ten; *συλλαβή*, a syllable. Dor. *hen decasyllabi* (Gk. *ἐρθεῖα*, eleven).

*Decamp*; see *Camp*.

*Decanal*; see *Decomvir*.

*Decant*; see *Cant* (2).

*Decapitate*; see *Capital*.

*Decay*; see *Cadence*.

*Decease*; see *Cede*.

*Deceive*; see *Capacious*.

*Decemvir*, one of ten magistrates. (L.) L. *decemvir*, one of the *decemviri*, or ten men joined in a commission. — L. *decem*, ten (see *Ten*); and *vir*, a man (see *Virile*).

*dean*. (F. — L.) M. E. *deen*. — O. F. *dien* (F. *doyen*). — L. *decanus*, one set over ten soldiers, or over ten monks, a dean.

*decanal*. (L.) Belonging to a dean. — L. *decan-us* (above).

*decennial*, belonging to ten years. (L.) Coined from L. *decennialis*, of ten years. — L. *decem*, ten; *annus*, a year.

*decimal*. (F. — L.) O. F. *decimal*. — Low L. *decimalis*, belonging to tithes. — L. *decima*, a tithe; *sem*. of *decimus*, tenth. — L. *decem*, ten.

*decimate*. (L.) From pp. of L. *decinare*, to select every tenth man, for punishment. — L. *decem*, ten.

*dime*, the tenth part of a dollar. (F. — L.) F. *dime*, O. F. *disme*, tenth. — L. *decimus*, tenth. — L. *decim*.

*decussate*, to cross at an acute angle. (L.) From pp. of L. *decussare*, to cross, put into the form of an X. — L. *decussis*, a corn worth ten asses (as-es), and therefore marked with X, i.e. ten. — L. *decem*, ten; *assi*, crude form of *as*, an ace; see *Aoe*.

*denary*, relating to tens. (L.) L. *denarius*, containing ten. — L. *dé-ni* (= *dec-ni*), pl. ten by ten. — L. *decem*, ten. Hence *denier*, L. *denarius*, piece of ten (as-es).

*Decent*. (F. — L.) F. *decent*. — L. *decent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *decere*, to become, besit; cf. *deces*, honour.

*decorate*. (L.) From pp. of *decorare*, to adorn. — L. *deco-r*, stem of *deco-rus*, honour, ornament.

*decorum*. (L.) L. *decorum*, seemliness; neat. of *decorus*, seemly — L. *deco-r*, stem of *decor*, seemliness, allied to *deces* (above). Dor. *in-decorum*.

Deception; see *Capacious*.  
 Decide; see *Cessura*.  
 Deciduous; see *Cadence*.  
 Decimal, Decimate; see *Decemvir*.  
 Decipher; see *Cipher*.  
 Deck, to cover. (O. Du.) Du. *dekken*, to cover; *dék*, a cover, a ship's deck. Cognate with E. *Thatch*, q. v.  
 Declaim; see *Claim*.  
 Declare; see *Clear*.  
 Declension, Decline; see *Incline*.  
 Declivity; see *Acclivity*.  
 Decoct; see *Cook*.  
 Decollation; see *Collar*.  
 Decompose; see *Pose* (1).  
 Decorate, Decorum; see *Decent*.  
 Decoy; see *Quiet*.  
 Decrease; see *Crescent*.  
 Decree; see *Concern*.  
 Decrement; see *Crescent*.  
 Decrepit; see *Crevice*.  
 Decretal; see *Concern*.  
 Decry; see *Querulous*.  
 Decussate; see *Decomvir*.  
 Dedicate; see *Diotion*.  
 Deduce, Deduct; see *Duke*.  
 Dead; see *Do* (1).  
 Deem; see *Do* (1).  
 Deep, profound. (E.) M. E. *deep*. A. S. *dēp*. + Du. *dēp*, Dan. *dyb*, Swed. *dyup*, Icel. *dypr*, G. *tief*, Goth. *diups*. (Teut. base DU P.)

dapple, a spot on an animal. (Scand.) Icel. *dæpil*, a spot, dot; a dog with spots over the eyes is also called *dæpil*. The orig. sense is 'a little pool,' from Norweg. *dægi*, a pool. Allied to Dan. dial. *dæpp*, a hole where water collects, E. *dub*, a pool, and to E. *deep*, *dip*.

depth, deepness. (Scand.) Icel. *dýp*, depth; from *dýpr*, deep. + Du. *diepte*; Goth. *dauþitha*

dibble, dibble, a tool for setting plants. (E.) Formed with suffix *-er* or *-le* of the agent, from prov. E. *dib*, to dip, hence to make holes in earth, weakened form of *dip* (above).

dimple, a small hollow. (Scand.) Nasalised form of Norweg. *dæpil*, *dæpel*, a pool; dimin. of *dæpi*, a pool; see *dapple* above. Cf. Swed. dial. *dæpp*, a pool.

dingle. (Scand.) Formerly *dimble*, variant of *dimple* (above).

dip, to plunge, immerse. (E.) M. E. *dippen*. A. S. *dýpan*, later *dýpan*. Causal form from *dýpan*, to plunge in, formed (by vowel-change from *ē* to *y*)

from *dēf*, deep (above). + Dan. *dip*. Compare *Dive*.  
 Deer. (E.) M. E. *deer*, an A. S. *dēr*, a wild animal. + Du. *dyr*, Swed. *djur*, Icel. *dyr*, Goth. *þer*, L. *ferus*, Gk. *θηρ*, a wild beast *wilder-ness*, q. v.  
 Deface; see *Face*.  
 Defalcate; see *Falchion*.  
 Defame; see *Fame*.  
 Default; see *Fallible*.  
 Defeasance, Defeat; see *Fact*.  
 Defecate, see *Fwoea*.  
 Defect; see *Fact*.  
 Defend (F.-L.) M. E. *defen*. O. F. *defendre* — L. *defendere*, to hit strike down or away — L. *de-fendere*, to strike, only in comp. *de-fendere*. Cf. G. *Verteidigen*, to (✓ DHAN.)  
 defence. (F.-L.) M. E. *defen*. O. F. *defense* — L. *defensia*, a defense (Tertullian). — L. *defensus*, pp. *fendere* (above).  
 fence (F.-L.) Short for *defend* a guard.  
 fend. (F.-L.) Short for *defend* off. Der. *sender*. (1) a guard for a fire, (2) a buffer to blow.  
 offence. (F.-L.) O. F. *offense*, — L. *offensa*, an offence; orig. iem. of *offendere*, to dash against.  
 offend. (F.-L.) M. E. *offend*. offendre. — L. *offendere*, to dash or against, injure *of-* = ob-  
 Deser (1) and (2); see *Fortile*.  
 Deficient; see *Fact*.  
 Defile (1), to pollute. (F.-L.; with L. and E.) M. E. *defilen*. trample under foot: later spelling see *Foul* (1). This word is obsolet; it suggested a hybrid compound by prefixing L. *de*, down, to the old w. to defile (Mach iii. 1. 65). — A. S. *fæfile*, make foul, formed (by vowel of *ü* to *y*) from A. S. *fæll*, foul. see *File* (1).  
 Defile (2), to pass along in a File (1).  
 Define; see *Final*.  
 Deflect; see *Flexible*.  
 Deflour; see *Floral*.  
 Defluxion; see *Fluena*.  
 Deforce; see *Force*.  
 Deform; see *Form*.  
 Defraud; see *Fraud*.  
 Defray; see *Fragile*.

**Defunct**; see Function.  
**Deity**; see Faith.  
**Degenerate**, see Genius.  
**Degustation**, see Glut.  
**Degrade**, **Degree**; see Grade.  
**Dehiscent**, gaping. (L.) L. *dehiscent-*,  
 out of *hinc*, pt. of *dehincere*, to gape; open.  
 L. *de*, down; *hincere*, to gape. Allied to  
**Deity**; see Doity.  
**Deign**; see Dignity.  
**Deity**. (F.—L.) M. E. *deite*. — O. F.  
*de*—L. *deditum*, acc. of *deditus*, deity,  
 godhead. — L. *deus*, for *deus*, God; cf.  
*deus*, god-like + A. S. *Thiu*, a god,  
 Tues. *Tues* day, Icel. *thiu*, a god,  
 H. G. *Ziu*, god of war, W. *duru*, Gael.  
*de*, *du*, Gk. *Zavis* (stem *AlF*), Jupiter,  
*du*, *da*, a god, *daiva*, divine. (✓ DIW.)  
 Tuesday.  
**Deitieu**. (F.—L.) F. *à dieu*, to God, a  
 exhortation, used as a farewell saying. —  
*au Dieu*, to God.  
**Deify**. (F.—L.) M. E. *deifyen*. — O. F.  
*de*, 'to deify,' Cot — Low L. *deificare*.  
 L. *deificans*, accounting a god. — L. *dei-*  
*ficatio*, a god, and *fici*, for *facere*, to  
 do. Der. *deification*, due to pp. of  
*deify*. (L.) From L. *deus*; with suffix

**Devil**; see an evil spirit, devil. (F.—L.)  
 F. *deus*, used interjectionally, like mod.  
*Jesus!* (Havelok). — O. F. *Deus!* O  
 f! a common exclamation. — L. *Deus*,  
 God, voc. of *deus* above. Similar cor-  
 respondences in sense, esp from good to bad,  
 common. So also Du. *deus*.

**Devial** (F.—L.) O. F. *devial*, sun-  
 rise, lit. born under the lucky planet  
 Jupiter. — L. *Iovialis*, pertaining to Jupiter.  
 L. *Iovis*, crude form of O. Lat. *Iouis*,  
 whence L. *Supiter* (= Jove-father).  
*Iouis* stands for *Iouis*, allied to *deus*,  
 cf. Gk. *Zeus*, gen. case of *Zeus*. And  
*Deurnal*.

**Devout**; see *Jet* (1).

**Delay**; see Tolerate.

**Delicate**; see Delicate.

**Deligate**; see Legal.

**Delute**, to erase. (L.) L. *deletus*, pp. of  
*dele*, 'to' or 'Koot uncertain'  
**Indelible** (F.—L.) Pat for *indelebilis*.  
 O. F. *in tolente*, 'indelible'; Cot. — L.  
*tolentis*, indeleble — L. *in*, not; *delebilis*,  
 removable from *dele*, to destroy.

**Delisterious**. (Gk.) Low L. *delisterius*;

for Gk. θηλητής, noxious — Gk. θηλητός,  
 a destroyer. — Gk. θηλίαραι, I harm, injure.  
 See Tear. (✓ DAK.)

**Delf**. (Du.) Earthenware first made at  
 Delft, a town in S. Holland, about A. D.  
 1310.

**Deliberate**; see Librate.

**Delicate**, dainty, refined. (L.) L.  
*delicatus*, luxurious; allied to *delicia*,  
 pleasure, delight — L. *delicere*, to amuse,  
 allure. — L. *de*, away; *lacere*, to entice.

**Delectable**. (F.—L.) Late M. E.  
*delectable*. — F. *delectable*. — L. *delectabilis*,  
 delightful. — L. *delectare*, to delight; the  
 agent of *de-licare*, to allure.

**delicious**. (F.—L.) M. E. *delicious*.  
 — O. F. *deliciens*. — Low L. *deliciosus*,  
 pleasant. — L. *delicia*, pleasure (above).

**delight**. (F.—L.) Misspelt for *delite*.  
 M. E. *deliten*, verb. — O. F. *deliter*,  
*deliciter*. — L. *delectare*; see *delectable*.

**dilettante**, a lover of the fine arts.  
 (Ital.—L.) Ital. *dilettante*, lit. 'delighting  
 in.' — Ital. *dilettare*, to delight. — L.  
*delectare*, to delight; see *delectable*.

**elicit**, to coax out. (L.) From pp. of  
 E. *e-licare*, to draw out by coaxing — L. *e*,  
 out; *lacere*, to entice. And see *Lace*.

**Delineate**; see Line.

**Delinquent**; see Licence.

**Deliquesce**; see Liquid.

**Delirious**. (L.) A coined word, from  
 L. *delirium*, madness, which is also adopted  
 into English. — L. *delirus*, mad, lit. 'going  
 out of the furrow.' — L. *de*, from; and *lira*,  
 a furrow.

**Deliver**; see Liberal.

**Dell**; see Dale.

**Delta**. (Gk.) Gk. δέλτα, the letter Δ;  
 answering to Heb. *daleth*, the name of the  
 4th letter of the alphabet; orig. 'a door of  
 a tent.' Der. *deltaoid*. (Orig. Phoenician.)

**Delude**; see Ludicrous.

**Deluge**; see Lave.

**Delve**, to dig. (E.) M. E. *deluen*. A. S.  
*delfian*, pt. t. *dealf*, pp. *delfen*. + Du.  
*delven*; M. H. G. *delben*. Extension from  
 the base DAL, a dale. See Dale.

**Demagogue**. (F.—Gk.) F. *demagogue*.  
 — Gk. δημαρχός, a popular leader. — Gk.  
*δῆμος*, people; *ἄρχειν*, leading, from *άγειν*,  
 to lead.

**Demand**; see Mandate.

**Demarcation**; see Mark (1).

**Dominean**; see Menace.

**Demented**; see Mental.

**Demerit**; see Merit.

DESENTO

卷之三

*No.* see Habit.

*S.* see Stock (3).

*Se*; see Desire.

see Sign.

*long for.* (F - L.) O. F. *desirer*. - L. *desiderare*, to long for.

*l.* Perhaps (like *considerare*)

*as, a star, as if to turn the eyes*

*as, to regret, miss.*

*ste.* (L.) L. *desideratus*, pp. (above).

see State.

*Dias*

*s.* see Solo (3).

see Desperate.

*a.* Dispatch; see Pedal.

*be, hopeless* (L.) L. *desperatus*,

*more, to lose all hope* - L. *de-*

*from spe*, crude form of *spec-*

*SP'A*)

(F. - L.) M. E. *despeiren*.

O. F. *desperer*, to despair. - L. *de-*

*bove*.

*do, a desperate man.* (Span. -

*desperado* - L. *desperatus*, pp.

(above).

L. (F. - L.) O. F. *prosperer*.

*to be prosperous.* - L. *prosper*,

*according to one's hope* - L.

*on going to; sper.* from *spe*, hope

*cous.* (L.) L. *prosperus*, another

*pros. adj.*

*Despite*; see Species.

see Spoil.

*s.* see Sponsor.

*a.* Tyrant. (F - L - Gk.) O. F.

*au* L. *despotus*. - Gk. *δεσπότης*,

The syllable *des-* is allied to

*husband*, Skt. *pati*, lord, and to

*origin of *des-* unknown.*

*nation, a scaling off.* (L.) L.

*des*, a scale.

see Serve.

*Destitute*; see State.

*s.* see Structure.

*do,* see Custom.

*dry,* see Salient.

see Tack.

see Tailor.

see Tenable.

see Testament.

*do, i.e.* Tenable.

see Terror.

*to wipe off.* (L.) L. *detergere*,

- L. *de*, off; *tergere*, to wipe.

*ato.* (L.) L. *deterioratus*, pp.

*to make worse.* - L. *deterior*,

worse. Formed from *de*, away, from ; with comp. suff. *-xes* - *terior*. (So also *in-ter-i-or* from *in*.)

*Determine*; see Term.

*Detest*; see Testament.

*Dethrone*; see Throne.

*Detonate, to explode* (L.) L. *detonatus*, pp. of *detonare*, to explode - L. *de*, fully; *tonare*, to thunder. (✓ STAN.)

*Detour*; see Turn.

*Detraction*; see Trace (1).

*Detriment*; see Trite.

*Detrude*; see Intrude.

*Deuce* (1), two; see Dual.

*Deuce* (2), a devil; see Deity.

*Devastate*; see Vast.

*Develop*; see Envelop.

*Deviate*; see Viaduct.

*Device*; see Divide.

*Devil*. (L. - Gk.) A. S. *deofol*, *deffol*. - L. *diabolus*. - Gk. *διάβολος*, the slanderer, the devil. - Gk. *διαβάλλειν*, to throw across, traduce slander. - Gk. *διά*, through, across; *βάλλειν*, to throw; see Belemnite.

*diabolical*. (L. - Gk.) L. *diabolicus*, devilish. - Gk. *διαβολικός*, devilish. - Gk. *διάβολος*, the devil (above).

*Devious*; see Viaduct.

*Devise*; see Divide.

*Devoid*; see Void.

*Devoir*; see Habit.

*Devolve*; see Voluble.

*Devote*; see Vote.

*Devour*; see Voracity.

*Devout*; see Vote.

*Dew* (E.) M. E. *dew*, *dew*. A. S. *dēdw*, dew + Du. *dauw*, Icel. *dogg* (gen. *doggar*), Dan. *dug*, Swed. *dagg*, G. *thau*. Perhaps allied to Skt. *dhār*, to run, or *dhāv*, to wash bedew, to cover with dew. (E.) From dew, with prefix *be-*.

*dabble*, to moisten, wet with dew or spray. (Scand.) Frequentative verb from Swed. *dagg*, Icel. *dogg*, dew. Cf. Icel. *dæggja*, to bedew.

*dank*, moist. (Scand.) M. E. *dank*, wet (esp. with ref. to dew). - Swed. *dial*, *dank*, marshy ground; Icel. *dokk*, a pool. Nasalised form from Swed. *dagg*, dew, Icel. *dogg*, dew.

*Dexter*. (L.) L. *dexter*, on the right hand side, right. + Gk. *δεξιός*, right, Skt. *dakshina*, on the right or south, Goth. *taikswa*, right hand, W. *dehu*, right, southern, Gael. and Irish *dear* (the same). The Skt. *dakshina* is orig. 'clever;' cf. Skt. *dakshina*, clever, *daksh*, to suit.



**Dicere**, to devote (L.) L. *dedicatus*, -  
to care, to devote.

**Dicere** (L.) L. *dictatus*, pp. of *dicere*,  
i.e., frequentative of *dicere*, to say.  
*dictate*.

**Dictionary**. (L.) Low L. *dictio-narium*,  
from *dictio*, stem of *dictio*, a saying,  
word. See Diction.

**Dig** (adored) (L.) *Digitus* as pp. is  
for digitus, from the oblique verb *digh*,  
range, prepare. M. E. *dighen*, to pre-  
pare. A. S. *dihhan*, to set in order arrange;  
used from L. *dictare*, to dictate, pre-  
pare; see dictate.

**Ditto** (Ital. - L.) Ital. *ditto*, that which  
is said. - L. *dictum*, neut. of pp. of  
to say.

**Dity** (F. - L.) M. E. *ditee*. - O. F.  
a kind of poem - L. *dictatum* a thing  
said; neut. of *dictatus*, pp. of *dicere*;  
*dictato*.

**Dictate** (L.) L. *edictum*, neut. of pp. of  
to proclaim.

**Index** (L.) L. *index* (stem *indic-*), a  
pointer, something that indicates. - L.  
to point out below).

**Indicate** (L.) From pp. of L. *indicare*,  
to point towards, point out.

**Indict** (F. - L.) For *indicta* (which is  
French spelling), and so pronounced.

**Indiction**, a cycle of fifteen years. (L.)  
From a cycle of taxes or tributes  
paid for fifteen years; the lit. sense is  
'appointment' - L. *indictionem*,  
*indicatio* an appointment, esp. of a  
L. *incomes*, pp. of *in-dicere*, to ap-  
point, impose a tax.

**Indict** (F. - L.) O. F. *indicter*, to in-  
accuse, also spelt *inditer*. - Low L.

to, to point out, frequent. of *indicere*,  
to point out. (Doubtless confused  
with closely related L. *indictus*, pp. of

**Interdict** (L.) Law L. *interdictum*,  
of excommunication; L. *interdictum*,  
see - L. *interdicere*, pp. of *inter-*  
to pronounce a judgment between  
two.

**Preacher** (F. - L.) M. E. *precher* -  
teacher, preacher (pitcher). - L. *pra-*  
*acher*.

**Proclaim** (L.) From pp. of *pro-*  
- L. *principiare*, to proclaim, declare.

**Decimation** (L.) L. *decimatum*,  
in large, one of the most general  
into which things can be divided. -  
*decimare* (above).

**Predict**. (L.) L. *predictus*, pp. of  
*pre-dicere*, to say beforehand, foretell. See  
also Benediction, Benison, Avenge,  
Judge, Malediction, Malison, Valedic-  
tion, Verdict, Vindicate.

**Didactic**, instructive. (Gk.) Gk. *didaktikos*,  
i.e., instructive. - (Gk. *didaktes*, to teach  
(= διδάσκειν). + L. *docere*, to teach  
( $\sqrt{DAK}$ .)

**Didapper**, **Divedapper**, a bird; see  
Dive.

**Dive** (1), to lose life. (Scand.) M. E. *dien*,  
*deyen*. - Icel. *dýya*; Swed. *dö*, Dan. *døe*, to  
die. + Goth. *driwan*, M. H. G. *touwen*

**dead**. (E.) M. E. *deed*. A. S. *dæd*,  
dead. + Du. *dood*, Dan. *død*, Swed. *dod*,  
Icel. *dauðr*, Goth. *dauths*. The Goth.  
*dauðs* is formed with weak pp. suffix *-ths* from *dau*, pt. t. of strong verb *driwan*, to die.

**Death**, (E.) M. E. *deeth*. A. S. *dæd*.  
+ Du. *dood*, Dan. Swed. *dod*, Icel. *dauði*,  
Goth. *dauths*, G. *tot*. The Goth. *dauths* is  
formed with suffix *-thu*s from *dau*, pt. t.  
of the strong verb *driwan*, to die.

**Die** (2), a small cube for gaming; see  
Dato (1).

**Diet** (1), regimen. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E.  
*diete* - O. F. *diete*, daily fare. - Low L.  
*dieta*, *dieta*, a ration of food. - Gk. *diaita*,  
mode of life, diet.

**Diet** (2), an assembly. (F. - L. - Gk.)  
O. F. *diet*, 'a dicté, parliament.' Cot. -  
Low L. *dieta*, a public assembly; also a  
ration of food, diet. - Gk. *diaita*, a mode of  
life, diet; see Diet (1). ¶ The peculiar use  
of the word was due to a popular etymology  
which connected *diaita* with *dies*, a day;  
we even find *diaita* used to mean 'a day's  
journey.' Ducange.

**Differ**; see Fortile.

**Difficulty**; see Fact.

**Dissident**; see Faith.

**Diffuse**, see Fuso (1).

**Dig** see Dike.

**Digest**; see Gerund.

**Dight**; see Diction.

**Digit**, a finger, figure. (L.) L. *digitus*,  
a finger; hence a figure, from counting on  
the fingers. + Gk. *digitus*, A. S. *id*, see  
Dactyl. Too. ( $\sqrt{DAK}$ , to take (*Cintus*)).

**Dignity**. (F. - L.) M. E. *digniteit* -  
O. F. *digniteit* - L. *dignitatem*, act of  
dignitas, worthiness - L. *dignus*, worthy,  
allied to *dicere*, it is fitting; see Decent

**Condign**, well merited (F. - L.) O. F.  
*condigne* - L. *con-signus*, very worthy. -  
L. *con- (cum)*, very, *dignus*, worthy.

dainty, a delicacy (F. - L.) M. E. *deynie*, orig. a sh. a peasant thing - O. F. *deynie* i. e. *deynie*, agreeableness - L. *acc. dignitatem*; see *Dignity*. ¶ The O. F. *deynie* is the true popular O. F. form, *dignitat* is a polite form; cf. O. F. *dene*, old spelling of *gnue*, worthy.

deign (F. - L.) M. E. *deignen*. - O. F. *desirer*, *seiner*, to deign. - L. *desire*, to see; worthy. - L. *dignus*, worthy.

dignify (F. - L.) (L) *designer* - Low L. *designare*, to make worthy. - L. *dignus*, for *dignus*, worthy; *flare*, for *flare*, to make.

disdain, sb. (F. - L.) M. E. *desyde* - O. F. *desuin*, sb. - O. F. *desuoir*, to disdain - O. F. *des* (L. *dis*), apart, *desir* (L. *dignus*), to think worthy, from *dignus*, worthy.

Digress, see Grade.

Dike, a trench, trench and embankment, bank. (E.) M. E. *dik*, also *dike* (= mod. E. *ditch*). A. S. *dic* + Du. *dig*. Icel. *diki*, Dan. *dige*. Swed. *dike*. G. *trock*, *pont*, tank, Gk. *τείχος*, wall, rampart. Sic. *deka*, rampart. All from *DIHIGH*, to knead, form, mould; as in Goth. *digan*.

dairy. (Scand.) M. E. *deyere*, a room for a *deye*, i. e. a milk woman, milk-servant. - Icel. *deigia*, Swed. *deja*, a maid, dairy-maid, who was also the bread-maker; the orig. sense is 'kneader of dough'. - Icel. *deig*, Swed. *deg*, dough; see *dough* below.

dig. (E.) M. E. *digen*: weakened form of *diken*. A. S. *dican*, to make a dike. - A. S. *dic*, a dike (above).

ditch (E.) M. E. *dich*, *diche*; weakened form of M. E. *dik*, a dike; see *Dike* above.

dough (E.) M. E. *dah*, *dogh*. A. S. *dah*. + Du. *deeg*, Dan. *deig*, Swed. *deg*. Icel. *deig*, Goth. *daigr*, a kneaded lump, G. *teig*. The Goth. *daigr* is from *digan*, to knead; see *Dike* above. (And see *Lady*.)

Dilacerate; see *Lacerate*.

Dilapidate; see *Lapidary*.

Dilate; see *Tolerate*.

Dilemma; see *Lemna*.

Dilettante; see *Delicate*.

Diligent; see *Legend*.

Dill, a plant. (E.) M. E. *dille*. A. S. *dile*. + Du. *dille*, Dan. *dild*. Swed. *dill*, G. *dill*.

Dilute; see *Lave*.

Dim (E.) M. E. *dim*. A. S. *dim*, dark. + Icel. *dimmr*, M. H. G. *timmer*, dim; Swed. *dimma*, a fog, haze. Cf. O. Sax.

## DIORAMA.

dim, dim, G. *dimmersung*, dimness, L. *tinctor*, darkness. See *dim*, *gloom*.

Dime, see *Decanvir*.

Dimension, see *Measure*.

Diminutah, see *Minor*.

Diminutory, see *Minutiae*.

Dimity, a white cloth (L. - Gk.) Low L. *dimita*, silk woven with two threads - Gk. *διμός*, made with a double thread - Gk. *δι-*, double; *μήτη*, a thread of the womb.

Dimple; see *Deep*.

Din, clamour (E.) M. E. *dine*, *dine* A. S. *dyn*, *dyn*, *dynnan* to resound + Icel. *dynr*, Swed. *dina*, Dan. *din* noise; Sic. *stuni*, roaring, a torrent, *stunna*, a *stunna*, to resound.

Dine (F.) M. E. *dinen* - O. F. *diner*. F. *diner*, to dine. - Low L. *distrinare*, short for *distrinare* to break one's fast - L. *dix-*; and *strenuus*, fasting. (Romans, viii. 45.)

dinner, (F.) M. E. *diner*; from O. F. *diner*, to dine; the infinitive mood being used as a sb.

Ding, to throw violently, beat (E.) M. E. *dincen*, pt. t. *dang*, pp. *dangon*, a tree, E. strong verb; though not found in A. S. + Icel. *dengja*, Dan. *dange*, Swed. *dänga* to bang; all weak verbs.

Dingle, to swing about (Scand.) Dan. *danze*, Swed. dial. *dangia*, to swing about; of Swed. and Icel. *dingga*, Dan. *dingga*, to swing about; frequentative forms from *dang* (pt. t. *dang*), to throw about.

Dingy, dirty. (E.) Orig. soiled with dung. A. S. *dingrung*, a dunging; from *dung*, dung; so also Swed. *dynng*, dungy, from *dyn*, dung; see below.

dung. (E.) A. S. *dung*; orig. that which is thrown away; from the pp. of Ding. + Swed. *dyna*, dung; Dan. *døng*, a heap, mass; G. *dung*.

Dint, a blow, force. (E.) M. E. *dint*, *dunt*; also *dent*. A. S. *dynt*, a blow. + Icel. *dyntr*, a dent, *dyntra*, to dent; Swed. dial. *dunt*, a stroke; *dunta*, to strike.

dent, mark of a blow. (E.) Orig. 'a blow.' M. E. *dent*, variant of *dint* (above).

Diocese. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. *diocese* - O. F. *diocese* - L. *diocesis* - Gk. *διοικησις*, administration, a province, diocese. - Gk. *διοικεῖ*, I keep house, govern. - Gk. *δι* (for *δια*), throughout; *οἶκος*, I dwell, from *οἶκος*, a house; see *Wick*, a town.

Dioptries; see *Optics*.

Diorama, a scene seen through a small

Gk δι- (for διδ), through; δραμη, *an arrow*, I see.

Deep.

deria (Gk.) From Gk δερθητικη, from the leathery nature of the membrane formed in the disease. —

to prepare leather.

ding, a union of two vowel-syllables (F = Gk.) For *dhing* (Ben Jonson). — O. F.

— (Gk. διφθογγος, with two Gk. δι-, (for διδ), double; φθογγος, in φθογγονι, I cry out.

diploma (L. — Gk.) L. *diploma*, a conferring a privilege. — Gk. a thing folded double; also, a

ploma (prob. orig. folded double).

dis-, double; -διδος, folded.

dist-ic, from δισταχα, stem of

di, two-winged insects. (Gk.) From δι-, double; επιπονη, a wing, from fly.

di, a double-folding tablet. (L. — I. pl. *dipyccha*. — Gk διπυχα, tablets; neut. pl. of διπυχος, two. — Gk. δι- (dis), double; to fold.

(L.) I. *durus*, fearful. + Gk. *dsphul*; allied to διος, fear.

Dirge, see Regent.

dagger. (C.) Irish *duir*, a

(and) M. E. *drif* (with shifted *drif*, drif, excrement of birds; and excrement. + O. Du. *drift*, vb.

dis- (L.) I. *dis-*, apart; cf. Gk. δι- see Di-. Hence O. F. *des-*, sometimes becomes *dis-* in E., and *de-*, as in *de-seat*. The prefix only expresses the reversal of an act like the E. verbal prefix *un-*, words beginning with this prefix, simpler forms. For example, for see abuse, and so on.

D. see Aster.

disk, a round plate. (L. — Gk.) a quoit, a plate. — Gk. δίσκος, a *discus*, to cast, throw.

raised floor in a hall (F. — I. — used of the raised platform on high table in a hall stands,

I was the table itself; but was of a canopy over a seat of state, of state M. E. *deis*, deys. —

O. F. *deis*, *deis*, a high table. — L. *discus*, a quoit, platter; in late L., a table. — Gk. δίσκος (above).

desk, a sloping table. (L. — Gk.) M. E. *deske*, *desk*, a variant of *dish* or *disc*. — L. *discus*, a disc (above).

dish, a platter. (L. — Gk.) M. E. *disch*. A. S. *dic*, a dish. — L. *discus*, a quoit, platter (above).

Discern; see Concern.

Disciple. (F. — L.) O. F. *disciple*. — L. *discipulum*, acc. of *discipulus*, a learner. — L. *discere*, to learn; allied to *docere*, to teach; see Docile. Der. *discipl-ine*, O. F. *discipline*, L. *disciplina*, learning.

Disclose; see Clause.

Discomfit. (F. — L.) M. E. *discomfit* (Bruce). — O. F. *disconfiz*, discomfited, pp. of *desconfir*, 'to discomfit, vanquish.' Col. — O. F. *des-* (L. *dis-*); and *confir*, to preserve, make ready, from L. *confidere*, to preserve; see Fact.

Disconsolate; see Solace.

Discord; see Cordial.

Discount; see Putative.

Discourse; see Current.

Discover; see Cover.

Discreet; see Concern.

Discrepant; see Crevice.

Discriminate; see Concern.

Discursive; see Current.

Discuss; see Quash.

Disdain; see Dignity.

Disease; see Ease.

Disembark; see Bark (1).

Disembogue; see Debouch.

Disgrace; see Grace.

Disguise; see Wise (2).

Disgust; see Gust (2).

Dish; see Diso.

Dishevel; see Capillary.

Disinterested; see Interest (1).

Disk; see Diso.

Dislocate; see Locus.

Dismal. (F. — L.?) In old books, the usual phr. is 'dismal days,' which prob. refers to tithe-time. — O. F. *dismal*, adj. — L. *decimatus*, relating to tithes — L. *decima* (O. F. *disme*), a tithe. — L. *dies mali*, ten. ¶ Or else 'dismal days' = O. F. *dimal*. — L. *dies mali*, evil days.

Dismantle; see Mantle.

Dismay; see May (1).

Dismiss; see Missile.

Disparage, Disparity; see Par.

Dispatch; see Pedal.

Dispel; see Pulse.

Dispense; see Pendant.  
Disperse; see Sparsa.  
Display; see Ply.  
Disport; see Port (1).  
Dispose; see Posse.  
Disposition; see Position.  
Dispute; see Putative.  
Disquisition; see Query.  
Disruption; see Rupture.  
Dissect; see Secant.  
Dissemble; see Similar.  
Disseminate; see Seminal.  
Dissent; see Sense.  
Dissertation; see Series.  
Dissident; see Sedentary.  
Dissipate. (L.) From pp. of L. *dissipare*, to disperse. — L. *dis-*, apart; and O. L. *sparere*, to throw; we find also *in-sparere*, to throw into.

Dissociate; see Sequence.  
Dissolute, Dissolve; see Solve.  
Dissonant; see Sound (3).  
Dissuade; see Suasion.

Distaff. (E.) A distaff is a staff bedizened with flax, ready to be spun off. 'I drym a dystaffe, I put the flaxe upon it to spynne; Palgrave. M. E. *distaf*, *dystestaf*. A. S. *distaf*. The A. S. *distaf* stands for *dise-staf*\*, where *staf* = E. staff, and *dise*\* = Low G. *diese*, the bunch of flax on a distaff. See Dizen.

Distain; see Tingo.

Distant; see State.

Distemper; see Temper.

Distend; see Tend.

Distich, a couplet. (L. — Gk.) L. *distichus*, *distichon*. — Gk. δίστιχον, a couplet (in verse); neut. of δίστιχος, having two rows. — Gk. δί- (διτι), double; στιχον, a row, allied to στέλλειν, to go. (✓ STIGH.)

Distil; see Still (2).

Distinguish, to mark off. (F. — L.) O. F. *distinguier*, to distinguish; the suffix -ish has been added by analogy, and cannot be accounted for in the usual way. — L. *distinguere*, to mark with a prick, distinguish pp. *distinctus*). — L. *dis-* (for *dis-*), apart; *stingere*\* (not in use), to prick, allied to Gk. ῥίγειν, to prick, and E. *sting*. (✓ STIG.) See Instigate.

distinct. (F. — L.) O. F. *distinct*. — L. *distinctus*, distinguished; pp. of *distinguere*.

extinguish. (L.) Coined, with suffix -ish, from L. *extinguere*, better *extinguerre* (pp. *extinctus*, *extinctus*), to quench — L. *ex-*, out; *stingere*\*, to prick, also to extinguish. Der. *extinct* (from pp. *extinctus*).

instinct. (F. — L.; or L.) F. *instinct* sh. — L. *instinctum*, acc. of *instinctus*, an impulse. — L. *instinctus*, pp. of *in-stingere*, to goad on.

prestige. (F. — L.) F. *prestige* an illusion, fascination, influence due to fame. — L. *prestigium*, a deception, illusion, glory. — L. *pristic*, base of *prastinguer* to observe also to deceive.

Distort; see Torture.

Distract; see Trace (1).

Distrain, Distress; see Stringent.

Distribute; see Tribe.

District; see Stringent.

Disturb; see Turbid.

Ditch; see Dike.

Dithyramb, a kind of hymn. (L. — Gk.) L. *dithyrambus*. — Gk. διθύραμψ, a hymn in honour of Bacchus.

Dittany, a plant. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *dytane* — O. F. *dictame*. — L. *dictamnum*, acc. of *dictaminus*. — Gk. θεραπεύος, dittany; named from Mount *Dicté* in Crete, where it grew.

Ditto, Ditty; see Diction.

Diuretic; see Urine.

Diurnal; see Diary.

Divan, a council-chamber, sofa. (Pers.) Pers. *diván*, a tribunal; Arab. *diván*, a royal court, tribunal, council of state.

Divaricate; see Varicose.

Dive. (E.) M. E. *diven*, *duuen* (u = v). A. S. *difan*, to drive, weak verb; allied to *difian*, strong verb (pt. t. *delf*, pp. *dofen*), to plunge into + Icel. *dýfa*, to dive, dip. Allied to Deep.

dabchick. (E.) For dap-chick; see below.

didapper, a bird. (E.) Short for *dappadapper*. Cf. A. S. *dapseoppa*, a pelican. Here *dapper* (= A. S. *dappa*) means a dipper or diver; and *dive-dapper* = diver, a reduplicated word.

dove, a bird. (E.) A. S. *difa*, lit. a diver. — A. S. *dawan*, to plunge into + O. Sax *dáva*, Goth. *dubo*, G. *tante* a dove, lit. diver. So also L. *columba*, a dove is the same as Gk. *κολυπίτης*, a diver, a bird. First applied to sea-gulls, &c.

dovetail, to fasten boards together. (E.) From dove and tail; from the shape of the fitted ends of the board (□).

Diverge; see Verga (4).

Diverse, Divert; see Verso.

Divest; see Vest.

Divide. (L.) L. *dividere*, to divide, separate (pp. *divisus*). — L. *di* (*dis-*), apart;

a lost verb, prob. meaning (✓ WID.) **Dor.** division

a plan. (F. — L.) M. E. *desire*. a device also a Low L. *disire*, a division; also a device. orig. fem. of pp. of

to plan. (F. — L.) M. E. *desisen* — O. F. *desirer*, sb. (above) — (L.) L. *rub*, under; and to divide. **Dor.** subdivision

F. — L.) O. F. *desirer*. — L. *wine*, girl-like; allied to *disire*, or girl; see **Deity**.

see **Verge**.

see **Vulgar**.

deck out. (E.) To *dizen* was with a distaff with flax, hence to See **Distaff**. **Dor.** *be-dizzen*, see **Dose**.

to perform. (E.) M. E. *don*. pt. 1. *dyde*, pp. *gedid*; the 'put' or 'place.' + Du. *doen*, Dan. *daa*, G. *thun*; Ok. *ri-θη-μ*, I. *si*, to place. (✓ DIA.)

to trouble. (E.) Formerly at do. In Northern E., *at* was to express the gerund. Thus much to do, a great trouble. (E.)

M. E. *deed*. A. S. *deod*, *ing done* + Du. Dan. *daad*, Icel. *dað*, Goth. *gateds*, G. *Ges*. **Dor.** *miss-deed*.

E. M. E. *demen*. A. S. judge give a doom. — A. S. *do*, see **doom** (below).

of clothes. (E.) Short for *put off*.

put on. (E.) Short for *do on*,

a judgment, decision. (E.) A. S. *dian*, lit. a thing set or from *dien*, to set, do; see **Do**

Swed. Dan. *dem*, Icel. *diður*, O. H. G. *tuom*, Gk. *θέμα*, law, i. e. set. **Dor.** *deem* (above).

jog. E. A. S. *domes dag*, or judgment

extinguish. (E.) Short for *do out*.

Short for *do up*, i.e. lift up

in fact, truly. (E.) Put for in fact; see **deed** (above).

**Do** (2), to be worth, be fit, avail. (E.) In the phr. 'that will do.' Prov. E. *dene*, to avail; M. E. *dugen*. A. S. *dugan*, to avail, be worth. + Du. *dengen*, Dan. *du*, Swed. *duga*, Icel. *duga*, Goth. *dugan*, G. *tugen* to avail, be worth. (✓ DUGH.)

doughty. (E.) M. E. *duhti*, valiant. A. S. *dhūtig*, valiant. — A. S. *dugan*, to be worth, be strong (above). + Dan. *dystrig*, Swed. *dugtig*, Icel. *dyggjugi*, G. *tüchtig*; similarly form d from the verbs above. And see **Dog-cheap**.

**Docile**. (F. — L.) F. *docile*. — L. *docilis*, teachable. — L. *decere*, to teach. Cf. Zend *di*, to know; Gk. *διδάσκω*, taught. (✓ DAK) Allied to **Disciple** and **Didaetio**.

**doctor**. (L.) L. *doctor*, a teacher. — L. *decere*, to teach.

**doctrine**. (F. — L.) F. *doctrine*. — L. *doctrina*, lore, learning. — L. *decere*, to teach.

**document**. (F. — L.) F. *document* — L. *documentum*, a proof. — L. *decere*, to teach, shew.

**Dock** (1), to curtail. (C.?) Perhaps from W. *tocin*, to clip, dock; cf. *tocyn*, a short piece.

**docket**, a label, ticket. (C.?) Properly a brief abstract. From the verb *deck*, to curtail (make a brief abstract).

**Dock** (2), a plant. (C.?) A. S. *doce*; but prob. borrowed from Celtic. — Gael. *dochá*, a burdock; Irish *meacan-dochá*, a great burdock, where *meacan* means a tap-rooted plant, as a carrot. **Dor.** *bur-dock*.

**Dock** (3), a basin for ships. (Du. — Low L. — (ik ?) O. Du. *dokke*, a harbour (so also Dan. *dokke*, Swed. *docka*, G. *docke*). — Low L. *diga*, a ditch, canal; also a cup. — Gk. *δοχή*, a receptacle — Gk. *δέχομαι*, I receive. ¶ History obscure.

**Docket**; see **Dock** (1).

**Doctor, Doctrine, Document**; see **Docile**.

**Dodecagon, Dodecahedron**; see **Do-cade**.

**Dodge**, to go hither and thither, to quibble. (E.) Orig. to walk unsteadily, hence to go from side to side as if to escape; allied to prov. E. *da le*, to walk unsteadily, Scotch *avale* *doddle*, to waddle, *dei*, to jog, *dodge*, to jog along, *dodge*, to hobble, North Br. *dad*, to shake, *dodder*, to shake, totter, *dally*, *dodge*, to walk clumsily. Cf. A. S. *dyðran*, to lead hither and thither.

**Dodo** an extinct bird (Port.) Port. *doulo*, silly, foolish; the bird being of a clumsy make. Said to be borrowed from E. *Dolt*.

Doe. (E.) M. E. *doo*. A S. *dd.* + Dan. *ðaa*: Swed. *dof*, in *dofsjort*, a buck.

Doff (E.) See *Do* (1).

Dog. (E.) M. E. *dogge*. A. S. *doega*. + Du. *dog*. Swed. *doge*, a mastiff; Dan. *dogge*, a bull-dog. Der. *dog*, verb, to track, follow as a dog; *dogged*, sullen.

Dog-cheap, very cheap. (Scand.) Swed. *dial dog*, very; as in *dog lat*, extremely idle.

- Swed. *dugn*, to be fit (= A. S. *dugan*); see *Do* (2). So also Low G. *deger*, very much, from *diger*, to avail.

Doge: see Duke.

Doggerel, wretched poetry. (Unknown.) M. E. *dogerel*, Ch. C. T. 13853. Origin unknown.

Dogma, a definite tenet. (Gk.) Gk. *δογμα*, an opinion (stem *δογματ-*). - Gk. *δοκιω*, I am of opinion. Allied to Decorum. Der. *dogmatic*, *dogmatise*.

doxology. (L. - Gk.) L. *doxologia*. - Gk. *δοξολογία*, an ascription of praise. - Gk. *δόξα*, for *δόξη*, glory, orig. a notion; *λέγειν*, to speak.

Dolly, a small napkin. (Personal name.) Formerly we read of 'dolly stuff' and 'dolley petticoats.' Said to be named after 'the famous Dolly'; Spectator, no. 283, Jan. 24, 1712. Mentioned in Dryden's Kind Keeper (1679).

Dolt, a small coin. (Du.) Du. *duit*, a *doit*.

Dole: see Deal (1).

Doleful, sad. (Hyl rid; F. - L. and E.) The suffix *ful* is E. M. E. *doel*, *duel*, *doel* (Scotch *dool*), sorrow, grief - O. F. *doul*, *dol* (F. *deuil*), grief; verbal sb. of O. F. *doloir*, to grieve - L. *dolium*, in *cor-dolium*, grief of heart. - L. *dolere*, to grieve.

condole. (L.) L. *con-dolere*, to grieve with.

dolour. (F. - L.) M. E. *dolour*. - O. F. *doleur*. - L. *dolorem*, acc. of *dolor*, grief - L. *dolere*, to grieve.

indolence (L.) From L. *indolentia*, freedom from pain; hence, ease, idleness. - L. *in*, not; *dolent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *dolere*, to grieve.

Doll (Du. or Gk.) (1) Perhaps from O. Du. *dol*, a whipping top; Du. *dollen*, to sport, be frolicsome. Hence perhaps 'a plaything.' See daily, under *Dwall*. (2) Otherwise, from *Doll*, for *Dorothy*; a familiar name, of Gk. origin. History obscure.

Dollar: see Dale.

Dolour, see Doleful.

Dolphin, a fish. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E.

## DOMAIN.

dolphine. - O. F. *dauphin* (now *dauphin*) - L. *delphinum*, acc. of *delphinus*, a dolphin. - Gk. *δελφίνη*, stem of *δελφίς*, a dolphin. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *dauphin* a dolphin (as above). A title of the son of the king of France, who took it the province of *Dauphiné*, and the vince had formerly had several lords of *Dauphin*.

Dolt: see Dull.

Domain. (F. - L.) O. F. *domaine*; *dominium*, a lordship. - L. *dominus*; allied to L. *domare*, to tame, subdue. Tame.

dam (2), a mother, applied to an (F. - L.) The same word as *dame* (the dame). (F. - L.) M. E. *dame*, - *dame*, a lady. - L. *domina*; fem. of *nus* (above).

damsel. (F. - L.) M. E. *dame*. O. F. *damoile*, a girl, fem. of *dame*; young man, squire, page. - Low L. *cellus*, a page, short for *dominicellus*, & dimin. of *dominus*, a lord. (Pages often of high birth.)

danger. (F. - L.) M. E. *dan*, power, esp. power to harm - (1) F. *da* (F. *danger*), also *dangier* XIII cent., late power, irresponsible authority. answers to a Low L. type *dominiar*, *dominiarium*, not found, but reg formed from Low L. *dominium*, authority. - Low L. *dominus*, L. *dom*, a lord (as above).

deiesne. (F. - L.) Formerly *de* and merely another spelling of *de* (above).

dominate. (L.) From pp. of *nari*, to be lord over. - L. *dominus*, domineer (Du. - F. - L.) O. F. *domineeren*, to feast luxuriously; but borrowed from O. F. *dominer*, to rule. - L. *dominari*, to be lord over.

dominical (F. - L.) O. F. *dom* - Low L. *dominiatis*, belonging to Lord's day, or to the Lord. - L. *dom*, a lord.

dominion. (Low L.) Low L. *nionem*, acc. of *domini* lordship; or Low L. *dominium*, lordship - L. *dom*, domino. (Span. - L.) Span. *dom*, masquerade-dress, orig. a master's. - Span. *domine*, a master, teacher, dominus. Der. *domineer*, & pl. a g

don (2), a Spanish title. - Span. *don*, sir. - L. *dominum*, as *dominus*.

- (Ital. — L.) Ital. *donna*. — L. *of dominus*.  
 (Span. — L.) Span. *dueña*, lady, *dueña*. — L. *domina*
- donjon. (F. — L.) M. E. O. F. *donjon*, the chief tower of Low L. *dominonem*, acc. of *du geon*-tower, chief tower, *dominio*, properly *dominion*; see *dominion* (above). — Low L. (Gk.) O. F. *dome*, *doma*, a house; Prov. xvi. 9 Gk. *τέμνω*, a house; cf. *δόμος*, (✓ DAM.) See Timber.
- domestic. (F. — L.) F. *domestique*. — belonging to a household. — house.
- (F. — L.) O. F. *domicile*, a L. *domicilium*, a habitation. — *domus*, a house; and *-cillum*, *re*, to hide (see Cell).
- Domineer; see Domain. al Dominion; see Domain. Don (2); see Domain. to put on clothes; see Do (1). Date; see Date (1). see dungeon, s. v. Domain. see Dun (1).
- Doomsday; see Do (1). gate (E.) M. E. *dore*, A. S. *deur*, Dan. *dør*, Swed. *dörr*, Goth. *daur*, G. *thr*, thor, L. Gl. *θύρα*, Skt. *dhvra*, *dhvra*, sleeping. (F. — L.) F. dormant,  *dormir*, to sleep. — L. *dormire*, *ad-did* to sleep.
- window. (F. and E.) A sleeping-room; formed from above.
- dry. (L.) L. *dormitorium*, a number; neut. of *dormitorius*, to sleeping. — L. *dormitor*, a *locutus*, to sleep.
- (Scand. and E.) Lit. a M. E. dormous. The prefix *dor*, to sleep, as in *dorrer*, a well — Icel. *adr*, benumbed, *slær*, lumber, *dra*, to sleep, a dead calm, and see Dose. F. — L.) F. *dorsal*, belonging to the back, from L. *dorsum*. — Low L. *dorsalis*. — L. *dorsum*, of medicine given at once. — Gk. *δόσις*, a giving. — Gk. *δίδωμι* (base *δο-*), I give. (✓ DA.) anecdote. (F. — Gk.) F. *anecdote*. — Gk. *ἀνεκδότης*, unpublished; hence an unpublished story, story in private life. — Gk. *δέντη*, not; *δι-*, out; and *δότης*, given, from *δίδωμι*, I give.
- antidote. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *antidote*. — L. *antidotus*, a remedy. — Gk. *ἀντίδοτος*, a remedy; a thing given as a remedy — Gk. *άντι*, against; *δοτός*, given, from *δίδωμι*, I give.
- Dot. (Du.) Du. *dot*, a little bundle of spoilt wool, &c., good for nothing. Cf. Swed. dial. *dott*, a little heap, small lump; from the str. vb. *detta*, to drop.
- Dote. (E.) M. E. *dotien*, *doten*, to be foolish (Layamon). + O. Du. *doten*, to dote, mope; Du. *dutten*, to doze; Icel. *dotta*, to nod with sleep, M. H. G. *tüzen*, to mope.
- dotage. (E.; with F. suffix.) M. E. *dotage*; from M. E. *dot-en*; with F. suffix *-age* (L. *-aticum*).
- dotard. (E. with F. suffix.) From *dotie*, with F. suffix *-ard* (O. H. G. *hart*).
- Double, Doublet; see Dual.
- Doublloon, Doubt; see Dual.
- Douceur; see Dulcot.
- Douche, see Duke.
- Dough; see Duke.
- Doughty; see Do (2).
- Douse, to immerse. (Scand.) Allied to Swed. *dunsa*, to plump down, fall clumsily, Dan. *dundse*, to thump. — Swed. dial. *duns*, a din. — Swed. dial. *duna*, to make a din, see Din. Hence to *douse* is prob. to fall plump in, as in Butler, Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 1. 502.
- Dout; see Do (1).
- Dove, Dovetail; see Dive.
- Dowager, Dower; see Date (1).
- Down (1), soft plumage. (Scand.) M. E. *down*. — Icel. *dunn*, Swed. *dun*, Dan. *dunn*, down + Du. *dons*, down. Allied to Dust. (✓ DIU.)
- Down (2), a hill (C.) A. S. *dīn*, a hill. — Irish *dn*, a fortified hill, fort; Gael. *dun*, W. *din*, a hill-fort. + A. S. *tin*; see Town.
- down (3), prep. and adv. (E. and C.) A corruption of *adown* — A. S. *of dīn* = off the hill, downwards. — A. S. *of*, off; *dīn*, dat. of *dīn*, a hill; see Down (2).
- dune, a low sand-hill. (C.) M. E. *dune*; the same word as *down* (above).
- Dowsie (1), to strike in the face. (Scand.) M. E. *duschen*, to strike. — Norweg. *dusse*,

to break, cast down from. Cf. O. Du. *drenen*, to strike, E. Fries. *dosen*, to strike. Compare *dash*.

**Dowse** (1) : see **Douse**.

**Dowse** (3), to extinguish. (E.) A. S. *dweasan*, to extinguish.

**Doxology** : see **Dorma**.

**Doxy** : see **Duck** (3).

**Doze**. (Scand.) Icel. *dusa*, to doze; Swed. dual *dusa*, Dan. *dose*, to doze, mope. Allied to A. S. *dues*, stupefied; and prob. to E. *dormouse*.

**dizzy**. (E.) M. E. *dysy*. A. S. *dysig*, dizzy; allied to A. S. *dwas*, stupefied. + (O.) Du. *duyzigh*, dizzy, allied to *dwaas*, foolish; Dan. *desig*, drowsy, doze, to doze

**Dozen** : see **Dunt**.

**Drab** (1), a slut. (C.) Irish *drabog*, Gael. *drabag*, a slut; Gael. *drabach*, dirty. — Irish *drab*, a spot, stain.

**drivel**. (C.; with E. suffix.) M. E. *drivelen*; earlier form *dranelen*, a frequent form from Irish *drab*, a spot, stain. (Prob. confused with *dribble*.)

**Drab** (2) : see **Drapo**.

**Drachm** : see **Dram**.

**Draff**, dregs. (E.) M. E. *drayf* (Layamon). + Du. *drayf*, hogswash; Icel. *druf*, Swed. *dras*, Dan. *drav*, dregs. Cf. Gael. and Irish *drabb*, draff; allied to **Drab** (1).

**Draft**, **Drag** : see **Draw**.

**Dragoman**, an interpreter. (Span. — Gk. — Arab.) Span. *dragoman*. — Late Gk. *δραγούων*, an interpreter. — Arab. *tarjamān*, an interpreter, translator; see **Targum**.

**Dragon**. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *dragon*. — L. acc. *draconem*, from nom. *draco* — Gk. *δράκων*, a dragon, lit. 'seeing'; from his supposed sharp sight. — Gk. *δράκων*, base of *δραπετα*, I see.

**dragoon**. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *dragon*, a dragon; so called because the dragoons orig. had a dragon on their standard (see Rob. of Glouce. p. 303; &c.).

**tarragon**, a plant. (Span. — Pers. — Gk.) Span. *tarragonia* (whence F. *taron*). — Pers. *tarkhun*, dragon-wort. — Gk. *δράκων*, a dragon.

**Drain**. (E.) A. S. *drēnigean*, Irenian, to drain away, strain off. Matt. xxiii. 24.

**Drake**, male of the duck. (E.) A contraction of *ened-rake* or *end-rake*, a masc. form of A. S. *ened*, a duck. *Endrake* became *drake* by loss of *en-*. + Icel. *and*, a duck, O. Icel. *andríki*, a drake; Swed. *and*, duck, *anadrake*, drake; Dan. *and*,

duck, *andrik*, drake; G. *ente*, duck, drake. β. The A. S. *curd* is with L. *anuas* (stem *anat*), a duck; this is allied to Goth. *reiks* ruling, might to *ric* in *bishop-rie*.

**Dram**, **Drachm**. (F. — L. — Gk.) *drame*, *drachme*, 'a dram, eighth of an ounce.' Cot. — L. *drachma* — Gk. a handful, a drachma, used both as and coin: cf. δράγμα, as much as a grasp. — Gk. δράσσων, I grasp.

**Drama**. (L. — Gk.) L. *drama*, δράπα (stem δράπατ-), an act, a drama. Gk. δρᾶω, I perform. (✓ DAK.) *dramatis* (from δράπατ-); &c.

**drastic**, effective. (Gk.) Gk. δράστικός, effective. — Gk. δρᾶω, I perform.

**Drape**, to cover with cloth. (F. — F. *draper*, to make cloth — F. *drap*, Low L. *drappus*. Prob. from Icel. to beat (from the fulling process). Drub. Der. *draper*, *drapery*.

**drab** (2), dull brown. (F. — Teut colour of undyed cloth. — F. *drap* (a)

**Drastic** : see **Drama**.

**Draw**. (E.) M. E. *drawen*. A. S. by change from *g* to *w*. + Du. Icel. Swed. *draga*, Dan. *drage*. Goth. G. *tragen*, to pull along, carry. — Skt. *dhṛīgh*, to lengthen, to exert. (✓ DHARGH.)

**drag**. (E.) M. E. *draggen*; p. the weak or causal form from A. S. So also Swed. *dragg*, a drag, g. whence *drappa*, to drag.

**draggle**. (E.) Frequentative of **draught**, **draft**. (E.) *Draff* is netic spelling. M. E. *draugit*, from A. S. *drayfan*; with suff. Du. *dragt*, a load, from *dragen*, to Dan. *dragt*; Icel. *drættir*, a dra fishes.

**drawl**. (E.) Frequentative of parallel to **draggle**.

**dray**. (E.) A. S. *drage*, that is drawn; as in *drage-net*, a draw Swed. *drig*, a sledge, dray.

**dredge** (1), a drag-net. — F. — Du. *dregé*, oyster-net. — Du. *dregnet*, a dr from *dragen*, to draw (above).

**dregs**, lees. (Scand.) Pl. of *dreg*, mire; we also find M. E. *dregs* — Icel. *drægg*, pl. *dræggir*. Swed. *drägg*. — Icel. *drægg*, to draw.

**Dread**. vi. (E.) A. S. *dréan*, *dréanian*, to dread, fear.

**Dream** (1), a vision. (E.) M. E.

a sweet sound, harmony; also  
dreariness, hence 'a dreain of  
sea.' *drim*, joy, dream; Du.  
*drasen*, Dan. Swed. *drom*, G.  
related to **Drum**, **Drone**.

**Dream.** (E.) A. S. *dryg*;  
formed from *drēm*, sb. by  
to *ȝ* (as usual). + G. *traumen*;

**Drear.** (E.) *Drear* is short  
of E. *dryry*. A. S. *drēbrig*, sad;  
formed with suffix -*ig* from  
*gore* — A. S. *drēsan*, to drip,  
*gīr*, gory, from *dryyi*, gore;  
*sad*, ong. gory, from O. H. G.

rain slightly. (E.) Formerly  
used to keep on dripping. From  
A. S. *drēsan*, to drip (above).  
See, to fall in drops.

**Dreggs** (E.) M. E. *dros*, properly  
A. S. *dros*; also *drosn*, lit.  
falls down. — A. S. *drēsan*, to  
fall down. + Du. *droesem*, dregs,

**drowze**, to be sluggish. (E.)  
out. A. S. *drēzian*, to be  
A. S. *drēsan*, to mourn: also  
sl. Der. *drowsy*.

drag net; see **Draw**.  
to sprinkle flour on meat.  
Ital. — Gk.) To *dredge* is to  
in sowing *dredge* or mixed  
*dregge*, mixed corn; also a  
sugar-plum — Prov. *deagea*. —  
a sugar-plum. — Gk. *ράγης*,  
to eat — L. *ράπειν* (2) aor.  
maw; allied to *ρέω*, I rub.

**Draw**.  
— **Drink**.  
— **Regent**.  
— **Drop**.  
**Drive**

to pierce, to train soldiers; see  
below.

to sow corn in rows. (E.)  
drill, to tickle, which stands  
in the shortened form of  
*triclin* (Prob. confused with  
it into a row, drill, from W.  
drill for *triclin*, a groove,  
cf. *trig*, a groove.)

**Drawl**, cloth used for trousers.  
Copied from G. *drillich*, tick-  
le. — L. *triclin*, stem of *triclin*,  
bedside — L. *tri-*, from *tres*,  
a thread. See **Three**.

**Drink.** (E.) A. S. *drincan*, pt. t. *drane*,  
pp. *drunen*. + Du. *drinken*, Icel. *dricka*,  
Swed. *dricka*, Dan. *drække*, Goth. *drigkan*  
(= *drimkan*), G. *trinken*.

**drench**, verb. (E.) M. E. *drenchen*.  
A. S. *drēcan*, causal of *drincan*; hence  
'to make drink.' + Du. *dranken*, Icel. *drek-  
kja*, Swed. *dränka*, G. *tränken*.

**drown**. (E.) M. E. *drownen*, *drunnen*,  
*drunnen*. A. S. *drunnen*, to be drowned,  
to sink. — A. S. *drunen*, pp. of *driman* +  
Swed. *drunkna*, from *drucken*, drunken;  
Dan. *drukne*, from *drucken* drunken  
**drunkard**. (E.; with F. suffix.) From  
A. S. *drunc*, base of pp. of *drincan*; with  
F. suffix -*ard* (G. *hart*).

**drunken**, drunk. (E.) A. S. *drunnen*,  
pp. of *drincan*, to drink.  
**Drip**; see **Drop**.

**Drive**. (E.) M. E. *driven*. A. S. *drifan*  
(pt. t. *drif*, pp. *drisen*). + Du. *driven*;  
Icel. *drifa*, Swed. *driva*, Dan. *drive*, Goth.  
*drīban*, G. *treiben*. (Base DRIB.)

**drift**. (E.) M. E. *drift*. Formed from  
*drif*, base of pp. of *drifan*; with suffix *t*. +  
Du. *drift*, Icel. *drift*, Swed. *drift*, G. *trift*.  
**Der. a-drift** on the drift; see **A- (2)**

**drove**. (E.) M. E. *drof*. A. S. *drif*,  
a drove. From *drif*, pt. t. of *drifan*.

**Drivel**; see **Drab** (1).

**Drizzle**, see **Dreary**.  
**Droll** (F. — Du. — Scand.) F. *drole*, 'a  
pleasant wag'; Cot — Du. *drollig*, odd,  
strange. — Dan. *trold*, Swed. *troll*, Icel. *troll*,  
a hobgoblin, merry imp.

**Dromedary**. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E.  
*domelarie*. — O. F. *dromedarie* older form  
*domedarie*\*). — Low L. *dromedarius*. — L.  
*dromad*, stem of *dromas*, a dromedary. —  
Gk. *δροπαδ*, stem of *δροπάς*, fast running

— Gk. *δραπεῖν*, to run. + Skt. dram, to run.  
**Drone** (1), to hum. (E.) M. E. *dronen*,  
*drounen*. Not in A. S. + Du. *dreunen*,  
Icel. *drýna*, Swed. *drima*, Dan. *drone*, to  
drone, roar, &c. Cf. Goth. *drungus*, a  
sound, Gk. *θρῆνος*, a dirge; Skt. *dhran*,  
to sound. (✓ DIHRAN.)

**drone** (2), a non-working bee. (E.)  
M. E. *dran*. A. S. *drin* + Dan. *drone*;  
Swed. *drunare*, lit. 'hummer'; Icel. *drjón*,  
M. H. G. *tröno*, Gk. *σπάραξ*. (From the  
droning sound it makes.)

**Droop**; see below.  
**Drop**, sb. (E.) M. E. *drope*, sb.; hence  
*dropen*, *droppen*, verb. — A. S. *drifa*, sb.;  
*drifian*, verb. These are from the pp.  
*drop-en* of the strong verb *drifian*, to drop,

drip. + Du. *drop*, sb., Icel. *dropi*, Swed. *droppa*, Dan. *draabe*, G. *troffe*.

dribble. (E.) Put for *dripple*, frequent form of *drip*.

drip. (Scand.) M. E. *dryffen*. — Dan. *dryFFE*, to drip; *dryp*, a drop. — Icel. *drif-id*, pp. of *drjupa*, to drip. + A. S. *drifan* (above).

droop, to sink, fail. (Scand.) M. E. *droopen*. — Icel. *drifa*, to droop; weak verb, from *drjifa*, strong verb, to drip. Cf. 'I am ready to *drop*', i. e. I *droop*.

*Dropay*; see *Hydra*.

Drosky, a kind of carriage. (Russ.) Russ. *drojki*, a low four-wheeled carriage (the j sounded as in French).

Dross; see *Dreary*.

Drought; see *Dry*.

Drova; see *Drive*.

Drown; see *Drink*.

Drowse, Drowze; see *Dreary*.

Drub, to beat. (E.) Prov. E. *drab*, to beat. A secondary verb, due to A. S. strong vb. *drapan* (pt. t. *drapf*), to beat + Icel. *drifa*, to kill, slay; Swed. *drabba*, to hit, *drifa*, to kill; Dan. *drab*, to kill. G. *treffen*, to hit. (Base DRAP.) See *Drapo*.

Drudge. (C.) M. E. *druggen*, vb.; of Celtic origin; cf. Irish *drugair*, a drudger, drudge, slave.

Drug, Drugget; see *Dry*.

Druid, a priest of the ancient Britons. (C.) Irish *druidh*, an augur, Gael. *druidh*, W. *derwydd*, a druid.

Drum. (E.?) Prob. E.; not found earlier than the XVI cent. + Dan. *drum*, a booming sound, Icel. *þruma*, to rattle; Du. *trom*, Dan. *tromme*, G. *trommel*, a drum. Cf. *Drone* (1).

Drunkard, Drunken; see *Drink*.

Drupe; see *Dryad*.

Dry. (E.) M. E. *dryze*. A. S. *dryge*. + Du. *droog*, dry; G. *trocken*, dry.

drought. (E.) M. E. *drogfe*, *drougfe*; better *drouthe* (P. Plowman). A. S. *druga*, drought. — A. S. *drugian*, to dry; *dryge*, dry. + Du. *drogfe*, drought; from *droog*, dry. (It should rather be *droughth*.)

drug (F. — Du.) M. E. *drogge*, *drygge*. — O. F. *drogue*, a drug — Du. *droog*, dry; the pl. *drogen*, lit. dried roots, was used in the special sense of 'drugs'; see *Dry*. Der. *drug-ist*.

drugget. (F. — Du.) O. F. *droguet*; 'a kin. of stuff that's half silk, half wool'; G. *droge*, of *dryge*, a drug (above), also

used in the sense of rubbish, vile from the coarseness of the material.

Dryad, a nymph of the woods. Gk.) L. *Dryad-*, stem of *Dryas*, a nymph. — Gk. δρυδή, stem of δρύς same. — Gk. δρῦς, a tree; see *Tree*.

drupe, a fleshy fruit containing a (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *druse*. — L. *drus*, over-ripe olive. — Gk. δρύντη, an olive; allied to δρυερῆς, meaning (1) ripened on the tree (from *ripen*) (2), falling from the tree (from *fall*).

hamadryad, a wood-nymph. (Gk.) L. *hamadryad-*, stem of *hamadryas*. — Gk. δρυδόνια, a wood-nymph; of each nymph depended on that tree to which she was attached. ἄπα, together with; δρῦς, tree.

Dual consisting of two. (L.) L. *dual*. — L. *duo*, two; see *Two*.

belligerent, waging war (L.) *ligerant-*, stem of *belligerans*, carry war. — L. *belli-*, for *bellum*, war; pres. pt. of *gerere*, to carry (see *Jestum* n. for O. L. *duellum*; see *duel*).

deuce (1), a two, at cards (F. *deux*, two. — L. *duos*, acc. of *duo*, double. (F. — L.) O. F. *double*. — L. *duplus*, lit. twice-full. — two; plus, allied to *plenus*, full.

doublet. (F. — L.) M. E. *doubl*. O. F. *doublet*, an inner (double) g. — F. *double*, double (above).

doubleloon. (F. — Span. — L.) F. *double*. — Span. *doblar*, a coin, the double of a — Span. *doblo*, double. — L. *duplus* (doubt. (F. — L.) M. E. *douten*. douter. — L. *dubitare*, to be of two minds to *dubius*, doubtful; see *d* (below).

dozen, twelve. (F. — L.) O. F. (F. *douzaine*), a dozen. — O. F. *douze*, twelve; with suffix *-aine* (L. — L. *duodecim*, twelve. — L. *duodecem*, ten.

dubious. (L.) L. *dubius*, moving in two directions. — L. *duo*. duodecimo. (L.) In *duodecima* 12 leaves to the sheet. — L. *duodecim* of *duodecimus*, twelfth. — L. *duodecim*, twelve; see *dozen* above.

duel (Ital. — L.) Ital. *duello*, a L. *duellum*, a fight between two m. *duo*, two.

duet. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *duetto*, a two. — Ital. *due*, two — L. *duo*, two. duodenum, the first of the sm.

Late Lat. *dudenum*, so called  
out 12 finger-breadths long.—  
twelve apiece, distributive form  
; see dozen (above).

**dupe**, two-fold. (L.) L. *duplicitus*, to double.—L. *duplex*,  
two, two-fold (below).

**dy** (F.—L.) Lit. doubleness.  
etc.—L. acc. *duplicitatem*.—L.  
rule form of *duplex*, twofold.—  
etc., thre, to fold.

**ditable** (F.—L.) F. *indubitable*.  
*in dubius*, not to be doubted.—L.  
*dubitabilis*, doubtful, from *dubi-*  
*bilis*; see doubt (above).

(F.—L.) The verb is from the  
ie sh was orig. an adj. M. E.  
*rebelious*—F. *rebelle*, rebellious.  
*dem*, acc. of *rebellis*, renewing  
etc., again; *bellum*, war = O. L.  
*was*, see duel (above). Der.  
and verb: *rebel ion*, &c.

**ditable** (F.—L.) O. F. *redoubtable*—O. F. *redouter*, later re-  
tear. See Re- and Doubt.

confer knighthood by a stroke  
L. *dubban* A. S. *dubban*; A. S.  
dōba, + O. Swed. *dubba*, E.  
dēn, to strike, beat. ¶ Some-  
times from O. F. *dober*, to dub;  
of Scand. or Low G. origin.  
A. S. *dubban* was also of Scand.  
cf. Dab

ms.; see Dual

**Ducat**, see Duke.

**Duchy**; see Duke.

(1), a bird, see Duck (2).

(2), to dive, bob the head (E.)  
en. *douken*. Not in A. S. + Du.  
+ Swed. *dive*; Dan. *dukke*, Swed.  
*däkka*, to plunge, dive.

(3) bird. (E.) M. E. *dake*, duke  
; the suffix -e represents A. S.  
of the agent. From the verb  
Dan. *dukan*, lit. diving duck;  
prob. diving sowl. Der. *duck*-  
double dunct, suffix.

(4), a pet, darling. (O. Low G.)  
Dak, *dakke*, a doll; Dan. *dukke*,  
etc., Swed. *docka*; M. H. G.  
term of endearment.

O. Low G.) Cf. E. Fries. *dokje*,  
*doekje*, a doll (above). Prob.  
from the Netherlands.

(5), light canvas. (Du.) A nauti-  
cal term. *du* *tex*, linen cloth, canvas,  
Swed. *duk*, Icel. *dukr*, G. tuck.

**Duct, Ductile**; see Duke.

**Dudgeon** (1), resentment. (C.) W.  
*dychan*, a jeer, dygen, malice, dudgeon.  
Cf. W. *dygas*, hatred; Corn. *duchan*, grief.

**Dudgeon** (2), hilt of a dagger. (Un-  
known) *Dudgeon-hasted* means that the  
hilt was curiously worked or ornamented;  
*dulgin* means covered with waving marks.  
Etym. unknown.

**Due**; see Habit.

**Duel**; see Dual.

**Duenna**; see Domain.

**Duot**; see Dual.

**Duffel**, coarse woollen cloth. (Du.) Du.  
*duffel*; so called from *Duffel*, a place near  
Antwerp.

**Dug**, a teat. (Scand.) Allied to Swed.  
*dagga*, Dan. *dagge*, to suckle. Cf. Skt. *duh*,  
to milk.

**Dugong**, a sea-cow. (Malay.) Malay  
*dilping*, a sea-cow.

**Duke**, a leader. (F.—L.) M. E. *duk*.—  
O. F. *duc*.—L. *ducem*, acc. of *dux*, a  
leader.—L. *ducere*, to lead. (✓DUK)

**abduction**. (L.) L. *abductionem*, acc.  
of *abductio*, a leading away.—L. *ab-ducere*,  
to lead away (whence also E. *abduct*).

**adduce**. (L.) L. *ad-ducere*, to lead to;  
hence, to bring forward.

**conduce**. (L.) L. *con-ducere*, to draw  
together towards, lead to.

**conduct**. (L.) Low L. *conductus* de-  
fense, protection, guard, escort.—L. *con-  
ductus*, pp. of *con-ducere* (above).

**conduit**. (F.—L.) M. E. *conduit*.—  
O. F. *conduit*, a conduit.—Low L. *con-  
ductus*, a defence, escort. also, a canal.

**deduce**. (L.) L. *de-ducere*, to bring  
down; (hence, to infer).

**deduct**. (L.) Orig. to derive from —  
L. *de-ducere*, to bring down.

**doge**, a duke of Venice. (Ital.—L.)  
Ital. *doge*, prov. form of *duc\**, a duke.—L.  
*ducem*, acc. of *dux*, a leader.

**douche**, a shower-bath. (F.—Ital.—L.)  
F. *douche*, a shower-bath.—Ital. *doccia*, a  
conduit, water-pipe — Ital. *docciare*, to pour,  
equivalent to Low Lat. *ductiare*, derivative  
of L. *ductus*, a duct; see duct.

**ducal**. (F.—L.) F. *ducal*, adj. from  
duc; see Duke.

**ducat**, a coin. (F.—Ital.—L.) O. F.  
*ducat*.—Ital. *ducato*, a ducat, also a duchy;  
named from *ducatus* (duchy of Apulia) in  
the legend upon it; see duchy below.

**duchess**. (F.—L.) F. *duchesse*, O. F.  
*ducesse*, fem. of *duc*, duke; see Duke.

**duchy** (F. — L.) F. *duché*. — Low L. *ducium*, acc. of *ducatus*, a dukedom — L. *dux*, stem of *lux*, a duke.

**duet**, a conduit-pipe. (L.) L. *ductus*, a leading (hence, a duct). — L. *ductus*, pp. of *ducere*, to lead.

**ductile** (F. — L.) F. *ductile*, malleable. — L. *ductilis*, easily led. — L. *duct-us*, pp. of *ducere* above).

**educate**. (L.) L. *educatus*, pp. of *ducere*, to educate. — L. *e-ducere*, to bring out.

**educre**. (L.) L. *e-ducre*, to bring out.

**induce**. (L.) L. *in-ducre*, to lead to.

**induct** (L.) L. *induct-us*, pp. of *inducere*, to bring in.

**introduce**. (L.) L. *intro-ducre*, to bring in. Der. *introduction* (from the pp.).

**produce**, vb (L. L *pro-ducre*, to bring forward. Der. *product-ive*, -ion (from the pp.).

**product**, sh. (L.) L. *productus*, produced; pp. of *producere* (above).

**redoubt**, an entrenched place of retreat. (F. — Ital.) — L. F. *redoute* formerly *redote* (Litre), redoubt. — Ital. *ridotto*, a place of retreat — Ital. *ridotto*, *ridutto*, pp. of *ridurre*, to bring home. — L. *re-ducre*, to bring back.

**reduce**. (L.) Orig. to bring back. — L. *re-ducre*, to bring back. Der. *reduct-ion* (from the pp.).

**seduce**, to lead astray. (L.) L. *se-ducre*, to lead aside. Der. *seduct-ion* (from the pp.).

**subdue**. (F. — L.) M. E. *soduen* (afterwards altered to *subdue* for clearness). — O. F. *souduer*, to seduce; but the orig. sense must have been to subdue. — L. *sub-ducre*, to bring under.

**superinduce** (L.) L. *super*, beyond; and *inducere*, to induce

**traduce**, to defame. (L.) L. *tra-ducre*, to lead over, transport, also, to defame. Here *tra-* = *trans*, across.

**Dulcet**, sweet. (F. — L.) O. F. *doucet* (Cot.), of which an older spelling must have been *dolcet* (Ital. *dolcetto*). — O. F. *douce*, fem. *dou* (F. *doux*), sweet — L. *duces*, sweet.

**douceur**. (F. — L.) F. *douceur*, lit. sweetness (hence, pleasant gift) — L. *duciorem*, acc. of *ducior*, sweetness. — L. *duciis*, sweet.

**dulcimer**. (Span. — L.) Roquefort has F. *dulcimer* (undated); it must be borrowed from Span. *dulcimela*, a dulcimer;

named from its sweet sound. — L. *dulcis*, sweet sound, see Melody.

**Dull**, stupid (E.) M. E. *dull* A S. *du* foolish; put for *dwole*, cf. *gesdwolegos*, a false god, idol. — A. S. *dwole*, base or pp. of strong vb. *dwealan*, to err, be stupid. +

Du. *dol*, mad; Goth. *duals*, foolish, G. *toll*, mad. (✓DHWAK.) See Dwell.

**dolt**, a stupid fellow. (E.) M. E. *dolt*, blunt; extended from M. E. *dul*, *dull* (ab. c.)

**Dumb**. (E.) M. E. *dumb*. A. S. *dumb* mute. + Du. *dom*, Icel. *dumbr*, Swed. *dumb*, Dan. *dum*, Goth. *dumba*, G. *dumm*. Goth. *dumba* is allied to Goth. *damb*, deaf; see Deaf. Der. *dummy* (= *dumby*).

**Dump**, an ill-shaped piece. (E.?) Prov. E. *dump*, a clumsy lump, a bit; *dump*, short and thick. Iow. Sc. *dump*, to beat

strike with the feet; Swed. dial. str. vi. *dumpa* (supine *dumpis*), to fall down plump. Cf. Du. *dumpens*, a great nose; Icel. *dumpa*, to thump; and cf. Thump.

**dumpling**, a kind of pudding. (E.) A small solid ball of pudding; *dumping* is a double dimin. of *dump* (above).

**Dumps**, melancholy (Scand.) Swed. dial. *aumpin*, melancholy, orig. pp. of *dimba*, to steam, reek; Dan. *dump*, dull, low. + Du. *damp*, damp, hazy, G. *dampf*, damp. Allied to Damp, cf. 'to damp one's spirits.'

**Dun** (1), brown. (C.) A. S. *dunn*, dan.

— Irish and Gael. *dann*, brown; W. *dun*, dun, dusky

**donkey**. (C.) Double dimin. with suffix *-key* (-Low. Sc. *ick ie*, as in *ter-ikie*, a little little house, Banshee); from *dun*, familiar name for a horse, from its colour (Romeo, l. 4 41). ¶ So also M. E. *dun ek*, a hedge-sparrow, from its colour.

**Dun** (2), to urge for payment. (Sc. &c.) Cf. M. E. *dunning*, a loud noise; to *dun* to thunder at one's door. — Icel. *duna*, to thunder; *kona erium dyn syris apri* 16 make a din before one's door; Swed. *duna* to make a noise. Allied to Din.

**Dunes**, a stupid person. (Scotland) From the phr. 'a Dun man,' i.e. a native of *Dunse*, in Berwickshire. In ridicule the disciples of John *Duns Scotus*, scholastic man, died A. D. 1308. ¶ Not to be confused with John *Scotus Erigena*, died A. D. 830.

**Dune**, a low sand-hill; see Down (2).

**Dung**; see Ding.

**Dungeon**; see Domain.

**Duodecimo, Duodanum**; see Dual.

**Dup**, see Do (1).

a person easily deceived. (F.) F. *f* represents the guttural. A S. *dverg*, *dverge*. The O F. *dupe* meant a *dverg*, a dwarf. + Du. *dverg*, Icel. *dvergr*, Swed. Dan. *dverg*, G. *zwerg*. Cf. Vedic Skt. *dhravaras*, a (female) evil spirit. (✓DHWAK.)

Dante, *Duplicity*; see Dual.

Doe, *Duration*; see Dura.

Doe, *Chair* of audience, levee. (Pers) *dar*, a prince's court, levee; lit. admittance — Pers *dar*, door — and *dar*, admittance.

Do last (L.) L. *durare*, to last. —

Do last, lasting. + Irish and Gael.

W. *dur*, sure. Cf. Gk. *δύναμις*,

Pers. *durang*, orig pres pt. of *durah*, &c.

Doo, *Captivity*. (F. — L.) The orig.

of long endurance of hardship — F.

to last, with suffix *ance*; see above.

Dotion (L.) A coined word; from

or L. *dure*, to last.

Doe, *Hardship*. (F. — L.) M. E.

+ O F. *dure* — L. *duritia*, harsh-

*durus*, hard, severe.

Dore (F. — L.) M. E. *enduren* —

— F. *en* (L. *in*); and *durer* (L.

to last

Dorate, to harden. (L.) From pp.

*dure*, to harden

Durate (L.) L. *obduratus*, pp. of ob-

to harden — L. *ob*; and *durus*, hard.

(L. — E.) Properly an adj. M. E.

*ark*, *dun*, *deose*, the same. Prob.

to A. S. *dore*, dark. + Swed. dial.

to *diale*; *dunkig*, misty. Der.

whence *dunk-y*, adj.

E. A. S. *dust* + Du. *dorst*,

dust, Dan. *dyst*, meal. Cf. G.

aspirate, fine dust. Allied to L.

smoke, Skt. *dhvani*, dust. (✓DHU.)

Belonging to Holland. (G.)

Applied to the Germans. — G.

German; lit. belonging to the

M. H. G. *diut-isch*, where the

L. *I.* *is*, and *isch* is cognate

S. *jöt*. Goth. *thauda*, a people,

(✓TU)

Habits, see Dwell.

EL (E.) M. E. *dverg*, *dvergh*; the

Dwell. (E.) M. E. *dwellen*, to linger. A S. *dwellan*, only in the active sense to retard, also to seduce. Causal of A. S. *dwelan* (pt. t. *dwest*, pp. *dwolen*), to be torpid or dull, to err. + Icel. *dvelja*, to dwell, delay, orig to hinder; Swed. *dvalja*, to dwell (reflexive); Dan. *dvelte*, to linger; M. H. G. *dwellen*, to hinder, delay. (✓DHWAR.) And see Dull.

Dally, to trifle. (E.) Prov. E. *dwallie* (Exmoor Scolding). M. E. *salien*, to play, trifle. Allied to A. S. *dwellan* to err, be foolish, O. Northumb. *duoliga*, *diviliga*, the same, Mark, xii. 27. And see Dull.

Dwale, deadly nightshade. (E.) Named from its soporific effects. A. S. *dwestla*, an error, stupefaction. — A S. *dwelan* (above).

+ Dan. *dvale*, stupor, *dvaledrik*, a soporific, 'dwale-drink.'

Dwindle. (E.) The frequent form of M. E. *dwinen*, to dwindle, A. S. *dwinian*, to dwindle, languish. + Icel. *dvinus*, *dvinu*, Swed. *tvina*, to dwindle, pine away.

Dye, to colour; a colour. (E.) M. E. *decyn*, vb., deh. sb. A. S. *desian*, *desian* verb, to dye, from *desig*, *dehh*, sb., dye, colour. Perhaps allied to Dew.

Dyke; see Dike.

Dynamic, relating to force. (Gk.) Gk. *δύναμις*, powerful — Gk. *δύναμις*, power. — Gk. *δύναμαι*, I am strong; see Dure. (✓DU.)

Dynasty, lordship. (Gk.) Gk. *δυναρεῖα*, lordship. — Gk. *δυνάρης*, a lord. — Gk. *δύναμαι*, I am strong.

Dysentery, disease of the entrails. (L. — Gk.) L. *dysenteria*. — Gk. *δυσεντερία*. — Gk. *δυσ-*, prefix, with a bad sense; *εντερο*, pl. the inwards, bowels, from *έντερος*, within, in; see Interior.

Dyspepsy, indigestion. (L. — Gk.) L. *dysepsia* — Gk. *δυσεπσία*. — Gk. *δυσεπτός*, hard to digest. — Gk. *δυσ-*, prefix, with a bad sense; *επεινειν*, to cook, digest; see Cook. Dor. *dyspeptic* (from *δυσεπτός*).

## E.

Eye, see Eye. M. E. *eye*, *eyh*, each; O. H. G. *augallik*, M. H. G. *iegelich*, G. *jeglich*. See Eye.

Eager; see Acid.

Eagle; see Aquiline.

**Eagre**, tidal wave in a river. (E.) A.S. *egor*, *dgør*, in comp. *egor-stram*, ocean-stream. + Icel. *ægir*, ocean.

**Ear** (1), organ of hearing. (E.) M.E. *ere*. A.S. *edre*. + Du. *oor*, Icel. *eyra*, Swed. *öra*, Dan. *øre*, G. *ohr*, Goth. *auso*, Russ. *uchó*, L. *auris*, Gk. *oúrēs*. Allied to Skt. *av*, to be pleased, L. *audire*, to hear. (✓ A.W.)

**earwig**, an insect. (E.) A.S. *ær-wig*, lit. ear-runner, from its being supposed to creep into the ear. A.S. *wicg*, a horse, or a runner; allied to *Wag*.

**Ear** (2), spike of corn. (E.) M.E. *er*. A.S. *ear* (pl.); Northumb. *cher*. + Du. *aar*, Icel. Dan. *ær* (for ahs), Goth. *ahs*, G. *ähre*. Allied to *Awn*. (✓ A.K.)

**Ear** (3), to plough. (E.) M.E. *eren*. A.S. *erian*, to plough. + Icel. *erja*, Goth. *arjan*, Irish *arain*, I. plough, L. *arare*, Gk. *dp̄os*, I. plough. (✓ A.R.)

**Earl**. (E.) M.E. *erl*. A.S. *erl*. + Icel. *jarl*. O. Sax. *erl*, a man.

**Early**; see *Ero*.

**Earn**. (E.) M.E. *ernien*. A.S. *earnian*. + G. *erntēn*, to reap, from *ernte*, harvest, from O.H.G. *arnln*, to reap, earn. β. From the sb. seen in O.H.G. *erin*, Goth. *asans*, a harvest. (✓ A.S.)

**Earneat** (1), seriousness (E.) Properly a sb., as in 'in earnest.' M.E. *ernest*, sb. A.S. *cornest*, sb. + Du. *ernst*, sb.; G. *ernst*. (Base AKN.)

**Earneat** (2), a pledge. (F.-L.) The *t* is added. M.E. *ernes*; also spelt *erles*, *arles*. Dimin. of O.F. *erres*, *arrès*, pl. - L. *arrha*. - Gk. *appaßáv̄*, a pledge.

**Earth**. (E.) M.E. *erthe*. A.S. *erthe*. + Du. *aarde*, Icel. *jord*, Dan. Swed. *jord*, Goth. *aistha*, G. *erde*. Cf. Gk. *épō*, earth.

**Earwig**; see *Ear* (1).

**Ease**. (F.) M.E. *ese*. - O.F. *aise*, ease. Cf. Ital. *agio*, Port. *aeo*, ease. Orig. unknown.

**disease**. (F.) O.F. *des-aise*, want of ease. - O.F. *des-* (L. *dis-*); *aise*, ease.

**Ensel**; see *Ass*.

**East**, the quarter of sun-rise. (E.) M.E. *est*. A.S. *east*, adv., in the east; *estan*, from the east. + Du. *oost*, sb., Icel. *austr*, Dan. *øst*, Swed. *väst*, G. *osten*, *ost*. Also L. *auro-ora*, dawn, Gk. *ílos*, *éos*, *awos*, dawn, Skt. *ushas*, dawn. (✓ U.S.)

**easter**. (E.) M.E. *ester*. A.S. *edstor*, in comp.; pl. *edstro*, Easter. - A.S. *Eistre*, a goddess whose festivities were in April. Allied to *East*; from the increasing light and warmth of spring.

**sterling**. (E.) M.E. *sterling*, a long coin; named from the *Esterlings* (easterlings, men of the east); this was the name for the Hanse merchants in London temp Henry III. - M.E. *est*, east. See *E*.

**Eat**. (E.) M.E. *eten*. A.S. *etan*. + Icel. *eta*, Swed. *ata*, Dan. *æte*, G. *itan*, G. *essen*, L. *edere*, Gk. *éðérw̄*, Skt. to eat (✓ A.D.) See *Tooth*.

**etch**, to engrave with acids. (Du. - Da. *etsen*, to etch. - G. *aten*, to corrupt; the causal of G. *essen*, to eat.

**fret** (1), to eat away. (E.) A.S. *frē* (short for *fors-eten*, to devour entirely). Goth. *fra-itan*, to devour entirely, *vreten*, G. *fressen* (-ver-essen).

**orts**, remnants, leavings. (E.) M. *ortes*. From A.S. *or*, out (what is left); *eten*, to eat. Proved by O. Du. *ore*, piece left after eating, Swed. *dial* a *urite*, refuse fodder. The same prefix occurs in *or-deal*; for which see *Deal*.

**Eaves**, the clipped edge of a thatched roof. (E.) M.E. *euse*; pl. *euses* (*eaveses*). A.S. *efese*, a clipped edge thatch; whence *efesian*, to shear. + *ups*, Swed. dial. *uff*, Goth. *ubiewa*, a point from the projection of the eaves; O.H. *opasa*. Orig. sense 'that which projects over'; allied to *Over*. Der. *dropper*, one who stands under droppings from the eaves, a secret listener.

**Ebb**. (E.) M.E. *ebbe*. A.S. *ebba*, of the tide. + Du. *eb*, *ebbe*, sb., Dan. *sb* and vb., Swed. *ebb*, sb. Allied to E.

**Ebony**, a hard wood. (F.-L. - G. Heb.) Formerly *ebene*. - O.F. *ebene*, eb.

- L. *hebenus*, *ebenum*. - Gk. *éþeros*, é-

- Heb. *havlm*, pl., ebony wood; probably non-Semitic word.

**Ebriety**, drunkenness. (F.-L.) F. *ebri* - L. acc. *ebrietatem*. - L. *ebrius*, drunk.

Der. *in-ebriate*, to make drunken.

**sober**. (F.-L.) M.E. *sobre* - F. *sobrium*, acc. of *sobrius*, sober. - L. = sc., apart, hence, not; *ebrius*, drunk. *Sobriety*, F. *sobrieté*, L. acc. *sobrietatem*.

**Ebullition**; see *Bull* (2).

**Eccentric**; see *Centre*.

**Ecclesiastic**. (L.-Gk.) Low L. *siasticus*. - Gk. *ekkl̄asikos*, relating to the *ekkl̄asia*, i.e. assembly, church. Gk. *ekkl̄asias*, summoned. - Gk. *ekkl̄asias*, call forth. - Gk. *éz*, out; *ekkl̄asias*, I call.

**Echo** (L.-Gk.) M.E. *echo* - L. - Gk. *éχo*, a sound, echo; cf. *éχo*, a ringing noise. Der. *cat-ech-oise*, q.v.

**Eclat.**

See Logio.

(L. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *eclips*, F. *eclipse*. — L. *eclipsis*. — Gk. *sun-eclipse*, esp. of light of the sun; *to leave out, suffer eclipse*; *out*; *leave*, to leave.(L. — Gk.) Formerly *ellipsis*. *ē* — Gk. *ἀλλεια*, a defect, an *a* word; also, an oval figure, a plane focus with the base of less angle than that of a parabola. *ἀλλειν*, to leave in, leave Gk. *ἴτε*, for *ἴν*, in; *λείπειν*, to *elliptic-al*, adj., Gk. *ἀλλειπτικός*.

See Logio.

(F. — L. — Gk.) Formerly O. F. *économie*. — L. *economia*. — *oia*, management of a household, *nomos*, for *οἶκος*, a house; and *vīus*, See Wick (2) and Nomad. *nical*, general. (L. — Gk.) Low L. *ūus*. — Gk. *οἰκουμένη*, universal. *οὐράνη* (sc. γῆ), the inhabited part of *οἰκουμένης*, pres. pt. pass. of *habit*. — Gk. *οἶκος*, a house.

See Statistics.

*ideal*; see Economy.(Scand.) Icel. *iða*, an eddy, *i* cf. *iða*, to whirl about; Swed. *id*, Dan. dial. *ide*, the same. Am Icel. *ið*, A. S. *id*, Goth. *id*, *i* found as a prefix.(E.) M. E. *egge*. A. S. *eg*, an *egg*; + Du. *egg*, Icel. Swed. *egg*, *egg*. Cf. L. *acies*, Gk. *axis*, a *spur*, edge, corner. (✓ AK.) *to instigate*. (Scand.) M. E. *al. egg*, to goad on. — Icel. *egg*, *on*.*eatable*. (L.) Low L. *edibilis*, to eat; see Eat.*eat, eatable*. (L.) L. *esculentus*, *escere* — L. *escere*, to eat; from *esta*? — L. *edere*, to eat.*fat* (L.) L. *obesus*, (1) eaten fed; (2) fat, lit. 'that which has— L. *obesus*, pp. of *coedere*, to eat *ob*, *co-*, to eat. Der. *obes-i-ty*. See Dictation.(L. — L.) O. F. *edifier* — L. *ad-videre* (instruct). — L. *ad-videre*, *videre*, *to build*, *ong* a health, *see*, *to make* (✓ IDH) Der. *edifice*, L. *edificium*, a building; *edifice*, a magistrate who had the *the building*.**Edition**; see Date (1).**Educate**, **Educes**; see Duke.**Eel**. (E.) M. E. *el*. A. S. *el* + Du. *aal*, Icel. *all*, Dan. *aal*, Swed. *el*, G. *aal*. Allied to L. *anguilla*, an eel, *anguis*, Gk. *έχυ*, Skt. *ahi*, a snake. (✓ AGH.)**Efface**; see Face.**Effect**; see Fact.**Effeminate**; see Feminine.**Effendi**, sir, master (Turkish — Gk.) Turk. *ئەندى*, sir. — Mod. Gk. *αὐτίρρης*, for Gk. *αὐτίρρης*, a despotic master, ruler; see Authentic.**Effervesce**; see Fervent.**Effete**; see Fetus.**Efficacy**, **Efficient**; see Fact.**Effigy**; see Figure.**Efflorescence**; see Floral.**Effluence**; see Fluent.**Effort**; see Force.**Effrontery**; see Front.**Effulgent**; see Fulgent.**Effuso**; see Fuss (1).Egg (1), the oval body whence chickens, &c. are hatched. (Scand.) M. E. *eg*, pl. *egges* — Icel. *egg*, Dan. *æg*, Swed. *agg* + A. S. *ag* (= M. E. *ey*); Du. *ei*, G. *ei*, Irish *agh*, Gael. *abh*, W. *uw*, L. *ouum*, Gk. *άγρι*. Allied to L. *avis*, a bird.

Egg (2), to instigate; see Edge.

**Eglantine**. (F. — L.) F. *eglantine*, O. F. *aglantine*, *aglantier*, sweet briar. — Low L. *aculent-us*\*, prickly (not found), from L. *aculeus*, a prickle, dimin. of *acus*, a needle; see aglet, under Acid (✓ AK.).**Egotist**, **Egoist**, a self-opinionated person (L.) Coined from L. *ego*, I; see I.**Egregious**; see Gregarious.**Egress**; see Grade.Eh! interj. (E.) M. E. *ey*. A. S. *ē*, *ēd*. Cf. Du. *he!* G. *ei!***Eider-duck**. (Scand.) The E. duck is here added to Icel. *ædr*, an eider-duck (as pronounced like *i* in time) + Dan. *ederfugl* (eider-fowl), Swed. *eder*. Der. *eider-down*, Icel. *æðardun*.**Eight** (E.) M. E. *eight*. A. S. *eahta*. + Du. *acht*, Icel. *atta*, Dan. *otte*, Swed. *otta*, Goth. *ahtau*, G. *acht*, Irish *acht*, Gael. *ochd*, W. *wyth*, L. *octo*, Gk. *οκτώ*, Skt. *asthan*. Der. *eighteen*, A. S. *eahtastne*, *eighty*, A. S. *eahtatig*; *eighth*, A. S. *eahtah*.**Either**. (E.) M. E. *either*, *other*, also *author*, *other*. A. S. *egþer*, contracted form of *æghweþer*. Comp. of *æg* *hweþer*; where *æ* — *aye*, *gr* is a prefix, and *hweþer* =

whether. + Du. *ieder*, G. *jeder*, O. H. G. *āwedar*.

or (1), conj., offering an alternative. (E.) Short for other, *outh-r*, *another*, the M. E. forms, which also answer to Mod. E. either. Hence either and or are doublets. Ejaculate. Eject; see Jet (1).

Eke (1), to augment. (E.) M. E. *eken*. A. S. *ēcan*.+Icel. *auka*, Swed. *öka*, Dan. *øge*, Goth. *aukan* (neuter), L. *augere* (✓ WAG.)

*eke* (1), also. (E.) M. E. *ek*, *eke*. A. S. *ēde*. + Du. *oek*, Icel. *auk*, Swed. *och* (and), Dan. *og* (and), G. *auch*. All from the verb above.

nickname. (E.) M. E. *nekename*, also *ekename*; (*a nekename*=*an ekename*). See Prompt Parv.; cf. L. *ag-nomen* (*ag-*=*ad*), G. *surname*. From *eke* and *name*. + Icel. *aukuaðn*, Swed. *öknann*, Dan. *øgenavn*, an *eke-name*, nickname.

Elaborate; see Labour.

Eland. a S. African antelope. (Du.—Slavonic.) Du. *eland*, an elk. (Of Slav. origin: cf. Russ. *olene*, a stag; see Elk.)

Elapse; see Lapse.

Elastic. (Gk.) Formerly *elastick*, i.e. springing back. Coined from Gk. *ἐλαστός*=*λαύνω*, I drive (fut. *λασθώ*).

Elate: see Tolerate.

Elbow, the bend of the arm. (E.) M. E. *elbowe*. A. S. *elboga*.—A. S. *el*, signifying 'elbow'; and *boga*, a bow, a bending (see Bow). A. S. *el* is allied to Goth. *aleina*, a cubit, L. *ulna*, Gk. *ἄλεινη*, Skt. *anastui* the elbow. (✓ AR and ✓ RHUG.) + Du. *elleboog*, Icel. *aln-bogi*, Dan. *el-bue*, G. *ellenbogen*. See Ell.

Eld, old age, Elder (1), older; see Old.

Elder (1), a tree. M. E. *eller*. A. S. *ellen*, *ellern*.+Low G. *elloorn*. ¶ Distinct from alder.

Eldest; see Old.

Elect: see Legend.

Electric. (L.—Gk.) Coined from L. *electrum*, amber, which has electric properties.—Gk. *ἤλεκτρον*, amber, also shining metal; allied to *ἥλεκτρον*, gleaming, Skt. *arch*, to shine. (✓ ARK.)

Electuary, a kind of confection. (F.—L.) M. E. *letuarie*.—O. F. *lecturette*, *lectuaire*.—L. *electuarium*, a medicine that dissolves in the mouth. Perhaps for *electarium*\*, from *elincere*, to lick away, or from Gk. *ἰλεῖχειν* (the same).

Eleemosynary; see Alma.

Elegant; see Legend.

Elegy, a funeral ode. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *ciegie*.—L. *clegia*—Gk. *ἀλέγεια*, iem. sing., an elegy; orig. neut. pl. of *ἀλέγειον*, a distich (of lament).—Gk. *ἀλέγειον*, a lament.

Element. (F.—L.) O. F. *element*.—L. *elementum*, a first principle.

Elephant. (F.—L.—Gk.—Heb.) M. E. *olifaunt*.—O. F. *olifant*, elephant.—L. *elephantem*, acc. of *elephas*.—Gk. *ἀλέφαντος*, an elephant.—Heb. *aleph*, *eleph*, an ox.

Elevate; see Levity.

Eleven. (E.) M. E. *enleuen*. A. S. *enlifon*. + Du. *elf*, Icel. *elfi*, Dan. *elfer*, Swed. *elfva*, Goth. *ainlif*, G. *elf*. β. The best form is the Goth. *ain-lif*, where *ain*=one; and *-lif*=Lithuan. *-lika* (in veroltha, eleven). Lith. *liks* means 'remaining'.

Elf. (E.) M. E. *elf*. A. S. *elf*.+Icel. *elfr*, Dan. Swed. *elf*, G. *elf*. Dor. *elf-in*, adj., for *elf-en*\*.

Oaf, a simpleton. (Scand.) Prov. E. *auf*, an elf.—Icel. *dlfr*, an elf. Chaucer uses *elfish* in the sense of 'simple'.

Elicit; see Delicote.

Elide; see Lesion.

Eligible; see Legend.

Eliminate; see Limit.

Elision; see Lesion.

Elixir. (Ar.—Gk.) Arab. *el ikhs*, the philosopher's stone; where *el* is the definite article.—Gk. *ἴξιον*, dry, residuum).

Elk, a kind of deer. (Scand.) Icel. *elg*, Swed. *elg*, an elk + M. H. G. *elic*, Russ. *olene*, a stag; L. *alces*, Gk. *άλευς*, Skt. *rishya*, a kind of antelope. (Vedic *rīṣṇa*)

Ell. (E.) M. E. *elle*, *ale*. A. S. *el*, a cubit. + Du. *elle*; Icel. *aln*, the arm from the elbow to the tip of the nose. In longer. Swed. *aln*, Dan. *alen*, Goth. *alans*, is *elle*. ell; L. *ulna*, elbow, cubit; Gk. *άλευς* elbow. Ell.—el- in el-bow.

Ellipse; see Eclipse.

Elm, a tree (E.). A. S. *elm* + Du. *alm*, Icel. *almr*, Dan. *alm*, Swed. *alm*, G. *alm* (formerly *elme*), L. *ulmus*. (✓ AL)

Elocution; see Loquacious.

Elongate; see Long.

Elope; see Lnap.

Eloquent; see Loquacious.

Else, otherwise (E.). A. S. *elc*, *elc*, from base *el*, signifying 'other' + San. *elat*, Goth. *alhs*; allied to L. *alio*, in to Alien.

Elucidate; see Lucid.

Elude; see Ludicrous.

Elysium, a heaven. (L.—Gk.)

Gk. ἀλέσιον, short for ἀλεσίον Elysian field (Od. 4. 563).  
ate; see Meagre.

ate. (L.) I. *emanatus*, pp. of to flow out — L. *e*, out; *manare*,

ipate. (L.) From pp. of L. *e*, to set free — L. *e*, out; *man-* transfer property — L. *mancip-*, *mancip*, lit. one who takes hand or receives it. — L. *man-us*, *vere*, to take; see Manual, Capa-

niate; see Masculine.  
refix. (F. — L.) F. *em- = L. im-*, for *ore* & *p.* Hence *em-balm*, to balm; *em-bank*, to enclose with st. up a bank; *em-body*, to invest dy., &c.

go. see Bar.

g: see Bark (1).

grass; see Bar

ay; see Ambassador.

gle; see Battlement.

lish; see Belle.

days. (E.) M. E. *ymer*, as in A. S. *ymbren*, *ymbryne*, a due result, or period; the *ember-days* that occur at each of the four seasons. — A. S. *ymb*, round (— G. *imdr*); and *ryne*, a run, course. (1) Quite distinct from G., corrupted from L. *quatuor tempora*.

ashes. (E.) M. E. *emeres*. A. S. *emberas* + Icel. *emirja*, Dan. & H. G. *emurja*, embers.  
gle, to filch. (F. — L.) Formerly *imbesell*; no doubt the same as late verb *imbeill*, to weaken, diminish, subtract from. A shop-keeper or diminishes his master's perceptibly by repeated filching. Is from the adj. *imbecile*, formerly see Imbecile.

em. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *embleme*. Gk. — Gk. *ἰμβλημα*, a thing put forward. — Gk. *ἰμ- = ir*, in, on; *βάλλω*, to put. See Bellemnite.

em. (F. — Gk.) O. F. *embolisme*. *emboîte*, an intercalation or insertion, to complete a period — Gk. *βαλλαιρ*, to cast.

(1), to adorn with bosses or knobs. (F. — L. and G.) From Em-

Boon

Emboss (2), to enclose or shelter in a wood. (F. — L. and Teut.) O. F. *embosquer*, to shroud in a wood. — O. F. *em- = L. in*, in; O. F. *bosc*, a wood; see bouquet, under Bush (1).

Embouchure; see Debouch.

Embrace; see Brace.

Embrasure. (F.) F. *embrasure*, an aperture with slant sides. — O. F. *embraser*, to slope the sides of a window. — O. F. *em- = L. in*, in; O. F. *braser*, 'to skew, or chamfer,' Cot. (Of unknown origin.)

Embrocation, a fomenting. (F. — Low. L. — Gk.) O. F. *embrocation* — Low L. *embrocatus*, pp. of *embrocare*, to foment. — Gk. *ἐμβρόχη*, a fomentation. — Gk. *ἐμβρύω*, to soak in. — Gk. *ἴμ- = ī*, in; *βρέχειν*, to wet, soak.

Embroider; see Broider.

Embroll: see Broil (2).

Embryo. (F. — Gk.) Formerly *embryon*. — O. F. *embryon*. — Gk. *ἔμβρυον*, the embryo, foetus. — Gk. *ἴμ- = ī*, within. *Βρύω*, neut. of pres. pt. of *Bréuein*, to be full of a thing.

Emendation. (L.) Coined from the pp. of L. *emendare*, to free from fault. — L. *e*, free from;  *mendum*, a fault.

amend. (F. — L.) M. E. *amenden* — F. *amender*. — L. *emendare* (above)

amends. (F. — L.) M. E. *amendies*. ab. pl. — O. F. *amende*, reparation — O. F. *amender* (above).

mend. (F. — L.) M. E. *menden*, short for M. E. *amenden*, to amend, by loss of a; see amend (above).

Emerald, a green gem. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *emeraude* — O. F. *esmeraude*, — L. *smaragdum*, acc. of *smaragdus*. — Gk. *σμάραγδος*, an emerald. Cf. Skt. *marakata* (the same).

smaragdus. (L. — Gk.) L. *smaragdus* (above).

Emerge; see Merge.

Emerods; see Hemorrhoids.

Emery, a hard mineral. (F. — Ital. — Gk.) Formerly *emeril*; XVII cent. — O. F. *emeril*, *esmeril*. — Ital. *smeriglio*. — Gk. *σμήρις*, *σμήρα*, emery — Gk. *σμάρα*, 1 rub.

Emetic (L. — Gk.) L. *emetius* — Gk. *ἐμετίσθιος*, causing sickness. — Gk. *ἀπίστω*, I vomit; see Vomit.

Emigrate; see Migrate.

Eminent, excellent (L.) L. *eminens*, stem of pres. pt. of *e-minere*, to project, excel — L. *e*, out; *mineo*, to project.

Imminent, near at hand. (L.) L. *imminens*, stem of pres. pt. of *im-minere*,

to project over. — L. *im-* = *in*, upon; *minere*, to project.

prominent, projecting, forward. (L.)  
L. *prominent*, stem of pres. pt. of *prominere*, to project forward.

Emir, a commander. (Arab.) Arab *amir*, a nobleman, prince. — Arab. root *amara*, he commanded. Der. *admir-al*, q. v.

Emit; see Missile.

Emmet, an ant. (E.) M. E. *amite*, *amote*. A S. *amete*, an ant. + G. *ameisse*, an ant. Doublet, ant., q. v.

Emollient; see Mollify.

Emolument; see Moie (3).

Emotion; see Move.

Emperor; see Pato.

Emphasis; see Phase.

Empire; see Pato.

Empiric, a quack doctor. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *emprique*. — L. *empiricus*. — Gk. *ἐπιπόπος*, experienced; also one of a certain set of physicians. — Gk. *ἐπ-* = *in*; *νόμα*, a trial, allied to *νόμος*, a way and to E. Fare.

Employ; see Ply.

Emporium, a mart. (L.—Gk.) L. *emporium*. — Gk. *ἐπωπόρος*, a mart; neut of *ἐπωπός*, commercial — Gk. *ἐπωπία*, commerce, *ἐπωπός*, a traveller, merchant. — Gk. *ἐπ-* = *in*, in; *ώπος*, a way; see Em-piria.

Empty, void. (E.) M. E. *empti*. A S. *emtig*, lit. full of leisure. — A. S. *emta*, *emtta*, leisure.

Empyrean, Empyreal, pertaining to elemental fire. (L. — Gk.) Adjectives coined from L. *empyre-us*, Gk. *ἐπυπόπειος*, extended from *ἐπωπός*, exposed to fire — Gk. *ἐπ-* = *in*; *ωπός*, fire; see Fire. Emu, a bird. (Port.) Port. *ema*, an ostrich. Emulate. (L.) From pp. of L. *emulari*, to try to equal. — L. *emulus*, striving to equal.

Emulsion, a milk-like mixture. (F.—L.) O. F. *emulsion*; formed from L. *emuls-us*, pp. of *e-mulgere*, to milk out. — L. *e*, out; *mulgere*, to milk, allied to Milk.

En-, prefix. (F.—L.) F. *en-* = L. *in*, in; sometimes used with a causal force, as en-case, en-chain, &c. See Em-.

Enact; see Agent.

Enamel. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *en-amaile* — F. *en* (= L. *in*, on; *amaile*, put for O. F. *email*, enamel (= Ital. *smalto*), from O. H. G. *smaljan*, to smelt). See Smelt, verb, and Smalt.

Enamour; see Amatory.

Encamp; see Camp.

Encase; see Capacious.

Encaustic, burnt in. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *encaustique* — L. *encausticus*, — Gk. *ἴκαυστικός*, related to burning in. — Gk. *ἴκει*, in; *ἴκιω*, I burn. See Casm.

ink. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *enke* — O. F. *enque* (F. *encre*). — L. *encaustum*, the purple ink used by the later Roman emperors; neut. of *encaustus*, burnt in. — Gk. *ἴκαυστος*, burnt in. — Gk. *ἴκει*, in; *ἴκιω*, I burn. (Cf. Ital. *inchiostro*, ink.)

Enceinte; see Cinoture.

Enchant; see Cant (1).

Enchase; see Capacious.

Encircle; see Circle.

Enclose; see Clause.

Encomium; see Comedy.

Encore, again. (F. — L.) F. *encore* (= Ital. *ancora*), again. — L. *hanc*, *horum*, for *in hanc horam*, to this hour; see Hour.

Encounter; see Contra.

Encourage; see Oordral.

Encrinite, the stone lily. (Gk.) Coinc from Gk. *ἴκρινος*, in; *spírov*, a lily; with suffix *-ίτης*.

Encroach; see Crook.

Encumber; see Cumulate.

Encyclical, Encyclopædia; see Cycle.

End, sb. (E.) M. E. *ende*. A S. *end*, sb. + Du. *ende*, Icel. *endi*, Sw. *änd*, Du. *ende*, Goth. *anders*, G. *ende* Skt. *anta*, in, limit. ¶ Hence the prefixes *ante*, *anti*, *an*, in *an-suer*.

Endeavour; see Habit.

Endemic, peculiar to a district. (Gk.) Gk. *ἐνδημός*, belonging to a people. — Gk. *ἴκει*, in; *δῆμος*, a people; see Democracy.

Endive, a plant. (F.—L.) F. *endive*. — L. *intubus*.

Endogen; see Genesis.

Endorse; see Dersal.

Endow; see dowager, under Date.

Endue, to endow. (F.—L.) An old spelling of endow; XVI cent. — O. F. *enduer* (later *endouer*), to endow (B. Guy) — L. *in*; and *datur*, to endow, from an

—), a dowry. See Endow.  
from *inse*.  
; see Dure.  
; see Amatory.  
(F. — Gk.) O. F. *energie* —  
, vigour, action — Gk. *ἐνέργεια*,  
— Gk. *ἐν*, in; *ποντίς*, at work;  
; see Snare.  
to invest with a fief; see Fief.  
; see File (1).  
; see Ging.  
; see Genus.  
; see Genus.  
; see Grain.  
; see Grave (1).  
; see Gross.  
to advance, augment. (F. —  
*enfançer*. [Of O. F. origin;  
only preserved in Prov. — O. Prov. *enansar*, to further,  
intens. — O. Prov. *enans*, before,  
*en ante*, in front of, before; see  
The *e* is an English insertion.  
(L. — Gk.) L. *enigma*. — Gk.  
*ενίγματος*, a riddle, dark  
; a tale, story. Der. *enigmat-*  
ic stem)  
see Join.  
see Gaud.  
; see Light (1).  
; see List (1).  
; see Amatory.  
see Odium.  
; see Normal.  
(E.) M. E. *enoh*, *enough*; pl.  
A. S. *genihs*, *genig*, pl.  
— A. S. *genihs*, it suffices.  
Dan. *nok*, Swed. *nog*, Du.  
*genug*, Goth. *genohs*. The ge-  
nial. (✓ N. A. K.)  
; see Query.  
; see Exempt.  
; see Sign.  
; see Sequences.  
; see Cure.  
ture, see Table.  
; see Tailor.  
(F. — L.) M. E. *entren*. — O. F.  
*entrare*, to go into — L. *in-*  
TAK, to cross, overstep; cf.  
cross Skt. *त्रै*, to cross. See  
Der. entrance.  
; see Prehensile.  
; see Triangle.  
; see Theism.

**Entice.** (F.) M. E. *entice*. — O. F. *enticer*, *enticher*, to excite. Origin unknown.  
**Entire**; see Tangent.  
**Entity**, being. (L.) A coined word,  
with suffix *-ty* from L. *enti*, crude form of  
entity, being; see Essence.  
**Entomology**; see Tome.  
**Entrails**; see Interior.  
**Entreat**; see Trace (1).  
**Enumerate**; see Number.  
**Enunciate**; see Nuncio.  
**Envelop**. (F. — L. and Teut.) M. E.  
*envolugen*. — O. F. *envoluper*, later *enve-*  
*loper*, to wrap in, wrap round, enfold. — F.  
en (= L. *in*), in; and a base *volup*, to wrap,  
of Teut. origin; this base is perfectly  
represented by M. E. *wlappen*, to wrap,  
which is merely another spelling of Wrap.  
And see Lap (3). Der. envelope, sb.  
develop, to unfold, open out. (F. — L.  
and Teut.) F. *développer*, O. F. *desveloper*  
— O. F. *des* (= L. *dis*), apart; and the base  
*velop*, or *volup*, (above).  
**Environ**; see Voor.  
**Envoy**; see Viaduct.  
**Envy**; see Vision.  
**Epaet.** (F. — Gk.) O. F. *epacte*, an addition,  
the epact (a term in astronomy) —  
Gk. *ἐπακτίς*, added. — Gk. *ἐπάγειν*, to bring  
in, add. — Gk. *ἐπ*, for *ἐστι*, to; and *ἀγεῖν*,  
to lead, bring. (✓ A. G.)  
**Epaulet**; see Spade.  
**Ephah**, a Hebrew measure. (Heb. —  
Egypt.) Heb. *ephah*, a measure; of Egyptian  
origin; Coptic *epi*, measure.  
**Ephemera**, flies that live for a day.  
(Gk.) XVI cent. — Gk. *ἐφήμερα*, neut. pl.  
of *ἐφήμερος*, lasting for a day. — Gk. *ἐπ* =  
*τι*, for; *ἡμέρα*, a day. Der. *ephemeral*,  
adj., *ephemeris* (Gk. *ἐφημερίς*, a diary).  
**Ephod**, part of the priest's habit (Heb.)  
Heb. *ephod*, a vestment. — Heb. *aphad*, to  
put on.  
**Epi**, prefix. (Gk.) Gk. *ἐπ*, upon, to,  
besides; spelt *eph-* in *eph-emeral*, *ep-* in  
*epoch*, *ep-ode*.  
**Epic**, narrative. (L. — Gk.) L. *epicus*. —  
Gk. *ἐπικός*, narrative — Gk. *ἔπος*, word,  
narrative, song; see Voice.  
**Epicene**, of common gender. (L. — Gk.)  
L. *epicenus* — Gk. *ἐπικενός*, common. —  
Gk. *ἐπί* = *κονίς*, common.  
**Epicure**, a follower of Epicurus. (L. —  
Gk.) L. *Epicurus*. — Gk. *Ἐπίκουρος*; lit.  
'assistant.'  
**Epicycle**; see Cycle.  
**Epidemic**, affecting people. (L. — Gk.)

Formed from L. *epidemus*, epidemic. — Gk. ἐπίδημος, among the people, general. — Gk. ἐπί, among; δῆμος, people. See **Endemic**.

**Epidermis**; see **Derm**.

**Epiglottis**; see **Gloss** (2).

**Epigram**; see **Grammar**.

**Epilepsy**. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *epilepsie*, 'the falling sickness'; Cot. — L. *epilepsia*. — Gk. ἐπιληψία, ἐπιλήψις, a seizure. — Gk. ἐπιλαμβάνειν, to seize upon. — Gk. ἐπί, on; λαμβάνειν, to seize. Der. *epileptic* (Gk. ἐπιληψικός).

**Epilogue**; see **Logio**.

**Epiphany**; see **Phantom**.

**Episcopal**. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *episcopal*. — L. *episcopalis*, belonging to a bishop. — L. *episcopus*, a bishop. — Gk. ἀποκοσμος, an over-seer, bishop. — Gk. ἐπί, upon; οκοτός, one that watches. (✓SPAK.) See **Scope**.

**Episode**, a story introduced into another. (Gk.) Gk. ἐπίστασθαι, a coming in besides. — Gk. ἐπί (ἐπί), besides; εἰσώδει, an entrance, εἰσώδεις, coming in, from εἰσ, in, δέος, a way.

**Epistle**; see **Stole**.

**Epitaph**. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *épitaphe*. — L. *epitaphium*. — Gk. ἐπιτάφιος, upon a tomb. — Gk. ἐπί, on; τάφος, a tomb.

**Epithalamium**, a marriage-song. (L. — Gk.) L. *epithalamium*. — Gk. ἐπιθαλάμων, bridal song. — Gk. ἐπί, upon, for; θάλαμος, bride-chamber.

**Epithet**; see **Theme**.

**Epitome**; see **Tomes**.

**Epoch**. (L. — Gk.) Low L. *epocha*. — Gk. ἐποχή, a stop, pause, fixed date. — Gk. ἐπί (ἐπί), upon; χωρ, to hold, check. (✓SAGH.)

**Epode**; see **Oda**.

**Equal**. (L.) L. *aequalis*, equal. — L. *aequus*, just, exact. Cf. Skt. *eka*, one.

**adequate**. (L.) L. *adaequatus*, pp. of *adaequare*, to make equal to. — L. *ad*, to; *aequus*, equal.

**equanimity**, evenness of mind. (L.) From L. *aequanimitas*, the same. — L. *aequanimis*, of even temper, kind. — L. *aequus*, equal; *animus*, mind.

**equation**, a statement of equality. (L.) L. acc. *aequationem*, an equalising; from pp. of *aequare*, to make equal. — L. *aequus*, equal.

**equilibrium**, even balancing. (L.) L. *aequilibrium* — L. *aequilibrio*, evenly balanced. — L. *aequi*, i.e. *aequus*, even; *libere*, to balance; see **Librato**.

## ERASE.

**equinox**. (F. — L.) F. *équinoxe*. — *aequinoctium*, time of equal day and night. — L. *aequi*, for *aequus*, *noctis*, crude for of *nox*, a night; see **Night**.

**equipollent**, equally potent. (F. — L. O. F. *equipotent* — L. *aequipotens*, stem of *aequipollens*, of equal power. — L. *aequi*, i.e. *aequus*; *pollens*, pres. pt. of *potere*, to be strong.

**equity**. (F. — L.) O. F. *equité*. — *aequitatem*, acc. of *aequitas*, equity. — L. *aequus*, equal.

**equivalent**. (F. — L.) O. F. *équivalente*. — L. *aequivalens*, stem of *pies*, pt. of *aequivalere*, to be of equal force. — L. *aequi* (*aequus*); *valere*, to be worth; see **Value**. — **equivocal**. (L.) Formed from *aequivocans*, of doubtful sense — L. *aequi* (*aequus*); *voce*, stem of *vox*, voice, sense; see **Voice**. Der. *equivoc-ate*, to speak doubtfully. ¶ So also *equi-angular*, *equi-multiple*, &c.

**iniquity**, vice. (F. — L.) M. E. *inequite*. — F. *iniquité*. — L. *iniquitatem*, of *iniquitas*, injustice. — L. *in*, not; *aequite*; see **equity** (above).

**Equerry**, an officer who has charge of horses and stables. (F. — O. H. G.) Properly *equerry* means a stable, and mod. L. *equerry* stands for *equerry-man*. — F. *écurie*. O. F. *escuirie*, a stable; Low L. *ecuaria*, stable. — O. H. G. *skura*, *skura* (*schauer*), a shelter, stable (✓SKU). ¶ Spelt *equerry* to make it look as allied to *equine*.

**Equestrian**; see **Equine**.

**Equilibrium**; see **Equal**.

**Equine**. (L.) L. *aequinus*, relating to horses. — L. *aequus*, a horse. + (Gk. *ἴσιος*; Skt. *āśva*, lit. 'runner') (✓AK.)

**equestrian**. (L.) Formed from *equestri*, crude form of *equester*, belonging to horsemen. — L. *eques*, a horseman — *equus*, a horse.

**Equinox**; see **Equal**.

**Equip**, to furnish, fit out. (F. — Scand. O. F. *equipier*, *esquierer*, to fit out — *skipa*, to set in order, allied to *shape*, shape. Allied to **Shape**. Der. *equip-ment*

**Equipollent**, **Equity**, see **Equal**. — **Equivalent**, **Equivocal**; see **equi-**

**Era**. (I.) L. *era*, an era, fixed date from a particular sense of *era*, epoch (for calculation), pl. of *æra* brass, money.

**Eradicate**; see **Radix**.

**Erase**; see **Raso**.

**ere.** (E.) M. E. *er.* A. S. *dr.*, prep. adv. and conj. + Du *o.* H. G. *tr.* G. *ther*; Goth. *alj, soon.* ¶ A positive, not a form.

**soon** (E.) M. E. *erly.* A. S. *dr;* from *drive* <sup>a</sup>, adj., not used. — *soon*: *He, like*.

**onest** (E.) M. E. *erst.* A. S. *al* of *dr.* soon.

**ere.** (E.) M. E. *or, er, ar,* variants of *ere.* A. S. *dr* (above). (In or *ere*, or *ever.*)

**Regent**  
a beast (F.—O. H. G.) M. E. O. F. *ermine* (F. *hermine*). — *ermine*, ermine-fur (G. *ermelin*) *g. karw*, as ermine, + A. S. *Ushuan zarmū.* ¶ Littré derivation from *Armenius mus*, the mouse; cf. *Ponticus mus*, an

see Rodent.

(Gk.) Gk. *iparibis*, relating to *ipar*, crude form of *ipos*,

**stray.** (F.—L.) M. E. *erron.* — L. *errare*, to wander (for + G. *in*, to stray, Goth. *anake to stray.* (✓A.R.)

**non.** (L.) From L. acc. *aberr-*, a wandering from; from pp. of *to wander* from.

**on.** an error. (L.) L. *erratum*, of *errare*, to make a mistake.

**onus.** faulty. (L.) Put for L. *errare* — L. *errare* (above).

(F.—L.) M. E. *errour.* — L. *on* of *error*, a mistake. — L. *on* (E.)

M. E. *erende.* A. S. message, business. + Icel. *erend*, Swed. *ärrende*, Dan. *ærrende*; *brunt*, a message. The form of it that of an old pres. pt.; perhaps from ✓A.R. to go wandering. (F.—L.) F. *errant*, O. F. *erter*, *erter*, to wander, to travel — L. *iter*, a journey.

**ero.** see Ruby.

(L.) From pp. of L. *eructare*, *er*, out; *ructare*, to belch; *eructus*, to belch. (✓R.U.)

**erudo.** see Rudo.

**era.** see Ruptura.

**erina,** a roughness on the skin (L.

— Gk.) L. *erisipelias*. — Gk. *ἐρισιπέλας*, redness on the skin — Gk. *ἐρυθ-*, for *ερυθρός*, red; *πίλλα*, skin.

**escalade:** see Scan.

**Escape:** see Caps (1)

**Escarpment:** see Sharp.

**Escheat:** see Cadence.

**Eschew:** see Shy.

**Escort:** see Regent.

**Esculent:** see Edible.

**Escutcheon:** see Esquire.

**Esophagus,** gullet. (L.—Gk.) Late L. *esophagus*. — Gk. *οἰσοφάγος*, the gullet, lit. conveyer of food. — Gk. *οἴσω*-*ω*, I shall carry, from a base *el-*, to carry (Skt. *vi*, to drive); *φαγ-*, base of *φαγεῖν*, to eat.

**Esoterie.** (Gk.) Gk. *ἰστρηπόδη*, inner; hence, secret. — Gk. *ἰστρέπω*, inner, comp. of *ἴω*, adv., within; from *ἴσω*=els, into, prep. Opposed to *exteric.*

**Espalier:** see Spado.

**Especial:** see Species.

**Esplanade:** see Plain.

**Espouse:** see Sponsor.

**Espy:** see Species.

**Esquire,** a shield-bearer. (F.—L.) M. E. *squier.* — O. F. *escuyer*, *escuier*, a squire. — Low L. *scutarius*, a shield-bearer. — L. *scutum*, a shield, cover (F. *couv.*) (✓SKU.)

**Doublet,** *squire.*

**escutcheon,** scutcheon, a painted shield. (F.—L.) Formerly *scutio*, *scuchin*; XVI cent — O. F. *escussion*, the same; answering to a Low L. acc. *scutio-nem* \*, extended from L. *scutum*, a shield.

**Essay,** Assay, an attempt, trial. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *essai*, a trial. — L. *exagium*, a trial of weight. — Gk. *ἴγανον*, a weighing. — Gk. *ἴγανος*, to lead out, export goods. — Gk. *ἴξει*, out; *διαγίνει*, to lead. (✓AG.)

**Essences,** a quality, being. (F.—L.) F. *essence*. — L. *essentia*, a being. — L. *essent-*, stem of old pres. part of *esse*, to be. (✓AS.) See Ia. Dor. *essenti-al*; and see entity.

**quintessence,** pure essence. (F.—L.) Lit. 'fifth essence.' — L. *quinta essentia*, fifth essence (in addition to the four elements).

**Establish,** Estate; see State.

**Esteem,** to value. (F.—L.) O. F. *estimer.* — L. *estimare*, O. L. *estumare*, to value. Allied to Sabine *aisos*, prayer, Skt. *ish*, to desire. (✓IS.)

**aim,** to endeavour after. (F.—L.) M. E. *aimen.* — O. F. *asmer*, *esmer*, to estimate, aim at, intend. — L. *ad*; and *estimare*, to estimate.

**estimate.** (L.) From pp. of L. *esti-* mare, to value (above).

**Estrange;** see *Exterior*.

**Estuary,** mouth of a tidal river. (L.) L. *estuarium*, the same. — L. *estuare*, to surge, foam as the tide. — L. *estus*, heat, surge, tide. (✓ IDH.)

**Etech;** see *Bat*.

**Eternal** (F. — L.) M. E. *eternal*. — F. *eternel*. — L. *eternalis*, eternal. — L. *eternus*, lit. lasting for an age; put for *aui-ternus*\*. — L. *aui*, for *aum*, an age. See *Ago*.

**Ether,** pure upper air. (L. — Gk.) L. *ether*. — Gk. *aiθήρ*, upper air; from its glowing — Gk. *aiθείνειν*, to glow. (✓ IDH.)

**Ethic,** relating to custom. (L. — Gk.) L. *ethicus*, moral. — Gk. *θορεύς*, moral. — Gk. *θόρος*, custom, moral nature; cf. *θόρος*, manner, custom. + Goth. *sidus*, G. *sitte*, custom; Skt. *svadhā*, self-will, strength, from *sva*, self, *dhi*, to place.

**Ethnic,** relating to a nation. (L. — Gk.) L. *ethnicus*. — Gk. *θνήνος*, national. — Gk. *θνών*, a nation.

**Etiquette;** see *Stick* (1).

**Etymon,** the true source of a word. (L. — Gk.) L. *etymon*. — Gk. *ἐτυμός*; neut. of *ἐτυμός*, real, true. — Gk. *ἐτεῖν*, true. Allied to *Sooth*.

**etymology.** (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *stymologie*. — L. *etymologia*. — Gk. *ἰτυπολογία*, etymology. — Gk. *ἐτυμός*, true; -λογία, account, from *λέγειν*, to speak

**Eu-**, prefix, well. (Gk.) Gk. *εὖ*, well; neut. of *ἴσις*, good, put for *ἴσ-ις*, real, from ✓ AS, to be.

**Eucharist,** the Lord's Supper, lit. thanksgiving. (L. — Gk.) L. *eucharistia* — Gk. *εὐχαριστία*, a giving of thanks. — Gk. *εὖ*, well; *χαρίσματι*, I shew favour, from *χάρις*, favour. (✓ GHR.)

**Eulogy;** see *Logio*.

**Eunuch,** one who is castrated. (L. — Gk.) L. *eunūchus*. — Gk. *εὐνόχος*, a chamberlain; one who had charge of sleeping apartments. — Gk. *εύκη*, a couch; *κεῖναι*, to keep, have in charge.

**Euphemism,** a softened expression. (Gk.) Gk. *εὐφημία*, the same as *εὐφωνία*, the use of words of good omen. — Gk. *εὖ*, well; *φωνή*, I speak. (✓ BHA.)

**Euphony.** (Gk.) Gk. *εὐφωνία*, a pleasing sound. — Gk. *εὐφωνος*, sweet voiced. — Gk. *εὖ*, well; *φωνή*, voice. (✓ BHIA.)

**Euphrasy,** the plant eye-bright (Gk.) Supposed to be beneficial to the eyes; lit. 'delight.' — Gk. *εὐφράστα*, delight. — Gk.

**éppairer,** to delight, cheer — Gk. *εὖ*, well; *φρεν*, base of *φρεν*, mind, heart, mind.

**Euphuism,** affectation in speaking. (L.) So named from a book *Euphues*, by Lyly (1579). — Gk. *εὔφων*, well grown, excellent. — Gk. *εὖ*, well; *φωνή*, growth, i.e. φύσις, I grow. (✓ BHU.)

**Euroclydon,** a tempestuous wind (Gk.) Gk. *εὐροκλύδων*, supposed to mean storm from the east. — Gk. *εὖ*, S. wind; *κλύδων*, surge, from *κλύειν*, surge, dash as waves.

**Euthanasia,** easy death. (Gk.) Gk. *εὐθανασία*, easy death; cf. *εὐθανάτος*, dying well. — Gk. *εὖ*, well; *θανάτος*, to die.

**Evacuate;** see *Vacuation*.

**Evade,** to shun. (F. — L.) F. *évader*. — L. *evadere* (pp. *euasus*), to escape. — L. away; *eadere*, to go. Der. *euasion* (lit. the pp.)

**invade.** (F. — L.) F. *invader*. — L. *in-udere* (pp. *in uatus*), to enter. inva- — L. in, in; *udere*. Der. *invasion*.

**pervade.** (L.) L. *peruadere*, to through.

**Evanescent;** see *Vain*.

**Evangelist,** writer of a gospel (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *evangeliste*. — L. *euangelista* — Gk. *εὐαγγελιστής*. — Gk. *εὐαγγελία*, a reward for good tidings, gospel — Gk. *εὖ*, well; *ἀγγελία*, tidings, from *ἄγγελος*, messenger; see *Angel*.

**Evaporate;** see *Vapour*.

**Evasion;** see *Evade*.

**Eve,** Even, the latter part of the day (E.) Eve is short for even; (for even see below). M. E. *eue*, *even*. A. S. *æfen*. + O. Sax. *afan*, Icel. *afan*, Dan. *afan*, Swed. *jämn*, Goth. *ibis*, G. *eben*. Mean the 'after' part of the day; allied Aft. Cf. Skt. *afard*, posterior, *afard*, *dhya*, evening twilight. Dor. *even-side*, A. *æfendit*.

**evening,** even. (E.) M. E. *even*. A. S. *æfning*, put for *æfserung*, from *æfen*, even, with suffix -ung.

**Even,** level. (E.) M. E. *even* (*even*). A. *æfen*, *æfni* + Du. *even*, Icel. *ajfn*, Dan. *æf*, Swed. *jämna*, Goth. *ibis*, G. *eben*. Meanant, regarding, with reference (E.) M. E. *anent*, *anentis*; older *an-* *anent*, where the *a* is exrescent. A. *aneten*, *aneten*, near; also written *an-* — A. S. *an*, on; *æfen*, even. Hence even with, on an equality with +, or (for in them).

**Ever.** (E.) M. E. *ever* (*ever*). A.

Related to A. S. *dewa*, Goth. *Dor. aiv*, lasting, ever-more. *each one* (E.) M. E. *eueri*, S. *afre*, ever; *alc*, each (Sc. *y-ever-each*; see Each). *here*. (E.) M. E. *euerihwær*, *is*, ever; *gēhwær*, where. The *y* stands for *everywhere*, i. e. *y* is a mere prefix (-ge-). *see Victor*. *see Vision*. M. E. *euel*. A. S. *ysel*, adj. Du. *eavel*, G. *abel*, Goth. *ubilis*, Swed. *illa*, Dan. *ilde*, ill, adv. Icel. *illr*, cognate with it is a contracted form. *see Victor*. *see Viscera*. *see Vocal*. *see Voluminous*. M. E. *eue*. A. S. *cown*, a pp. + Du. *oii*, Icel. *er*, M. H. G. *an oien*, a sheep, Russ. *ovtsa*, L. *oīs*; Skt. *ari*, a sheep, orig. from *avis*, devoted, attached. *see Aquatio*. *see ex-* (L.) L. *ex*, *e*, out. + *out*, Russ. *iz'*, out. *see Acid*. (1) precise, (2) to demand; *see Rate*, *see Gerund*. *see Altitude*. *see Agent*. *see Exempt*. *see Asperity*. *see Cave*. *see Cede*. *see surpass*. (F. - L.) O. F. *excellere*, to raise; to surpass. *out*; *celere*\*, to drive, only in Allied to Celosity. *see Capacious*. a selected passage. (L.) L. an extract; neut. of pp. of select. - L. *ex*, out; *copere*, Harvest. (F. - L.) M. E. *scars*. - O. F. *scars*, scarce, scanty, niggard (F. *on l.* *scarfus*, short form of used as a substitute for L. *ex-ercepte*, to select (above). *one* was picked out, select, *see Cade*. *see Change*.

*Exchequer*; see Check. *Excise*, a tax; see Sedentary. *Excision*; see Cessura. *Exclaim*; see Claim. *Exclude*; see Clause. *Excommunicato*; see Common. *Excoriate*; see Cuirass. *Excrement*; see Concern. *Exrescence*; see Crescent. *Excretion*; see Concern. *Exruciatus*; see Crook. *Exculpate*; see Culpable. *Excursion*; see Current. *Excuse*; see Cause. *Excruciate*; see Sacred. *Excute*; see Sequence. *Exegesis*, exposition. (Gk.) Gk. *ēphē-mos*, interpretation. - Gk. *ēphēsis*, to explain. - Gk. *ēt*, out; *ēphēsai*, to guide, from *ēpeir*, to lead. (✓ AG.) *Exemplar*, *Exemplify*; see Exempt. *Exempt*, freed. (F. - L.) O. F. *exempt*; whence *exempter*, to exempt, free. - L. *ex-emptus*, pp. of *ex-imere*, to take out, deliver, free. - L. *ex*, out; *emere*, to take. (✓ AM.) *assume*. (L.) L. *assumere* (pp. *as-sumptus*), to take to oneself. - L. *at*, for at, to; *sumere*, to take, which stands for *sub imere*\*, from *sub*, under, secretly, and *emere*, to take. Der. *assumpt-ion* (from the pp.). *consume*. (L.) L. *consumere*, lit. to take wholly. - L. *con-* (cum), together, wholly; *sumere*, to take, for which see above. Der. *consumpt-ion* (from the pp.). *ensample*. (F. - L.) M. E. *ensample*. - O. F. *ensample*, corrupt form of *example*, *exemplie*. - L. *exemplum*, a sample, pattern. - L. *eximere*, to select a sample. - L. *ex*, out; *emere*, to take. *example*. (F. - L.) O. F. *example*. F. *exemple*. - L. *exemplum* (above). *exemplar*. (F. - L.) M. E. *exemplaire*. - O. F. *exemplaire*. - L. *exemplarium*, late form of *exempliar*, a copy (to which the mod. E. word is now conformed). - L. *exemplaris*, adj., serving as a copy. - L. *exemplum*; see *ensample* above. Der. *exemplar-y* (=O. F. *exemplaire*). *exemplify*, to shew by example. (F. - L.) A coined word; as if from F. *ex-emplifier*\*. - Low L. *exemplificare*, properly 'to copy out.' - L. *exempli*, for *exemplum*, a copy; *faccere*, to make. *impromptu*, a thing said off hand. (F. - L.) F. *impromptu*. - L. *in promptu*, in readiness; where *promptus* is abl. of

*promptus*, a sb. formed from *promere*, to bring forward; see *prompt* (below).

**peremptory**, decisive (F. — L.) F.

*peremptoire*. — L. *peremptorius*, destructive, decisive. — L. *peremptor*, a destroyer. — L. *peremptus*, pp. of *per-imere*, to take away entirely, destroy. — L. *per*, utterly; *emere*, to take.

**premium**. (L.) L. *premium*, profit; lit. 'a taking before,' put for *præ-mium* \*. — L. *pre*, before; *emere*, to take.

**presume**. (F. — L.) M. E. *presumen*.

— O. F. *presumer*. — L. *præ-sumere*, to take beforehand, presume, imagine. — L. *præ*, before; *sumere*, to take; see *assume* above. Der. *presumpt-ion*, &c. (from the pp.).

**prompt**. (F. — L.) F. *prompt*. — L. *promptum*, acc. of *promptus*, *promitus*, brought to light, at hand, ready, pp. of *promere*, to bring forward. — L. *pro*, forward; *emere*, to take, bring.

**ransom**, redemption. (F. — L.) M. E. *ransoun* (with final *n*). — O. F. *raenson*, later *ranson*, a ransom. — L. *redemptionem*, acc. of *redemptio*, a buying back. — L. *redemptus*, pp. of *redimere*, to redeem; see *redeem* below. *Doublet*, *redemption*.

**redeem**, to atone for. (F. — L.) F. *redimer*, 'to redeem'; Cot. — L. *redimere*, to buy back. — L. *red*, back; *emere*, to take, purchase. Der. *redempt-ion* (from the pp. *redemptus*).

**resume**, to take up again. (F. — L.) F. *resumer*. — L. *resumere*. — L. *re-*, again; *sumere*, to take; see *assume* (above). Der. *resumpt-ion* (from pp. *resumptus*).

**sample**. (F. — L.) M. E. *sample*. — O. F. *esemplle*, example; see *ensample* above.

**sampler**. (F. — L.) O. F. *exemplaire* (XIV cent.), the same as *exemplaire*, a pattern; see *exemplar* above.

**sumptuary**, relating to expenses. (L.) L. *sumptuarius*, adj. from *sumptu-s*, expense. See below.

**sumptuous**, costly. (F. — L.) F. *sumptueux* (Cot) — L. *sumptuosus*, costly. — L. *sumptus*, expense. — L. *sumptus*, pp. of *sumere*, to take, use, spend; see *assume* (above).

**Exequies**; see *Sequence*.

**Exercise**, sb. (F. — L.) M. E. *exercise*. O. F. *exercise*. — L. *exercitium*, exercise. — L. *exercitus*, pp. of *exercere*, to drive out of an enclosure, drive on, set at work. — L. *ex*,

## EXONENT.

out; *arcere*, to enclose; see *Ark*. *exercise*, vb.

**Exert**; see *Serion*.

**Exfoliate**; see *Foliage*.

**Exhale**. (F. — L.) F. *exhaler* — *halare*, to breathe out. — L. *ex*, out; to breathe.

**inhale**. (L.) L. *in-halare*, to draw in, draw in breath.

**Exhaust**. (L.) L. *exhaustus*, pp. *haurire*, to draw out, drink up. — *haurire*, to draw water.

**Exhibit**; see *Habit*.

**Exhilarate**; see *Hilarity*.

**Exhort**; see *Hortatory*.

**Exhume**; see *Humble*.

**Exigent**; see *Agent*.

**Exile**; see *Sole* (1).

**Exist**; see *State*.

**Exit**; see *Itinerant*.

**Exodus**, departure. (L. — Gk.) L. — Gk. *ēfobos*, a going out. — Gk. *ēphōs*, a way, a march. (✓ *SALD*)

**Exogen**; see *Genesis*.

**Exonerate**; see *Onorous*.

**Exorbitant**; see *Orb*.

**Exorcise**. (L. — Gk.) Late L. *exor* — Gk. *ēponīzēin*, to drive away by it. — Gk. *ēp*, away; *onēzēin*, to drive away, an oath.

**Exordium**. (L.) L. *exordium*, ginning. — L. *exordiri*, to begin, to start. — L. *ex*; and *ordiri*, to begin, weave.

**Exoteric**, external. (Gk.) Gk. *ēxous*, external. — Gk. *ēferrīpos*, more out comp. of adv. *ēfa*, outward, from *ēf*, exotic, foreign. (L. — Gk.) L. *ē* — Gk. *ēfētikos*, outward, foreign. *ēfa*, adv., outward, from *ēf*, out.

**Expand**, **Expanse**; see *Patent*.

**Expatriate**; see *Space*.

**Expatriate**; see *Paternal*.

**Expect**; see *Species*.

**Expectorate**; see *Pectoral*.

**Expedite**; see *Pedal*.

**Expel**; see *Pulaate*.

**Expend**; see *Pendant*.

**Experience**, **Expert**; see *Perf*.

**Expiate**; see *Pious*.

**Expire**; see *Spirit*.

**Explain**; see *Plain*.

**Expletive**; see *Plenary*.

**Explicate**, **Explicit**; see *Ply*.

**Explode**; see *Plaudit*.

**Exploit**; see *Ply*.

**Explore**; see *Doplore*.

**Exponent**; see *Position*.

## EXPORT.

141

**Ext.** : see Port (1).  
**Exe.** : see Pose (1).  
**Exition** ; see Position.  
**Exultate** ; see Postulate.  
**Exund** ; see Position.  
**Exess** ; see Press.  
**Exlusion** ; see Pulsate.  
**Exnge** ; see Pungent.  
**Exigate** ; see Pure.  
**Exsito** ; see Query.  
**Exst** ; see State.  
**Exy** ; see Statics.  
**Expore** ; see Temporal.  
**Exnd** ; see Tend.  
**Exnuate** ; see Tenuity.  
**Exior**, outward. (F. = L.) Formerly  
ext. — O. F. *exterieur*. — L. *exteriorum*,  
exterior, outward, comparative of  
or *exter*, outward. — L. *ex*, out;  
mpt suffix -er (= Aryan -tar).  
**Exnge**, to make strange. (F. = L.)  
**Exanger**, to make strange. — F.  
strange. — L. *extraneum*, acc. of  
*ex*, foreign, on the outside. — L.  
without; see extra below.  
**Exnal**, outward. (L.) From L.  
*ex*, outward, extended form from  
outward (above).  
**Ex.** (L.) L. *extra*, beyond, beyond  
necessary; put for *exter* = *exter*  
on the outer side, where *exter* is  
abl. of *exterus*; see Exterior.  
**Exneous**, (L.) L. *extraneus*, ex-  
tended from *extra* (above).  
**Exme** (F. = L.) O. F. *extreme*.—  
*terius*, superl. of *exterus*, outward;  
terior above).  
**Exnisc external**. (F. = L.) It should  
be *extrinsecus* — O. F. *extrinsecus*,  
etc. — L. *extrinsecus*, adv., from  
L. — L. *extrin* (= *extrim*\*), adverbial  
form *exter*, outward; and *secus*,  
so that *extrin-secus* = on the out-  
*secus* is allied to *secundum*, accord-  
ing to *sequi*, to follow. see Sequence.  
**Exnge**, foreign, odd. (F. = L.)  
**Exrange**; see *estrangle* (above).

## FAÇADE.

**Exterminate** ; see Term.  
**External** ; see Exterior.  
**Extinguish**; see Distinguish.  
**Exstirpate**. (L.) From pp. of L.  
*extirpare*, to root out, better spelt *extirp-*  
*are*, to pluck up by the stem. — L. *ex*,  
out; *stirps*, *stipes*, the stem of a tree.  
**Extol**; see Tolerato.  
**Extort**; see Torture.  
**Extra, Extraneous**; see Exterior.  
**Extract**; see Traeo (1).  
**Extraordinary**; see Order.  
**Extravagant**; see Vague.  
**Extravasate**; see Vaso.  
**Extreme**; see Exterior.  
**Extricate**; see Intricate.  
**Extrinsic**; see Exterior.  
**Extrude**; see Intrudo.  
**Exuberant**. (L.) From stem of pres.  
pt. of L. *exuberare*, to be fruitful or  
luxuriant — L. *ex*; and *uberare*, to be  
fruitful, from *uber*, an udder, fertility; see  
Udder.  
**Exude**; see Sudatory.  
**Exult**; see Salient.  
**Exuvia**, cast skins of animals. (L.)  
L. *exuvia*, things stripped off. — L. *exuere*,  
to strip off.  
**Eye**. (E.) M E eye, eighē; pl. eyes,  
eyen (whence eyne). A. S. edge, pl. edgan.  
+ Du. *oog*, Icel. *auga*, Dan. *øje*, Swed.  
*iga*, Goth. *augo*. G. *auge*, Russ. *oko*, L.  
*oculus* (dimin. of *oculus*\*); O. Gk. *boulos*;  
Skt. *aksha*. (✓ A.K.) Der. *dais-y*, q. v.;  
wind-ow, q. v.  
**Eyelet-hole**. (F. = L.; and E.) *Eyelet* is  
put for O. F. *oeillet*, 'a little eye, an oilet  
hole,' Cot.; dimin. of O. F. *oeil*, from L.  
*oculum*, acc. of *oculus*, eye.  
**Eyat**, a little i-land. (Scand.) Also  
spelt *ait*, *eyet*, *eyght*. From M. E. *ei*, an  
island = Icel. *ey*, an island; with dimin.  
suffx -et, as in *helm-et*. The A. S. form is  
*igoð*, *igeð*; where *ig* is cognate with Icel.  
*ey*; see Island.  
**Eyre**; see Itinerant.  
**Ery**, a nest; see Aery.

## F.

**F.** : see Fato.  
**F.** (F. = L.) F. *fabrique*. — L.  
workshop, fabric — L. *fabri*, for  
workman. — L. *fa-*, to put, do,  
in *fa* (cere, to make), with suffix  
the agent. (✓ DHA.) Der.  
**fabricate**, from pp. of L. *fabricari*, to  
construct.  
**forge**. (F. = L.) O. F. *forge*, a work-  
shop. — L. *fabrica*, a workshop (above).  
Der. *forge*, vb.  
**Façade**; see Faço.

**Face.** (F. - L.) F. *face*. - L. *faciem*, acc. of *facies*, the face, appearance. (✓ BIIA.)  
**deface.** (F. - L.) M E. *desfacere* - O. F. *desfacer*, to deface, disfigure. - O. F. *des-* (= L. *dis-*), apart; *face*, face (above).  
**efface.** (F. - L.) F. *effacer*. - F. *ef-* = L. *ef-*, for *ex*, out; and *face* (above).

**façade.** face of a building (F. - Ital - L.) F. *façade* (Cot.) - Ital. *facciata*, face of a building - Ital. *faccia*, face. - L. *faciem*, acc. of *facies*, face.

**superficies.** (L.) L. *superficies*, surface, outer face. - L. *super*, above; *facies*, face.

**surface.** (F. - L.) F. *surface*, upper face. - F. *sur*, above; *face*, face. - L. *super*, above; *facies*, face.

**Facetious.** (F. - L.) F. *facetieux* (Cot.) - O. F. *facetie*, 'witty mirth.' id. - L. *factitia*, wit; common in pl. - L. *factus*, courteous; orig. fair, allied to L. *facies*.

**Facile;** see Fact.

**Fact,** a deed, reality. (L.) L. *factum*, a deed; orig. neut. of *factus*, pp. of *facere*, to make, do. (✓ DHA.)

**affair** (F. - L.) M E. *affere* - O. F. *afire*, *afaire*, a business; orig. a *faire*, i.e. (something) to do. - L. *ad*, to; *facere*, to do

**affect.** (L.) L. *affectare*, to apply oneself to (hence, to act upon); frequent of *afficere*, to aim at, treat. - L. *af-* = ad. to; *facere*, to do, act. Der. *dis-affect*.

**confit.** sb. (F. - L.) Formerly *confit*, *confite*. - O. F. *confit*, lit. confectioned, prepared; pp. of *confire* - L. *conficere*, to put together. - L. *con-*(cum), together; *facere*, to put.

**confect,** to make up into sweetmeats. (L.) L. *confectus*, pp. of *conficere*, to put together, make up (above). Der. *confection*, *confect-ion-er*.

**counterfeit,** imitated. (F. - L.) M E. *counterfei*t. - (F. *contrefaire*, pp. of *contre-faire*, to imitate. - F. *contre*, over against, like; *faire*, to make. - L. *contra*, against; *facere*, to make.

**defeasance,** a rendering null. (F. - L.) O. Norman F. law-term *defeasance*, a rendering void. - O. F. *desfaisant*, pres. part. of *desfaire*, *desfaire*, to render void. - O. F. *des-* (L. *dis-*), apart; *faire* (L. *facere*), to make.

**defeat.** (F. - L.) M E. *defaisten*, to defeat. - O. F. *defait*, *desfaist*, pp. of *desfaire*, *desfaire*, to render void (above).

**defect.** (L.) L. *defectus*, a want. - L. *defectus*, pp. of *deficere*, to fail, orig. to undo. - L. *de*, down; *facere*, to make. Der. *defect-ion*.

**deficient.** (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of *deficere*, to fail (above).

**deficit,** lack. (L.) L. *deficit*, it fails 3 p. s. pres. of *deficere* (above).

**difficulty.** (F. - L.) M E. *difficultia* - O. F. *difficulite*. - L. *difficultatem*, acc. of *difficultas* (put for *difficilitas*), difficulty

- L. *difficilis*, hard. - L. *dif-* (for *dis-*) apart; *facilis*, easy; see facile (below).

**discomfit.** (F. - L.) O. F. *descomfit* pp. of *desconfire*, 'to discomfit, defeat' Cot - O. F. *des-* (= L. *dis-*), apart; *comfit* to passive, prepare; see comfit above.

**effect.** (F. - L.) O. F. *effect*. - L. *effectum*, acc. of *effectus*, an effect. - L. *effectus*, pp. of *efficere*, to work out. - L. *ef-* = ex, out, thoroughly; *faire*, to do.

**efficacy,** force, virtue (L.) L. *efficacia*

**effective power** - L. *efficacem*, for *efficacia*

**efficacious** - L. *efficacem* (above).

**efficient.** (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of *efficere*, to work out (above).

**facile,** easy to do. (F. - L.) F. *facile*

- L. *facilis*, i.e. do-able. - L. *facere*, to do

**fac-simile.** (L.) Short for *fac-simile*, made like. - L. *factum*, neut. of pp. of *facere*, to make; *simile*, neut. of *similitudine*; like; see Similar.

**faction.** (F. - L.) F. *faction*, a sect

- L. *factionem*, acc. of *factio*, a doing

taking part, faction. - L. *factus*, pp. of *fa-*

*cere*, to do.

**factitious.** (L.) L. *factitius*, artifi-

cial. - L. *factus*, pp. of *faire*, to make

**factotum.** (L.) A general agent - L.

*facto*-*totum*, to do everything.

**faculty,** facility to act. (F. - L.) M E.

*facultee*. - F. *faculté*. - L. *factitatem*, acc.

of *factitas* (= *factitias*), facility. - L. *fa-*

*cilitas*, ca-y; see facile above.

**fashion.** (F. - L.) O. F. *facon*, fashion

make, shape. - L. *factonem*, acc. of *factu-*

*s* a making; see faction above.

**feasible,** easy to be done. (F. - L.)

[Better *feasible*, - O. F. *feasible*, facible; 'feasible, doable'; Cot - O. F. *façible* pres. part. of *faire*, to do. - L. *façere*, to do]

**fetich,** fetish, an object of superstitious

worship (F. - Port. - L.) F. *fetiche*. - Port. *feticho*, sorcery, lit. artificial; also, name given by the Port. to the rough

made idols of Africa. - L. *feticium*, artifice

- L. *fictus*, pp. of *façere*, to make.

**feat,** a deed well done (F. - L.) M E.

*feat, fete*. - O. F. *fai* - L. *factum*, a deed

see Fact.

**feature,** make, form (F. - L.) M E.

O F *faiure*, fashion — L. *factura*, *fabrikation*. — L. *factus*, pp. of *facere*,

a decree. (L.) L. *fiat*, let it be — L. *fic*, I become; used as pass. of *do*.

fect, to tint (F. — L.) M. E. *infest*, also *inficere*, verb — O F *infier*, — L. *inficere*, pp. of *inficere*, to dye, stain — L. *in*, in; *facere*, to put *ect*. (F. — L.) M. E. *perfis*, *parfis*, *parfet*, *parfais* (F. *parfait*). — L. *perficere*, pp. of *perficiere*, to complete.

fect, a governor. (F. — L.) M. E. — O F. *prefet* (F. *prefet*). — L. *praes*, one set over others. pp. of *praes*, to set before. — L. *pra-*, before; to make.

icient. (L.) L. *proficiens*, stem of *proficiere*, to make progress, ad. — L. *pro*, forward. *facere*, to make.

fect. (F. — L.) M. E. *prope* — F. *pro-*

*projecire*, neut. of *projectus*, pp.

ore, to make progress, be profit.

fection, refreshment. (F. — L.) F.

a repast — L. *rec*, *refectionem*, making. — L. *refectus*, pp. of *reficere*, like, restore — L. *re-*, again. *faire*.

fecit, ab. (F. — L.) From F. *suffire*, base *suffi-*, pres. pt. of *suffire*, to suffice,

*affire*, to supply. — L. *suf* = *sub*,

*faire*, to make, put.

sent (L.) From the stem of *ferre* or L. *inficere*, to suffice (above).

soft, ab. (F. — L.) O F. *surfaire*, excess; orig. pp. of *surfaire*, to *sur-*, exaggerate. — L. *super*, above; to move.

see *Fatuous*.

so, to turn out, succeed. (E.) M. E. *not found*. A S. *faganian*, to fit.

to Pact (✓ PAK)

(L.) L. *facies*, dregs; pl. of the same. Der. *secundum*, L. *secu-* from *secare*.

sovereign (L.) From pp. of *desercere*, from *dreg* — L. *de*, out; *sec*, stem (above)

to shudge (E.?) 'To sag, deserve' (1400). The orig. sense is *up*? Perhaps a corruption of *flag*; see (1) and see below.

soil, remnant. (E.?) In Massinger, *Ant* ii. 3. Perhaps for *flag-end* — see above.

soot. *Fagot*. (F. — L.?) F. *fagot*,

'a fagot, a bundle of sticks;' Cot. (1) Perhaps from L. *farc*, stem of *farc*, a torch; cf. *faula*, a little torch. (2) Or, since the Ital. form is *fango*, perhaps from Icel. *fanga*, an armful; see *Fang*.

**Fail**; see *Fallible*.

**Fain**. (E.) M. E. *sayn*. A. S. *segen*, glad. + O. Sax. *fagan*, Icel. *seginn*, glad. Allied to *Fadge* (✓ PAK.)

**fawn** (1), to cringe to, rejoice servilely over. (Scand.) Icel. *fagna*, to rejoice, welcome one; allied to *seginn*, *fain*.

**Faint**; see *Figure*.

**Fair** (1), pleasing, beautiful. (E.) M. E. *sayr*, A. S. *fager*, fair. + Icel. *sagr*; Dan. *feir*, Swed. *fager*, Goth. *sagri*, fit, O H. G. *sagor*; Gk. *πεντη*, firm (✓ PAK.)

**Fair** (2), a holiday. (F. — L.) M. E. *feire*. — L. *seria*, a holiday, later, a fair; commoner as pl. *serie*, put for *festia*, feast-days; allied to *Feast*.

**Fairy**; see *Fate*.

**Faith** (F. — L.) M. E. *feith*; also *sey*. Slightly altered from O. F. *feid*, *fei*, faith. — L. *fides*, acc. of *fides*, faith + (Gk. *πιστις*, *pistis*, faith). (✓ BHIDH, from BHANDH.)

**affiance**. (F. — L.) O F. *afance*, trust; cf. *affier*, *asier*, to trust (whence E. *affy*). — O. F. *a* (L. *ad*), to; and *fidant*, stem of pres. pt. of Low L. *fidare*, to trust, from L. *fidere*, to trust. Cf. Low L. *fidantia*, a pledge.

**affidavit**, an oath (L.) Low L. *affidauit*, 3 p. s. pt. t. of *affidare*, to pledge. — L. *af* = *ad*, to; Low L. *fidare*, for L. *fidere*, to trust.

**confide**. (L.) L. *confidere*, to trust fully. — L. *con* (cum), fully. *fidere*, to trust.

**defy** (F. — L.) M. E. *defyen*. — O. F. *defier*, *defier*, *defier*, orig. to renounce one's faith. — Low L. *diffidare*, to renounce faith. — L. *dis*, for *di*, apart; *fidere*, to *fidere*, to trust.

**diffident** (L.) L. *diffident*, stem of *diffidens*, pres. pt. of *diffidere*, to distrust. — L. *dis* = *di*, apart; *fidere*, to trust.

**fealty**, true service. (F. — L.) O. F. *fealte*, *fealteit*, fidelity. — L. *fidelitatem*, acc. of *fidelitas*, fidelity; see below.

**fidelity**. (F. — L.) F. *fidelite* — L. *fidelitatem*, acc. of *fidelitas*, faithfulness — L. *fidelis*, crude form of *fidelis*, faithful. — L. *fides*, faith.

**fiducial**, shewing trust (L.) From L. *fiducia*, trust. — L. *fidere*, to trust.

**infidel** (F. — L.) O F. *infidele*, 'infidel'; Cot. — L. *infidelis*, faithless. — L. *im*, not; *fidelis*, faithful.

**perfidious.** (L.) From L. *perfidiosus*, treacherous — L. *perfidia*, treachery. — L. *perfidus*, treacherous. — L. *per*, away (cf. Skt. *par*, from); *sides*, faith.

**Falchion**, a sword. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *falcione* (cf. pron. as ch). — Low L. *falcionem*, acc. of *falcio*, a bent sword. — L. *falei-*, crude form of *falcis*, a sickle.

**defalcate**, to abate, deduct. (L.) From pp. of Low L. *diflaccare*, to abate, deduct, take away — L. *dis-* *dis-*, apart; Late L. *flaccare*, to cut with a sickle, from L. *falcis* (stem *falc-*), a sickle.

**falcon.** (F.—L.) M. E. *faucon*. — O. F. *faucon*, *faucon*. — Late L. *falconem*, acc. of *falco*, a falcon, so named from its hooked claws. — L. *falc-*, stem of *falcis*, a sickle.

**Faldstool**; see *Fold*.

**Fall**, to drop down. (E.) M. E. *fallen*. A. S. *feallan*. — Du. *vallen*, Icel. *falla*, Dan. *falle* (for *falla*), Swed. *falla*, G. *fassen*; L. *fallere*, to deceive, *falli*, to err; Gk. *opakaluv*, to cause to fall, trip up; Skt. *spahati*, to tremble. (✓ SPAR.) ¶ Grimm's law does not apply, because an initial *s* is lost in Teut. and Latin. Der. *be-fall*, from A. S. *be-feallan*, to fall out, happen.

**fell** (1), to cause to fall. (E.) A. S. *fellan*, causal of *feallan*, to fall. So also Du. *vellen*, Dan. *fælle*, Swed. *falla*, Icel. *fella*, G. *fallen*; all causal forms.

**Fallible.** (L.) L. *fallibilis*, liable to err. — L. *falli*, to err; *fallere*, to deceive; cognate with E. *fall*, q. v.

**default.** (F.—L.) See *fault* (below).

**fail** (F.—L.) F. *faillir*. — L. *fallere*, to beguile; *falli*, to err.

**fallacy.** (F.—L.) Formed by adding *-y* to M. E. *fallace*, a fallacy, deceit. — F. *fallace*. — L. *fallacia*, deceit. — L. *fallac-*, stem of *falcis*, deceitful. — L. *fallere*, to deceive.

**false.** (F.—L.) M. E. *fale* — O. F. *fals* (F. *faux*). — L. *falsus*, false; pp. of *fallere*, to deceive.

**falter**, to totter, stammer. (F.—L.) M. E. *falten*, to totter; frequentative from a base *falt-*. — O. F. *falter*\*, to fail; not recorded; but see *fault* below.

**faucet**, a spigot, vent. (F.—L.) O. F. (and F.) *fausset*, a faucet; *faulset*. Cot. — O. F. *faulser*, to falsify, forge; also *faulser* *en escu*, to pierce a shield, hence, to pierce. — L. *falsare*, to falsify. — L. *falsus*, false.

**fault.** (F.—L.) Formerly *faut*. M. E. *foute*. — O. F. *faut*, a fault. (Span. and Ital. *falta*, a defect.) — O. F. *falter*\*, not found, but answering to Span. *faltar*; Ital.

*falt re*, to lack; frequent form of L. *fallere*, to fail. Der. *de-fault* (de- = O. F. de- — L. *dis-*).

**refel.** (L.) L. *refellere*, to shew to be false, refute. — L. *re-*, again; *fallere*, to deceive.

**Fallow** (1), orig. 'harrowed': of land. (E.) A. S. *falgung*, fallow-land. — A. S. *fealh*, a harrow.

**Fallow** (2), used with reference to colour. (E.) A. S. *fealu*, *feala*, pale red, yellowish. + Du. *vaal*, Icel. *feit*, pale. G. *fahl*, pale, also *fahl*, L. *fastidius*, Gk. *tokias*, gray. Skt. *palita*, gray. See *Pale*. **False, Falter**; see *Fallible*.

**Fame, report.** (F.—L.) F. *fame* — L. *fama*, report. — L. *fari*, to speak; see *Fate*.

**confess.** (F.—L.) O. F. *confesser*. — L. *confessus*, pp. of *confiteri*, to confess — L. *con-* (cum), fully; *fateri*, to acknowledge, from L. *fati-um*, supine of *fari*, to speak.

**desame.** (F.—L.) M. E. *desamen* *diffamen*. — O. F. *desamer*, to take away a man's character. — L. *diffamare*, to spread a bad report. — L. *dis-*, for *dis*, apart; *fama*, a report.

**infamy.** (F.—L.) F. *infamie*. — L. *infamia*, ill fame. — L. *in-*, not, bad; *fama*, fame.

**profesa.** (F.—L.) We find M. E. *professa*, pp., Englished from O. F. *profesa*, masc., *professe*, fem., professed. — L. *professus*, pp. of *profiteri*, to avow. — L. *pro-* (both); *fateri*, to speak; see *confess* (above).

**Family.** (F.—L.) F. *famille* — L. *familia*, a household. — L. *familius*, a servant. Oscan *faniel*; from Oscan *faims*, a house. Cf. Skt. *dhiman*, a house. (✓ DIA.) Der. *familiar* (L. *familiares*).

**Famine.** (F.—L.) F. *famine*. — Low L. *famina*\*, unrecorded, but plainly an extension from L. *fames*, hunger. (L. Skt. *ksni*, privation, want. (✓ DIA.) Dor. *fam-isk*, formed (by analogy with languish, &c.) from L. *fam es*, hunger.

**Fan**, an instrument for blowing (L.) A. S. *fann*. — L. *uannus*, a fan (cf. F. *van*); see below. Allied to Skt. *uasta*, wind, from *u*, to blow. (✓ WA.)

**van** (2), a fan for winnowing. (F.—L.) In Milton, P. L. ii. 927. — F. *van*, 'a vanne.' Cot. — L. *uannus* (above).

**Fanatic**; see *Fane*.

**Fancy**; see *Phantom*.

**Fane**, a temple. (L.) L. *fanum*, a temple; supposed to be derived from L. *fari*, to speak (hence, perhaps, to dedicate). **fanatio**, religiously insane. (F.—L.)

**fanatique** — L. *fanaticus*, (1) belonging to a temple, (2) inspired by a divinity, enthusiastic — L. *fanum*, a temple.

**profane**, impious. (F. — L.) F. *profane*. — L. *profanus*, unholy; lit. before (i.e. outside) of the temple. — L. *pro*, before; *temp*, a temple.

**Fanfare**, a flourish of trumpets. (F. — L. — Arab.) F. *fanfare*. — Span. *fanfaras*, bluster, vaunting. — Arab. *fusfir*, vaunting. Der *fanfar-on-ate*, bluster. **Fang**, a talon, claw. (E.) A. S. *fang*, I. *feng* — A. S. *fangan*\*, to seize, only used in the contracted form *fán* (pt. L. *feng*, *fangan*) + Icel. *væng*, to catch; Icel. cf. *fang*, sh., a catch of fish; Dan. *fæve*, Swed. *fåt*, Goth. *takan*, G. *fangen*, to catch, Eng. sh., a catch, also a fang. (✓ PAK.)

**Fantasy**; see Phantom.

**Far** (E.) M. E. *fer*. A. S. *feor*. + Du. *fer*, Icel. *fjörr*, Swed. *fjerrun*, adv., Dan. *fer*, G. *fern*; Goth. *furrā*, adv. Allied to Skt. *par*, beyond; Skt. *paras*, beyond, far. (✓ PAK.) The comp. *farther* is a corruption of M. E. *ferrer* (i.e. *farer*); due to confusion with *further*, comp. of *forth*.

**Farce**. (F. — L.) The orig. sense is ‘stuffed’; hence, a jest inserted into a comedy. — F. *farce*, stuffing, a farce. — F. *farcer*, to stuff — L. *farcire*, to stuff. + Gk. *pharos*, to shut in.

**farce** (2), to stuff fowls. (F. — L.) A corruption of *farce*, to stuff (above). Der. *farce meat*, a corruption of *farced meat* or *meat*.

**Farfel**, a pack, bundle. (F. — Arab.) M. E. *farfel* — O. F. *fardel* (F. *fardeau*). Dimin. of F. *fardé*, a buntion, now ‘a bale’ — office *Pisik* from Arab. *fardah*, a bale. (Deriv.).

**farfle**, to roll up a sail. (F. — Arab.) Literally spelt *farfle*, *farfel*, to roll up in a pile. From *fardel*, a bundle (above).

**Farro**, to travel, speed. (E.) A. S. *faran*, go travel + Du. *waren*, Icel. Swed. *fara*, Dan. *fær*, G. *fahren*, Goth. *faran*, to go; Skt. *prī*, to bring over. (✓ PAK.) *Der farz well*, i.e. may you speed well, *thorwif-fare*, a passage through; *fare*, usual travel practice or journey.

**Ferry**, verb (E.) M. E. *ferien*. A. S. *ferian*, to course across. — A. S. *faran*, to travel *feria*, to carry, causal of *fara*, to go. (i.e. *ferien*, to travel by ship).

**ford** (E.) M. E. *ford*; also *forth*. A. S.

*ford*, a ford, passage. Allied to A. S. *faran*, to go; and to *frith*; see below.

**frith**, firth, an estuary. (Scand.) M. E. *firth*. — Icel. *fiðr*, a firth, bay; Dan. *fjord*, Swed. *fjärd*, the same; L. *fortus*, a haven, Gk. *topōs*, a ferry. Allied to *fors* (above).

**Farina**, ground corn. (L.) L. *farina*, meal. — L. *far*, a kind of grain; allied to Barley. Der. *farinaceous*, L. *farinaceus*

**farrago**. (L.) L. *farrago*, mixed food for cattle, a medley. — L. *far*, grain, spelt.

**Farm**; see Firm.

**FARRIER**; see Ferreous.

**Farrow**, to litter pigs (E.) From the sb. *farrow*, a litter of pigs. — A. S. *fearn*, a pig; pl. *fearas* + M. H. G. *varch*, a pig; G. *ferkel*; L. *poreus*; see Pork.

**Farther**; see Far.

**Farthing**; see Four.

**Farthingale**; see Verdant.

**Fascinate**. (L.) From pp of L. *fascinare*, to enchant.

**Fascine**, a bundle of rods. (F. — L.) O. F. *fascine*. — L. *fascina*, a bundle of twigs. — L. *fascis*, a bundle.

**Fashion**; see Fact.

**Fast** (1), firm. (E.) A. S. *fast*, + Du. *fast*, Dan. Swed. *fast*, Icel. *fastr*, G. *fest*. Cf. Gk. *ēxēdos*, fast, steadfast. Allied to Foot. Der *fast* (2), *fast* (3).

**fast** (2), to abstain from food. (E.) A. S. *fastan*, orig. to make fast, observe, be strict; from *fast* (above). + Du. *fasten*, Dan. *faste*, Swed. and Icel. *fastu*, G. *fasten*.

**fast** (3), quick (Scand.). A peculiar use of *fast* (1) above; this use is Scand. Cf. Icel. *drekka fast*, to drink hard, soja fast, to be fast asleep, *fastr* / *verkum*, hard at work; &c. It means firm, close, urgent, quick.

**fasten**. (E.) A. S. *fastian*, to make fast or firm. — A. S. *fast*, firm.

**fastness**. (E.) M. E. *festnes*, *fastnesse*, orig. strength. — A. S. *fastness*, the firmament, orig. that which is firm. — A. S. *fast*, firm.

**Fastidious**. (L.) L. *fastidiosus*, disdainful — L. *fastidium*, loathing; perhaps put for *fastitudium*\* (Vaniček). — L. *fastu-s*, arrogance; *taedium*, disgust; so that *fastidium* = arrogant disgust.

**Fastness**; see Fast.

**Fat** (1), gross. (E.) A. S. *fat*, + Du. *vet*, Dan. *fet*, Swed. *fet*, Icel. *feitt*. Cf. Skt. *pitran*, fat.

**Fat** (2), a vat; see Vat.

**Fate**, destiny. (F - L.) M E *fæte*. - O. F. *fat* (not common). - L. *satum*, what is spoken; neut. of pp. of *fari*, to speak. + Gk. φημι, I say, Skt. भाष्य, to speak; A. S. *bannan*; see Ban. (✓ BHA.)

**affable**. (F. - L.) F. *affable*. - L. *affabilis*, easy to be spoken to. - L. *af* = *ad*, to; *fari*, to speak.

**confabulate** (L.) From pp. of L. *confabulari*, to talk together. - L. *con* (cum), with; *fabulari*, to converse, from *fabula*, a discourse; see **fable** below.

**fable**, a story. (F. - L.) F. *fable*. - L. *fabula*, a narrative. - L. *fa-ri*, to speak, tell.

**fairy**. (F. - L.) M. E. *faerie*, *sayrye*, enchantment. (The mod. use of the word is improper: *fairy* - enchantment, the right word for 'elf' being *say*). - O. F. *faerie*, enchantment. - O. F. *sae*, a fay; see below.

**say**, a fairy. (F. - L.) F. *sle*, O. F. *sae*, a fay. Cf. Port. *sada*, Ital. *sata*, a fay - Low L. *sata*, a fate, goddess of destiny, a fay. - L. *satum*, fate (above).

**ineffable**. (F. - L.) F. *ineffable*. - L. *ineffabilis*, unspeakable. - L. *in*, not; *ef* (for *ex*), out; *fari*, to speak.

**infant**. (L.) L. *infans*, stem of *in-fans*, not speaking, hence, a very young babe. - L. *in*, not; *fani*, pres. pt. of *fari*, to speak.

**infantry** (F - Ital - L.) F. *infanterie*.

- Ital. *infanteria*, foot-soldiers; orig. a band of 'infants,' as young men were called. - Ital. *infante*, an infant. - L. *infans*, acc. of *infans* (above).

**nefarious**. (L.) L. *nefarius*, impious. - L. *nefas*, that which is unlawful. - L. *ne*, not; *fus*, law, from *fari*, to speak, declare.

**preface**. (F. - L.) O. F. *preface*. - Low L. *prefatium*\*., not found, put for L. *prefatium*, a preface, neut. of *pre-fatus*, spoken before.

**Father**. (E.) M. E. *fader*. A. S. *fader*. (The spelling with *th* approaches the Icelandic.) + Icel. *fáðir*, Du. *vader*, Dan. Swed. *fader*, Goth. *fادر*, G. *vater*, L. *pater*, Gk. πατήρ, Pers. *pitar*, Skt. पितृ. (✓ PA.)

**Fathom**. (E.) M. E. *fadme*. A. S. *healm* the space reached by the extended arms, a grasp, embrace. + Du. *vadem*, Icel. *fáður*, a fathom, Dan. *favn*, Swed. *famn*, an embrace, G. *jaden*. Allied to **Patent**. (✓ PAT.)

**Fatigue**, ab. (F. - L.) O. F. *fatiguer*: from *fatiguer*, to weary. - L. *fatigare*, to weary.

**Fatuous**. (L.) L. *satumus*, silly, feeble.

**Dor**. *in-fatuate*, from pp. of L. *infatuare*, to make a fool of.

**fade**, vb. (F. - L.) From F. *faire*, adj., unsavoury, weak, faint. - L. *satumus*, foolish, tasteless.

**vade**, to fade. (F. - L.) A weakened form of *faire* (above).

**Fauces**. (L.) L. *fauces*, pl., the upper part of the throat.

**Faucet**, Fault; see **Fallible**.

**Faun**; see **Favour**.

**Fauteuil**; see **Fold** (1).

**Favour**, sb. (F. - L.) O. F. *faveur* - L. *fauorem*, acc. of *fauor*, favour. - L. *fauor*, to befriend.

**faun**, a rural (Roman) deity. (L.) L. *fauus* - L. *fauere*, to be propitious.

**favourite**. (F. - L.) Orig. fem. of F. *fauori*, favoured.

**Fawn** (1); see **Fain**.

**Fawn** (2), a young deer; see **Fetus**.

**Fay**; see **Fate**.

**Fealty**; see **Faith**.

**Fear**. (E.) M. E. *feer*. A. S. *fer*, + sudden peril, danger, fear. Orig. used of the peril of travelling - A. S. *faran*, to go, travel. + Icel. *fdr*, harm, G. *geahr*, danger.

**Feasible**; see **Fact**.

**Feast**; see **Festal**.

**Feat**; see **Fact**.

**Feather**. (E.) M. E. *fether*. A. S. *feer* + Du. *veder*, Dan. *fjæder*, Swed. *fjäder*, Icel. *fjödr*, G. *federn*, L. *penus* (or *pet-na*\*), Skt. *patra*. See **Pen**. (✓ PAT.)

**Feature**; see **Fact**.

**Febrile**; see **Fever**.

**February**. (L.) L. *februario*, the month of expiation - L. *febrina*, neut. pl., a festival of expiation on Feb. 15. - L. *febrinus*, cleansing; *febrare*, to expiate.

**Feculent**; see **Fetus**.

**Fecundity**; see **Fetus**.

**Federal**. (F. - L.) F. *fédéral*. Formed with suffix *-al*, from L. *federis*, stem of *fadius*, a treaty. Akin to *fides*, faith.

**confederate**. (L.) L. *confederare*, united by a covenant, pp. of *confidere* - L. *con* (cum), together; *federare*, crude form of *fadius*, a treaty.

**Fee**, a grant of land, property, payment. (E.) M. E. *fee*. A. S. *feoh*, *feo*, money, property. + Du. *vee*, Icel. *fi*, Dan. *fi*, Swed. *fi*, Goth. *faihu*, G. *wieh*, etc. H. *fehu*, L. *fauus*; Skt. *pāpa*, cattle (✓ LAH.)

See **Peccuniary**.

**fellow**, a partner. (Scand.) M. L.

— Icel. *flegi*, a partner in a 'selag.' |  
Icel. *flegi*, companion-sip; lit. a laying |  
of property. — Icel. *fel*, property, |  
laying together, a law; see Law.  
*fla* (I. — L.) M. E. *feble*. — O. F. |  
standing for *fleble*\*, as shewn by |  
Ancre. — *flueca*, feeble; since Ital. |  
L. *flebilis*, doleful, hence, weak.— |  
to weep. Allied to *Fluent*.  
*feble*, a weak point in character.— |  
*feble* (al ove), |  
see Food.

(E.) M. E. *felen*, A. S. *felan*. +  
*feien*, G. *fehlein*. Perhaps allied to  
Male.

— see Figure.

*fepar*, see Field.

*fehly*. (F. — L.) O. F. *felicite*. — L.  
*festation* — L. *select-*, crude form  
of happy, fruitful, allied to *Fetus*.

*feine*. (L.) L. *feinus*, belonging to

L. *feina*, a cat; lit. 'the fruitful';

to *Fetus*.

(1); see Fall.

(2), a skin. (E.) M. E. *fel*. A. S.

*fel*. + Du. *vell*, Icel. *fell*, Goth. *fell*,

G. *vel*, L. *pedit*, Gk. *peplos*, skin

of, *fell*.

(3), a thin skin (E.) A. S. *film*; O.

Ir. *filim*. Extended from the base *fil-* in

skin, Goth. *fell*, skin.

(4), cruel, dire. (E.) A. S. *fel*, in

*felicitate* — fierce for slaughter, &c. +

(5), wrathful; whence O. F. *fel*,

Ian. *fel*, hideous, grim, horrid.

(6), a hill. (Scand.) M. E. *fel*. —

Du. *fell*, a hill; Dan. *fejde*, Swed.

*fejde*. Orig. an open down; allied

ad.

(7); see Felly.

*few*, see Foo.

*fehlo*, part of a wheel-rim. (E.)

*fehlo*. A. S. *felga*, a felly. So

from the pieces being put together;

A. S. *fehan*, *fehan*, orig. *fithan*, to

deceive to, allied to Goth. *fithan*, to

Du. *veig*, Dan. *fadje*, G. *feige*.

(8), a wicked person (I. — Low L. —

Di. E. *fejun*. — O. F. *felon*, a traitor.

(9), *fechner*, acc. of *fel*, *fello*, a traitor.

Ir. Proth. Celtic Cf. Gael. *fealltan*, a

Bret. *fealloni*, treachery; Irish *aid*

ad., to betray, deceive, allied to L.

to deceive.

E. M. E. *feft*. A. S. *feft*. + Du.

as; Gk. *ekatos*, *felt*, cf. L. *pictus*,

cf. L.

*filter*, to strain. (F. — O. Low G.) F.  
*filter*, to strain through felt — Du. *vilt*,  
felt; originally spelt *filt*.

*Felucca*, a ship. (Ital. — Arab.) Ital.  
*felua* — Arab. *falluk*, a ship. (See Devic.)  
*Femalo*; see below.

*Feminine*. (F. — L.) O. F. *feminin*. —  
L. *femininus*, womanly. — L. *femina*, a  
woman. (Perhaps allied to *Fetus*)

*effeminate*. (L.) From pp. of L.  
*effeminare*, to make womanish — L. *ef-*, for  
ex, thoroughly; *femina*, above).

*female*. (F. — L.) Put for *femell*, by  
confusion with *male*. M. E. *femele*. — O. F.  
*femelle*. — L. *femella*, a young woman;  
dimin. of *femina*, a woman.

*Femoral*, belonging to the thigh. (L.)  
I. *femoralis*; adj. from *femur*, base of  
*femur*, thigh.

*Fen*, a bog. (E.) M. E. *fen*. A. S. *fenn*.  
+ Du. *veen*, Icel. *fen*, Goth. *fani*, mud.  
cf. L. *falus*, a marsh. And see Vinewed.

*Fence*; short for *Defence*; see Defend.

*Fend*; short for *Defond*, q. v.

*Fennel*, a plant. (L.) M. E. *fenel*. A. S.  
*feno*, *finagle*. — L. *faniculum*, fennel;  
double dimin. of *fenum*, hay.

*fenugreek*. (L.) L. *fenum Gracum*.

*Feoff*, see Fief.

*Ferment*; see Fervent.

*Fern*. (E.) A. S. *fearn*. + Du. *varen*;  
Skt. *parna*, a wing, leather, leaf, plant, the  
orig. sense being 'feather.'

*Ferocity*. (F. — L.) F. *ferocit*. — L. acc.  
*ferocitatem*, fierceness — L. *feroci-*, crude  
form of *ferox*, fierce. — L. *ferus*, fierce, wild.  
Allied to Deer.

*fierce*. (F. — L.) M. E. *ferz*. — O. F.  
*ferz*, *fierz*, old nom. of O. F. *fer*, *fier*,  
fierce. — L. *ferus*, wild.

*Ferreous*. (L.) L. *ferreus*, made of  
iron — L. *ferrum*, iron.

*fARRIER*. (F. — L.) Formerly *ferrer*, a  
worker in iron. — F. *fer*, iron. — L. *ferrum*.

*ferruginous*. (L.) L. *ferruginosus*, same  
as *ferrugineus*, rusty. — L. *ferrugin-*, stem  
of *ferrugo*, rust of iron. — L. *ferrum*.

*Ferret* (1), an animal. (F. — Low I. —  
C.?) O. F. *furet*, a ferret. — Low L. *fure-*  
*tus*, *furectus*, a ferret, also *furo*. Said to  
be from L. *fur*, a thief; more likely from  
Bret. *fir*, wise, W. *ffur*, wise, wily, crafty,  
*furet*, a wily one, a ferret.

*Ferret* (2), a kind of silk tape; see  
Floral.

*Ferruginous*; see Ferrous.

*Ferrule*, a metal ring at the end of a

stick (F. - L.) Corrupted spelling (due to confusion with *ferruus*, iron) of the older form *verril*; XVI cent. — O. F. *virole*, a ferrule; Low L. *virola*, the same. From L. *viriola*, a little bracelet; dimin. of *viria*, an armlet. — L. *uire*, to twist, plait. (✓ W.L.) Allied to Withy.

Ferry; see Fare.

Fertile. (F. - L.) F. *fertile* — L. *fertilis*, fertile. — L. *ferre*, to bear; allied to Bear (1).

circumference. (L.) L. *circumferentia*, boundary of a circle. — L. *circumferent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *circum-ferre*, to carry round.

confer. (F. - L.) F. *conferer*. — L. *conferre*, to bring together, collect, bestow.

defer (1), to delay. (F. - L.) M. E. *differen*. — O. F. *differer*, to delay. — L. *differre*, to bear different ways, delay. — L. *dif*, *fur dis*, apart; *ferre*, to bear.

defer (2), to lay before, submit oneself. (F. - L.) O. F. *deferer*, to admit or give way to an appeal. — L. *deferre*, to bring down, bring before one.

differ. (L.) L. *differre*, to carry apart, to differ. — L. *dif*, *fur dis*, apart; *ferre*, to bear.

infer, to imply. (F. - L.) F. *inferer*. — L. *in ferre*, to bring in, introduce.

offer. (L.) A. S. *offrian*. — L. *offerre*, to offer. — L. *of*, for ob, near; *ferre*, to bring. — Der. *offer-tory*, from F. *offertoire*, L. *offerterium*, a place to which offerings were brought.

prefer. (F. - L.) O. F. *preferer*. — L. *pro ferre*, to set in front, prefer.

proffer. (F. - L.) O. F. *proferer*, to produce, adduce. — L. *pro ferre*, to bring forward.

refer, to assign. (F. - L.) O. F. *referer* (F. *reférer*). — L. *referre*, to bear back, relate, refer.

suffer. (F. - L.) M. E. *suffren*, *suffren* — O. F. *souffrir* (F. *souffrir*). — L. *suffrere*, to undergo. — L. *suf* (sub), under; *ferre*, to beat.

transfer. (F. - L.) F. *transférer*. — L. *trans ferre*, to convey across.

Ferule, a rod or bat for punishing children. (L.) Formerly *ferula*. — L. *ferula*, a rod — L. *ferunt*, to strike. + Icel. *berja*, to strike.

interfere. (F. - L.) Formerly *interfeir*, to dash one heel against the other (Blount) — F. *entre*, between; *ferir*, to strike — L. *inter*, between. *ferire*, to strike

Fervent, hot, zealous. (F. - L.) O. F. *fervent*. — L. *feruent*, stem of pres. pt. of *feruere*, to boil. Allied to Brew. — Der. *servour*, from O. F. *serveur* — L. *acc. servorem*, heat; *servid*, from L. *feruidus*.

effervesce. (L.) L. *effervesce* — L. *ef*, for ex, out; *feruescere*, to begin to boil, inceptive of *feruere*, to boil.

ferment. (L.) L. *fermentum* (short for *feru-men-tum*), leaven. — L. *feruere*, to boil.

Festal. (L.) A late word, coined (with adj. suffix -al) from L. *festum*, a feast, orig. neut. of *festus*, bright, joyful (✓ BHA.).

feast. (F. - L.) M. E. *feste* — O. F. *feste* (F. *fête*). — L. *festa*, lit. festivals, pl. of *festum* (above).

festival. (F. - Low L. - L.) Properly an adj. — O. F. *festival*, festive. — Low L. *festialis*. — L. *festivus* (below).

festive. (L.) L. *festivus*, belonging to a feast. — L. *festum*, a feast.

fête (F. - L.) Mod. F. *fête*, the same as O. F. *feste*; see feast (above).

Fester, to rankle; see Food.

Festive; see Festal.

Festoon. (F. - L.) F. *feston*, a garland, festoon. — Low L. *festonem*, acc. of *festo*, a garland. Usually derived from L. *festum*, a feast, but it is quite as likely to be from Low L. *festis* (O. F. *fest*, F. *fête*), a top, ridge, from L. *fastigium*, a top.

Fetch (E.) M. E. *fetchen*, pt. t. *fetch*, swine. A. S. *feccan*, to fetch, Gen. xvi. 1; Luke xii. 20. Prob. *feccan* is a later form of *felian*, to fetch (Anglia, vi. 177). — A. S. *jet* a pace, stem, journey. (✓ PAD.) Der. *fetch*, sb., a stratagem.

Fête; see Festal.

Fetich, Fetish; see Fact.

Fetid. (F. - L.) O. F.  *fetide* — L. *festius*, *festidus*, stinking. — L. *festus*, to stink. Allied to Fume.

Fetlock, Fetter; see Foot.

Fetus, offspring. (L.) L.  *fetus*, a bring forth, offspring — L. *ferire*\*, an obsolete verb, to generate, produce; allied to *fu-i*, I was; see Future, Be.

effete, exhausted. (L.) L. *effici*, weakened by having brought forth young — L. *ef*, for ex, out; *fetus*, that has brought forth, pp. of *ferire* (above).

fawn (2), a young deer. (F. - L.) O. F. *fan*, *faon*, earliest *faon*, a fawn; answering to a Low L. form *ferimus*\* (and found) — L. *fetus*, *fetus*, offspring.

**Feundity.** (F.-L.) O. F. *seconde*. — I. *acc. secunditatem*, fruitlessness. — L. *fecunditas*, fruitful; allied to *ferus*, young. And see *Feline*.

*feud* (1), *huset*; see *Foo*.

*feud* (2), a fief; see *Fief*.

*fever* a kind of disease. (L.) M. E. *fever* (*fevert*). A. S. *fefer*, *fesfer*; see *fit*, v. 15. — L. *febris*, fever, lit. a 'burning.' Cf. A. S. *befan*, G. *beben*, *beben*.

*febrile*, relating to fever. (F.-L.) F. *febrile*. — L. *febrilis*, fever; with suffix *-lis*.

*feversew*, a plant. (L.) A. S. *fefer*.

— L. *febrifuga*, fever-dispelling. — L.

*feig*, *fei*, *feige*, *feigere*, to put to flight.

sw. 1.) M. E. *feue*. A. S. *fel*, pl. *felas* + Icel. *fei*; Dan. *fæs*, Swed. *fæ*, *fæs*; Icel. *fæsus*; Gk. *taipos*, small. *feig*, doomed to die. (E.) A. S. *feige*, doomed to die + Icel. *feiger*, Du. *veig*; *veig*, a coward; Swed. *feg*, Dan. *feig*, cowardly.

*feint*; see *Faict*.

*fele* (F.-L.) A weakened and softened form of *fable*. q. v.

*fiber*. (F.-L.) F. *fiber*. — L. *fibra*, a

*fehle* (E.) M. E. *fikel*. A. S. *ficol*; *an a'le* from *fe*, ab., strand.

*fection*; see *Figure*.

*fehle*, a violin. (L.) A. S. *fehle*, *fiddle*, Dan. *fiddel*. Du. *vedel*, G. *violine*. Apparently borrowed from L. *vina*, *vindola* a viol; see *Viol*.

*feility*, see *Faith*.

*feiget* (Scand.) A dimin. form of *fei*, to be continually moving up and down, esp. *feike* in North of England. — E. *feare*, to fidget, to hasten. — Icel.

*fei*, to climb up nimbly, as a spider;

*feika*, to hunt after, Norw. *fika*, to trouble, *fika etter*, to hasten after,

*feility*, see *Faith*.

*feudal* (F.-L.) M. E. *fy* — Icel. *fi*, *fei*, Dan. *fy*, Swed. *fy*, ne! Cf. G. *pfeu*, *pfeue*, *pfey*, Skt. *phut*, expressions of anger.

*feudal land* held of a superior. (F.-L.) O. F. *fief*, formerly spelt *fieu*.

Icel. *feiðr* — O. H. G. *fehu* (mod. G. *wieh*), the property; cognate with F. *fee*, q. v.

*feudal*, to endue with a fief. (F.-L.)

(O. H. G.) The spelling is Norman F.; *feud* from F. *en* — L. *in*, in; and *fief*, (above). See below.

*feoff*, to invest with a fief. (F.-L.) O. H. G. *feoffer*, O. F. *fiefer*, verb from F. *fief*, a fief (above). Der. *feoffle*, i.e. *fief-l*, where *l* is the suffix of the pp.

*feud* (2), a fief. (Low L. — F.-O. H. G.)

Low L. *feulum*, a Latinized form of O. F. *fief*, also spelt *fief* (above). Der. *feud-al*, ad.

*field*. (E.) M. E. *feld*. A. S. *feld*. + Du. *veld*, Dan. *felt*, Swed. *fält*, G. *feld*; cf. Russ. *pol*, a field. Allied to *Fell* (4).

*feldspar*, a kind of mineral. (G.) Corrupted from G. *feldspat*, lit. field-spar.

*fieldfare*, a bird. (E.) A. S. *feldefare*, lit. 'field-traveller'; see *Fare*.

*fiend*. (E.) M. E. *feind*. A. S. *feind*, *feond*, lit. 'a hating one,' an enemy, the enemy; orig. pres. part. of *feon*, *feogan*, to hate. + Du. *vijand*, Dan. Swed. *fiende*; Icel. *fiandi*, pres. pt. of *fiða*, to hate; Goth. *fjanis*, from *fjan*, to hate; G. *feind*.

(✓ PI.) See *Foe*.

*Fierce*; see *Ferocity*.

*figo*. (F.-O. H. G.) F. *figre*. — O. H. G. *figa*, G. *fige*, a pipe. — O. H. G. *figjen*, to blow, whistle. See *Pipo*.

*Fig*. (F.-L.) F. *figue*. — L. *figum*, acc. of *figus*, a fig.

*Fight*. (E.) M. E. *fechten*, *fehthen*, verb. A. S. *fechtan*, to fight; *feokte*, a fight + Du. *vechten*, Dan. *fegte*, Swed. *feulta*, G. *fechten*, to fight.

*Figure*. (F.-L.) F. *figure*. — L. *figura*, a thing made. — L. *figere* (base *fig-*), to make, fashion, feign. + Gk. *ογγαρειν*, to handle, Skt. *dih*, to smear (✓ DHIGH) Der. *dis-figure*, pre-figure.

*configuration*. (F.-L.) F. *configuration*; from acc. of L. *configuratio*, a conformation. — L. *configuratus*, pp. of *configurare*, to put together — L. *con-* (cum); *figurare*, to fashion, from *figura* (above).

*effigy*. (L.) Short for *effigies*, an image. — L. *effig-*, base of *effingere*, to form. — L. *ef*, for ex; *figere*, to form.

*faint*. (F.-L.) M. E. *feint*. — O. F. *feint*, weak, pretended; orig. pp. of *feindre*, to feign. — L. *figere*, to form, feign.

*feign*. (F.-L.) M. E. *feinen*. — O. F. *feindre*. — L. *figere* (above).

*fiction*. (F.-L.) F. *fiction* — L. *fictionem*, acc. of *ficatio*, a feigning — L. *figitus*, pp. of *figere*.

*figment*. (L.) L. *figmentum*, an invention — L. *fig*, base of *figere*.

*transfigure*. (F.-L.) F. *transfigurer*

— L. *transfigurare*, to change the figure or appearance. — L. *trans*, across (implying change); *figura*, figure.

Filament; see File (1).

Filbert, fruit of hazel. (F. — O. H. G.) Formerly *philiberd* (Gower); short for *Philibert* or *Philibert nut*, from the proper name *Philibert*; (S. *Philibert's day* is Aug. 22). — O. H. G. *fili-berit*, very bright; from *fili* (G. *viel*), greatly, *berit*, *berht*, bright. ¶ Called in Germany *Lambertsnuss* (S. *Lambert*, Sept. 17); prob. from the time of year of nutting.

Filoh. (Scand.) Extended from M. E. *felen*, to conceal. — Icel. *fela*, to hide, bury. + (goth. *fihhan*, to hide.

File (1), string, line, order. (F. — L.) O. F. *file*; allied to F. *fil*, a thread. — L. *filum*, a thread.

desile (2), to march in a file. — F. *dé-filer*, to desile. — F. *dé-* + O. F. *des-* — L. *dis-*, apart; *filer*, to spin threads, from L. *filum*. Der. *desile*, sb.

enfilade, a line or straight passage. (F. — L.) F. *enfilade*, a long string (of things). — F. *ensfiler*, to thread — F. *en-* — L. *in*, in; *fil*, a thread, from L. *filum*.

Filament. (F. — L.) O. F. *filamen*. — L. *filamentum*, thin thread. — Low L. *filare*, to wind thread. — L. *filum*.

filigree, Span. — L.) Formerly *filigrane*; XVII cent. — Span. *filigrana*, filigree-work, fine wrought work. — Span. *fila*, a thread or row, *filar*, to spin; *grano*, grain or texture; so called because the chief texture of it was wrought in silver wire. From L. *filum*, thread; *granum*, grain.

fillet. (F. — L.) M. E. *fillet*. — O. F. *filet*, dimin. of *fil*, a thread. — L. *filum*.

profile. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *profilo*, a sketch of a picture, outline (Florio) — L. *pro*, before, in front; *filum*, a thread (Ital. *file*, thread, line). ¶ The mod. F. *profil* is also from Ital. *profilo*.

purl (3), to form an edging on lace, invert stitches in knitting. (F. — L.) Frequently misspelt *pearl*. Contraction of *purple* — F. *pourfiler*, to purlle, embroider on an edge — F. *pour* (L. *pro*), confused (as often) with F. *par* (L. *per*), throughout; *fil*, a thread.

File (2), a steel rasp. (E.) A. S. *febl* + Du. *rasp*; Dan. *fil*, Swed. *fil*, G. *feile*, Russ. *filka*, a file, sharp tool.

Filial (L.) From L. *fili-us*, a son; *filia*, daughter; *ung*, infant; cf. L. *selare*, to suck. (✓ DHA.)

affiliation (F. — L.) F. *affiliation*, adoption as a son. — Low L. acc. *affiliacionem* — L. *af-* — *ad*, to, *filius*, a son.

Filibuster; see p. 156, col. 1, l. 4.

Filigree; see File (1).

Fill; see Full (1).

Fillet; see File (1).

Fillibeg, Philibeg, a kilt. (Gaelic) Gael. *feileadh-beag*, the modern kilt. — Gael. *fillheadh*, a fold, plait, from the verb *fill*, to fold; and *beag*, little, small.

Fillip, to strike with the finger-nail, when jerked from the thumb. (E.) Another form of *slip*; see Flippant.

Filly; see Foal.

Film; see Fell (2).

Filter; see Felt.

Filth; see Foul.

Fin. (E.) A. S. *fin*, a fin + Du. *vin*, Swed. *fena*, Dan. *fenne*, L. *pinna*.

Final. (F. — L.) O. F. *final*. — L. *finalis*, final. — L. *finis*, end.

affinity. (F. — L.) F. *affinité*. — L. *affinitatem*, acc. of *affinitas*, nearness. — L. *affinis*, near, bordering on. — L. *af-*, toward, near: *finis*, boundary, end.

confine, to limit. (F. — L.) F. *confiner*, to keep within limits. — F. *confin*, near — L. *confinitis*, bordering on. — L. *con-* (with) with; *finis*, boundary.

define. (F. — L.) O. F. *definer*, to define, conclude. — L. *definire*, to limit. — L. *de*, down; *finire*, to end, from *finis*, end.

finance, revenue. (F. — L.) O. F. *finans*. — Low L. *finantia*, payment. — Low L. *finare*, to pay a fine. — Low L. *finis*, a settled payment, a *finish* or end, i.e. total arrangement; L. *finis*, end.

fine (1), exquisite, thin. (F. — L.) O. F. *fin*, witty, perfect. — L. *finitus*, well rounded or ended, said of a sentence (Brache); orig. pp. of *finire*, to end. — L. *finis*.

fine (2), a tax. (Law L.) Law L. *finis* a fine; a final arrangement; L. *finis*, end. See *finans* above.

finial. (L.) A coined word; from L. *finire*, to finish. — L. *finis*, end.

finical. (F. — L.) A coined word; extended from fine (1) above.

finish, vb. (F. — L.) M. E. *finisen*; O. F. *finiss*, base of *pes*, pt. of *finir*. To finish — L. *finire*, to end. — L. *finis*.

finite, limited. (L.) L. *finitus*, pp. of *finire*, to end, limit. — L. *finis*. Der. *finite*, in *finit-esimal*.

refine. (F. — L.) Coined from *re*- and *fine* (1), but imitated from F. *refiner*, to

ne, comp. of L. *re-*, again, L. *af-* = ad. + L. *vix*, fine. Der. *refine*-ment; cf. *affine*.

**superfine.** (F. — L.) From L. *super*, + and *fina* (1).

**Finch.** a bird. (E.) M. E. *finch*. A S. + Ida *wink*, Dan *sinke*, Swed. and G. W. *finke*, a chaffinch. Cf. Gk. *anix*, *strix*, a finch, prov. E. *spink*. Der. *finch*, q. v., *dull-finch*, &c.

**Find.** (E.) A S. *findan* + Du. *vinden*, in Eng. Swed. and Icel. *finna* (= *finda*), both *ontheare*, G. *finden*. Allied to L. *petrere*, *petra*, after; see *Petition* (✓ PAT).

**Foundling.** a deserted child. (E.) M. E. *found*; formed with suffix -*ing* from

A S. *fund-en*, pp. of *findan*.

**Final** (1) and (2); see *Final*.

**Finger.** (E.) A S. *finger*. + Du. *vinger*, + *finja*, Dan. Swed. G. *finger*, (Goth. *finjan* = *fingra*). Prob. allied to *Fang*; *finna* = *catch-er*.

**Final, Finical, Finish;** see *Final*.

**Fir,** a tree. (E.) M. E. *fyr*; A. S. *fyrh*. Icel. *furu*, Dan. *fyr*, Swed. *fura*, G. *fur*, W. *pyr*. The same as L. *quercus*, *fraxinus*.

**Firo** (E.) A. S. *fyr*. + Du. *vuur*, Icel. Dan. and Swed. *fyr*, G. *feuer*, Gk. *aipe*. Lat. *furans* (= *fiuana*), purifying, also P. (A). See *Bolt* (2).

**Firkant;** see *Four*.

**Firm.** (F. — L.) M. E. *ferme*. — O. F. *ferme* — L. *firmus*, steadfast. Cf. Skt. *śrīm*, preserving. (✓ D. HAR.)

**affirm.** (F. — L.) M. E. *affermen* — F. *affirmer*, to fix. — L. *af-* = ad, to; *ferre*, to fix, from *firmus*.

**confirm.** (F. — L.) M. E. *confermen* — F. *confirmer* — L. *confirmare*, to make strong.

**ferme.** (F. — L.) M. E. *ferme* — F. *ferme*, a farm, 13th cent. — Low L. *firma*, fixed rent, a farm; fum. of L. *firmus*, stable. (From the fixed rent.)

**firmament,** celestial sphere. (F. — L.) F. *firmement* — L. *firmamentum*, a support, a ro. expanse of the sky. — L. *firmare*, to strengthen, from *firmus*.

**infirm.** (L.) L. *infirmus*, not strong, weak. Der. *infirmit*ry, infirmity.

**firmament,** a mandate. (Pers.) Pers. *farman*, a mandate, order.

**first;** see *Fore*.

**forth,** see *Fore*.

**financé,** pertaining to the revenue. (F. — O. F. *financier* — O. F. *financer* the public

**purse** — L. *fiscus*, a basket of rushes, also a purse.

**confiscate,** to adjudge to be forfeit. (L.) L. *confiscatus*, pp. of *confiscare*, to lay by in a coffer, to confiscate, trans-fer to the prince's privy purse. — L. *con-* (cum); *fiscus*, a purse.

**Fish.** (E.) A. S. *fisc*. + Du. *visch*, Icel. *fiskr*, Dan. and Swed. *fisk*, G. *fisch*, I. *piscis*, W. *fysg*, Bret. *peik*, Irish and Gael. *iasg* (for *piasg*).

**Fissure.** (F. — L.) O. F. *fissure* — L. *fissura*. — L. *fissus*, pp. of *fissare*, to cleave.

+ Skt. *bhal*, to cleave; A. S. *bitan*, to bite. (✓ BHID.) And see *Vent* (1).

**Fist** (E.) M. E. *fist*, *fest*, *fest*. A. S. *fist*. + Du. *vuist*, G. *faust*, Russ. *piast*. Allied to L. *pugnus*, Gk. *πυγή*, fist.

**Fistula,** a deep, narrow abscess. (L.) From the shape; L. *fistula*, a pipe.

**Fit** (1), to suit; as adj., apt. (Scand.) M. E. *fitten*, to arrange. — Icel. and Norw. *fitta*, to knit together; Swed. dial. *fittja*, to bind together. + Goth. *setjan*, to adorn, deck. Allied to *Fetoh*.

**Fit** (2), a part of a poem, attack of illness. (E.) M. E. *fit*. A S. *fit*, a song, a struggle + Icel. *set*, a pace, step, foot (in poetry), fit (of a poem). Allied to *Fetoh* and *Fit* (1).

**Fitch,** the same as *Vetch*, q. v.

**Fitchet, Fitchew,** a pole-cat. (F. — O. Du.) *Fitchew* is corrupted from O. F. *fissau*, a polecat — (1) Idu *fisse*, a polecat; from the smell. Cf. Icel. *fisa*, to make a smell; see *Folat*.

**Fitz,** son. (Norm. F. — L.) Formerly *fitz* (with *z* as *ts*). — O. F. *fitz* (with *z* as *ts*): also *fitz*, *fits*. — L. *filius*, a son.

**Five.** (E.) M. E. *five*; sometimes *sive*, as a plural. A. S. *fif* (for *fins\**). + Du. *vijf*, Dan. Swed. *fiem*, Icel. *fimm*, Goth. *fimfs*, G. *fünf*, W. *pump*, L. *quinque*, Gk. *πέντε* (also *ετών*), Skt. *pancha*. (Base KANKAN.) Dor. *fifth*, A. S. *fifta*; *fiftien*, A. S. *fiftyne*; *fift*y, A. S. *fiftig*.

**Fix.** (F. — L.) O. F. *fixe*, fixed. — L. *fixus*, fixed; pp. of *figere*, to fix. Cf. Gk. *ορίζειν*, to compress.

**affix.** (F. — L.) M. E. *affichen*. — O. F. *afficher*. — O. F. *a*, to (I., ad); *fisher*, to fix, answering to Low L. *figicari*\*, developed from *figere*, to fix. ¶ So also pre-fix, suffix (ie sub-fix), transfix.

**Fixa.** (Scand.) Icel. *fixa*, Dan. *fise*; with the same sense as L. *pedere*.

**Flabby;** put for *flappy*; see *Flap*.

**Flaccid.** (F. - L.) F. *flaccide*. - L. *flaccidus*, limp. - L. *flaccus*, flabby.

**Flag** (1), to droop, grow weary. (E.) Weakened form of *flack*, to hang loosely; M. E. *flakken*, to flap about. From the base *flac-* of A. S. *flac-or*, flying, roving. + Icel. *flaka*, to rave; *flaka*, to flap; *flagra*, to flutter; G. *flackern*, to flutter.

**flicker**, to flutter. (E.) Frequent. form of *flack*, weakened form of M. E. *flakken* (above).

**flag** (2), an ensign. (Scand.) Dan. *flag*, Swed. *flagg*, a flag; from base of Icel. *flagra*, to flutter (above).

**flag** (3), a reed; the same word as *flag* (2); from its waving in the wind.

**Flag** (4), **Flagstone**, a paving-stone; see Flanke.

**Flagellate.** (L.) From pp. of L. *flagellare*, to scourge. - L. *flagellum*, dimin. of *flagrum*, a scourge. (✓ *BILAG.*)

**flail** (F. - L.) O. F. *fael* (F. *flau*), a flail, scourge. - L. *flagellum* (above).

**Flageolet**; see Flute.

**Flagitious.** (L.) L. *flagitiosus*, shameful. - L. *flagitium*, a disgraceful act. - L. *flagitare*, to act with violence. Allied to Flagrant.

**Flagon**; see Flax.

**Flagrant**, glaring, as a fault. (F. - L.) O. F. *flagrant*, properly burning. - L. *flagrare*, stem of pres. pt. of *flagrare*, to burn. + Gk. φλέγειν, to burn; Sk. *bhrīj*. (✓ *BILAG.*)

**conflagration.** (F. - L.) F. *conflagration*. - L. acc. *conflagrationem*, a great burning. - L. *con-* (cum), together; *flagrare*, to burn.

**flambeau.** (F. - L.) F. *flambeau*, a link, torch; dimin. of O. F. *flambe*, a flame; see flame.

**flame.** (F. - L.) O. F. *flame*, *flamme*; also *flambe*. - L. *flamma* (- *flag-ma*), a flame; from the base *flag*, to burn; cf. *flagrare*. See Flagrant.

**flamen.** (L.) L. *flamen* a priest of Rome. Prob. for *flag-men*\*, he who burns the sacrifice.

**flamingo.** (Span. - Prov. - L.) Span. *flamenco*, a flamingo; but said to be a Provençal word. The F. form is *flamant*, lit. 'flaming,' but it was certainly confused with F. *Fiamand*, a Fleming, whence the peculiar form of the Span. word seems to be due. Still, the etymology is certainly from L. *flamma*, a flame; from the flame-like colour of the bird.

**flail**; see Flagellate.

**Flake**, a thin slice (Scand.). N. *flak*, a slice, an ice floe; cf. Icel. *flaki*, *flagna*, to flake off. Swed. *flaga*, a flake. Allied to *Flay*.

**flag** (4), a paving-stone. (Scand.) I. *flaga*, a flag or slab of stone; Swed. *flaka*, a flake. A weakened form of *flake*.

**flaw**, a crack. (Scand.) M. E. *flaw*. Swed. *flaga*, a crack, flaw, also, a flake, as above.

**fletch**, side of bacon. (E.) M. E. *fletche*. A S. slice. + Icel. *flitti* a fletch, a flap, tatter. Orig. a thin and weakened form of *Flake*.

**floo**, a flake of ice. (Dan.) Dan. *as in iis-flage*, an ice floe, lit. 'ice flake.'

**Flambeau**, **Flame**; see Flagrant.

**Flamen**, **Flamingo**; see Flagrant.

**Flange**; see below.

**Flank**, the side. (F. - L.) F. *flanc*, the 'weak' part of the body. - L. *flac* soft; with inserted *n* as in *flaccidus* & *flaccidorem*; see Flaccid. (Cl. G. *flac* softness; also, the side.)

**flange**. (F. - L.) The same as p. E. *flanch*, a projection; which, again, is weakened form of *flank*; hence it means rim projecting on one side.

**flunkey**, a footman. (F. - L.) Mod. From F. *flanquer*, to flank, run by the side of, support, be at hand. - F. *flanc*, side.

**Flannel**. (W.) Prov. E. *flanner*, better form - W. *gwylanen*, flannel, & *gwylan*, wool. Allied to Wool.

**Flap**, to beat with the wings. M. E. *flappen*, to beat; not in A. S. variant of *flack*, to beat; see Flag (1). Du. *slappen*, to flap. Der. *flabby* (flap).

**Flash**, to blaze. (Scand.) Swed. *flasa*, to burn violently; Icel. *flasa*, rush, *flas*, a swift rushing.

**flare**. (Scand.) Norweg. *flora*, blaze; the same as Swed. dial. *fla* (above).

**Flask**. (Low L.?) A S. *flase*; we find Icel. *flaska*, Dan. *flaske*, Swed. *flasche*; but hardly a Teut. word.

Low L. *flasca*, a flask; cf. also W. *glas*, Gael. *flaig*. Remotest origin uncertain. **flagon**. (F. - Low L.) O. F. *flagon*, another form of *flason* - Low L. *flacon*, acc. of *flasco*, a flask - Low L. *flacon* (above).

**flat**. (Scand.) M. E. *flat*. - Icel. *flat*, Swed. *flat*, Dan. *flat*.

**Flatter**. (O. Low G.) M. E. *flat*,

its form — O. Du. *flatteren*, to flatten | *deflect*. (L.) L. *de-flectere*, to bend down or aside.

Cf. the base *flak*, seen in *flexere*, to flatten, Swed. *dial* *flexere*, cf. M. E. *flakken*, to move | *flexion*, a bending. (L.) Better *flexion*, from L. *acc flexione*, a bending.

— see *Flag* (1). — L. *flexus*, pp. of *flexere*. So also *flexor*, *flexure*.

*flinch*. (F. = L.) F. *flatur*, Low L. *flatuitus* = L. *flatus*, — L. *flare*, to blow; see *Blow* (1).

— (1.) From pp. of L. *in-flare*, into, puff up.

(2.) to display ostentatiously.

(3.) It seems to have been particularised of the display of fluttering.

see. — Swed. dial. *flaska*, to waver;

to *flaska*, to waver, answering to

*waken*, see *Flag* (1).

*flour*. (Low L. = L.) The sense of 'scint' seems to have been adapted to the older sense of 'hue' or 'appear-

— Low L. *flavus*, golden coin yellow.

L. *flavus*, yellow, gold coloured.

— see *Flake*.

a *plant*. (E.) A. S. *fleax*. + Du. *flaeks*. Allied to Goth. *flahta*, a

Gk. *skelos*, to weave.

to strip off skin (E.) M. E.

A. S. *flan*, to flay + Icel. *fla*, pt.

*flaxen*. Allied to *Flake*, q. v.

— see *Fly*.

a lancet. see *Phlebotomy*.

a spot. (Scand.) M. E. *stek* — *stekke*, a spot; *stekka*, to stain;

*stuk*, a spot + Du. *vlek*, G. *leck*.

the base *FLAK*, to strike, dab; cf.

a blow. (✓ *PLAK*.)

tion. see *Flexible*.

go. *Flee*, see *Fly*.

go. (E.) M. E. *fles*. A. S. *fle*. +

D. *fles*. Cf. *Flesh*.

to mock. (Scand.) M. E. *sterien*.

*stora*, to titter, giggle; also spelt

*stora*, *stora*, to titter.

a number of ships; see *Float*.

(2.) a creek; see *Float*

(3.) swift. *Fleet* (4), to move

— see *Float*.

E. M. L. *fisch*. A. S. *fleisc*, flesh.

— L. *caro*, I. *caro*, Swed. *fisk*,

G. *fleisch*. Prob. allied to *Flake*.

*fle-de-lis*. see *Floral*.

*float*. (F. = L.) F. *flexible*. —

fair, easily bent — L. *flexus*, pp. of

to bend. Der. in *flexible*.

*flex*. (L.) I. *synthes circum-*

*vol* this marked with a circumflex

I. *syn* — I. *circumflexus*, pp.

*flexere*, to bend round.

*deflect*. (L.) L. *de-flectere*, to bend down or aside.

*flexion*, a bending. (L.) Better *flexion*, from L. *acc flexione*, a bending.

— L. *flexus*, pp. of *flexere*. So also *flexor*, *flexure*.

*flinch*. (F. = L.) A nasalised form of M. E. *flexchen*, to flinch, waver. — O. F. *flexir*, to bend, ply, go awry or aside flinch. — L. *flexere*, to bend.

*inflect*, to modulate the voice, &c. (L.) L. *in-flectere*, lit. to bend in.

*reflect*. (L.) I. *re-flectere*, lit. to bend back, hence to return rays, &c.

*Flicker*; see *Flag* (1).

*Flight*; see *Fly*.

*flimsy*, weak, slight. (W. N.) Prob. from W. *hlymsi*, sluggish, spiritless, flimsy. (For *fl* = W. *ll*, see *flummery*.)

*Flinch*; see *Flexible*.

*Fling*. (Scand.) Swed. *flänga*, to use violent action, romp, race about; i. *flang*, at full speed (taking one's fling); O. Swed. *flenga*, to strike. + Dan. *flænge*, to slash; i. *fleng*, indiscriminately. Allied to *Flicker* and *Flag* (1).

*Flint*. (E.) A. S. *flint*. + Dan. *flint*, Swed. *flinta*; Gk. *rhinos*, a brick.

*flippant*. (Scand.) *flippant* is for *flippand*, the Ö. Northern pres. pt.: *flippand* — prattling, saucy. — Icel. *flipa*, to prattle; Swed. dial. *flöpa*, to talk nonsense; cf. Swed. dial. *flip*, the lip. Weakened form of *Flap*.

*flirt*. (E.) Often written *flixt*, meaning to mock, gibe, scorn; Lowl. Sc. *flirt*, to flirt. A. S. *flizard*, a piece of folly; *flizardian*, to trifle; cf. Swed. *flard*, artifice.

*Flit*; see *Float*.

*flitch*, see *Flake*.

*float*, to swim on a liquid surface. (E.) M. E. *floten*; also *fleten*. The form *float* is due to the sb. *float*, from A. S. *flota*, a ship. The verb is properly *float*. A. S. *flotan*; cognate with Icel. *fljóta*, G. *flözen*, to float, flow. We find, however, the (derived) verb *flotian*, A. S. Chron. an. 1031 (Lanc. MS.). (✓ *PLU*)

*afloat* (E.) M. E. *on flote*, i.e. on the float.

*fleet* (1), a number of ships. (E.) M. E. *flote*, a fleet. A. S. *flotan*, a ship; the collective sense is later — A. S. *flotan*, to float.

*fleet* (2), a creek, bay. (E.) Cf. *Fleet* Ditch; *fleet* is a shallow creek, channel. M. E. *fleet*. A. S. *fleet*, a bay of the sea (where ships float).

*fleet* (3), swift. (E.) From A. S.

*fleðig*, swift; allied to *fletjan*, to float; see *flet* below.

*fleet* (4), to move swiftly. (E.) M. E. *fleten*, to float, swim; A. S. *fletan*, the same; see *Float* (above).

*flet*, to remove from place to place. (Scand.) M. E. *fleten*.—Swed. *fylta*, to fit, remove; Dan. *fylte*; causal of Swed. *fylta*, Dan. *fylde*, to float.

*flotsam*, goods lost in shipwreck, and floating on the waves. (Law F. = lat.) An O. F. law-term, formerly *flotson* (Blount). A. F. *flotson*.—Low L. *fluctationem*, a floating.—L. *fluctus*, a wave. Confused with E. *float*. Cf. *Jetsam*.

*flutter*, to flap the wings. (F.) M. E. *fletteren*, to fluctuate. A. S. *fletorian*, to float about.—A. S. *flat*, the sea; *flota*, a ship.—A. S. *flat*, stem of *flat-en*, pp. of *fletan*, to float.

*Flock* (1), a company of sheep, &c. (I.) M. E. *flok*. A. S. *floc*. + Icel. *flokkr*, Dan. *flok*, Swed. *flock*. Perhaps a variant of *Folk*.

*Flock* (2), a lock of wool. (F.—L.) O. F. *floc*.—L. *floccus*, a lock of wool. Cf. Lithuan. *plaukas*, hair.

*Floe*; see *Flake*.

*Flog*, to beat (L.) A late word; and a mere abbreviation of *flagellate*, q. v.

*Flood*; see *Flow*.

*Floor*. (E.) A. S. *fthr*. + Du. *vloer*, G. *flur*, W. *llawr*, Bret. *leur*, Irish *lar* (= *phar*)

*Floral*, pertaining to flowers. (L.) L. *floralis*, belonging to *Flora*, goddess of flowers.—L. *flor-*, stem of *flos*, a flower; cf. *florere*, to flourish, allied to *Blow* (2).

*deflour*, *deflower* (F.—L.) M. E. *desfouren*.—O. F. *desfleurer*.—Low L. *desfouren*, to gather flowers.

*efflorescence*. (F.—L.) F. *efflorescence*, lit. 'a flowering.' From L. *efflorescere*, inceptive form of *ef-florere*, to blossom out. (L. *ef* = *ex*).

*ferret* (2), a kind of silk tape. (Ital.—L.) Ital. *foretto*, a little flower, also ferret; dimin. of *fiore*, a flower.—L. *florum*, acc. of *flos*, a flower.

*feur-de-lis*, flower of the lily. (F.) O. F. *fleur de lis*. Here *lis* = Low L. *lilium*, corrupt form of L. *lilium*, a lily; see *flower* and *lily*.

*florid* (L.) L. *floridus*, lit. abounding with flowers; hence rosy.—L. *flori*, crude form of *flos*, a flower.

*florin*, a coin. (F.—Ital.—L.) M. E. *florin* (about A. D. 1337)—O. F. *florin*.  
florin—Ital. *florino* (= *florino*), a coin Florence, so called because it bore a like the symbol of that town.—Ital. *fiore*, flower; see *ferret* (2) above.

*floscule*. (L.) L. *florulus*, a lit flower; double dimin. of *flos*.

*flour*, finer part of meal. (F.—L.) So for 'flower of wheat'—F. *fleur*, short; *fleur de farine*, flour; see *flower* below (which is a doublet).

*flourish*, vb. (F.—L.) M. E. *florissh*.—O. F. *fleuriss*, stem of pres. pt. of *flourish*.—L. *florescere*, inceptive form *florere*, to blossom.

*flower*, sh. (F.—L.) M. E. *flour* = O. F. *fleur* (F. *fleur*)—L. *florum*, acc. of *flos*.  
*inflorescence*, mode of flowering (—L.) F. *inflorescence*. From the pt. of L. *in-florescere*, to burst into bloom.

*Florid*, *Florin*, *Floscule*; see *Flost*, *Floss*; see *Fluent*.

*Flotilla*. (Span.—L.) Span. *flotilla*, little fleet; dimin. of *flota*, a fleet, cog. with O. F. *flore*, a fleet of ships, a crowd of people. This O. F. *flore* (sem') is close allied to L. *flot* (inasc.), a wave; from *flutus*, a wave; see *Fluent*. At the same time the sense seems to have been affected by Du. *vloot*. Icel. *floti*, a fleet.

*Flotsam*; see *Float*.

*Flounce* (1), to plunge about. (Swed. Swed. dial. and O. Swed. *flunsa*, to plunge) allied to *Flounder* (1).

*Flounce* (2), a plaited border on dress. (F.—L.?) Changed from O. Fr. *fronse*, a plait. —O. Fr. *froncer*, *froncer le front*, knit or wrinkle the forehead. Icel. fr. Low L. *frontare*\*, not found, but regularly formed from *fronti*, crude form *fronts*, forehead; see *Front*.

*Flounder* (1), to flounce about. (O. Fr. XVI cent. Nasalised form of O. Fr. *floderen*, to dangle, flap, splash through. Cf. Swed. *fladdra*, to flutter.

*Flounder* (2), a fish (Scand.) See *Aundra*, Dan. *flunder*, Icel. *flundra*. Prob. from floundering about; see above.

*Flour*, *Flourish*; see *Floral*.

*Flout*, see *Flute*.

*Flow*, to stream. (E.) A. S. *flawan*. Du. *vlagen*; Icel. *flok*, to flood. I. if it rains, Russ. *plavat*, to float. (Gk *pluo* Skt. *plu*, to float, swim. (✓FLU)

(E.) A S. *fled*, a flood; from *bōw*, + Du. *vleed*, Icel. *flid*, a flood. Goth. *fledus*, a river, G. *flod*; see *Float*.

Fl. see *Floral*.

Fl. see *Fluent*.

Fl., a chimney pipe; see *Flute*.  
Fl., light floating down. (F. — L. ?)  
Fluff, cf. prov E. *fluke*, waste  
rob a mere corruption of flock  
whence also Low G. *flog*, flue.  
(L.) From stem of pres. pt. of  
to flow. Cf. Gk. φλέγειν,

*flow*.  
Fl. (F. — L.) F. *affluence*. — L.  
abundance — L. *affluent*, stem of  
of *fluere*, to flow to, abound.  
*affl.*

Fl. (L.) From stem of pres.  
*fluere*, to flow together. So also  
on the pp. *conflexus*.

Flon. (L.) From acc. of L. *de*  
flowing down.

Fl., a flowing. (L.) From the  
L. *fluere*, to flow out.  
Flote to waver (L.) From pp. of  
to float about. — L. *fluctus*, a  
fluctus, old pp. of *fluere*, to

(F. — L.) O. F. *fluide*. — L.  
swing — L. *fluere*, to flow.

Untwisted silk filaments. (Ital.  
di *fioro*, Venetian *fazzo*, soft,  
una seta, floss silk. — L. *fluxus*,  
flux.

Fluor-spar, a mineral. (L.)  
sof (int. a flowing) was formerly  
term in alchemy and chemistry.  
to flow.

Fl. (F. — L.) Cf.  
run of water (G. Douglas). — F.  
bowing, a flux, also a *flux* at  
or — L. *fluxus*, a flowing; from  
*fluere*, to flow.

Fl. (F. ? — L. ?) This seems  
a sense; it meant in full flow,  
level.

Fl. (F. — L.) O. F. *flux*, a flux. — L.  
pp. of *fluxus*, a flowing; orig.  
to flow.

Fl. (F. — L.) O. F. *influence*,  
esp. used of the influence of  
L. *influentia* — L. *influent*,  
pt. of *influere*, to flow into  
sth. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *influenza*,  
caused by a severe catarrh. A  
flu (above).

influx. (L.) L. *influxus*, a flowing in;  
see flux (above).

superfluous. (L.) L. *superflius*, over-  
flowing. — L. *super*, over; *fluere*, to flow.

Fluke (1), a fish (E.) M. E. *fluke*.  
A. S. *flie*, a kind of plaice. + Icel. *flóki*,  
a kind of halibut.

Fluke (2), part of an anchor. (Low  
G. ?) Also spelt *flock*. — Low G. *funk*, a  
wing; cf. Swed. *ankarfly*, the fluke of an  
anchor. Prob. allied to fly. A *fluke* (at  
billiards) is a flying stroke; cf. Du. *vlug*,  
quick, G. *flug*, a flight.

Flummery, a light food. (W.) W.  
*lymuru*, *lymruud*, flummery, sour oatmeal  
boiled and jellied. — W. *lymrig*, crude,  
raw; *lymus*, sharp, tart. — W. *lymu*, to  
sharpen; *lym*, sharp.

Flunkey; see *Flank*.

Fluor, see *Fluent*.

Flurry, hurry (Scand.) Swift has *flurry*,  
a gust of wind. — Swed. *flurig*, disordered,  
dissolute; *flur*, disordered hair, whim;  
Norweg. *flurutt*, shaggy, disordered.

Flush (1), to flow swiftly; see *Fluent*.

Flush (2), to blush, redden. (Scand.)  
M. E. *flushen*, to redden (with anger) —  
Swed. dial. *flossa*, to burn, flare; Norweg.  
*flusa*, passion, vehemence. Allied to *Flush*.

Flush (3), level; see *Fluent*.

Fluster, to heat with drinking, confuse.  
(Scand.) Icel. *flastrra*, to be flustered;  
*flastr*, fluster, hurry. Allied to *Flush*  
(2) and *Flush*.

Flute, a musical pipe. (F. — L.) O. F.  
*flaute*, *fluite*, a flute; *flauter*, to blow a  
flute, answering to a low L. *flatuare*\* (not  
found), to blow a flute, from L. *flatus*, a  
blowing. — L. *flare*, to blow; see *Flautent*.

flageolet, a sort of flute. (F. — L.)  
O. F. *flageolet*, dimin. of *flageol*, with the  
same sense. — Low L. *flautiolus*\* (not  
found), dimin. of Low L. *flauta*, a flute  
(= O. F. *flaute* above).

flout, to mock. (Du. — F. — L.) Borrowed  
from Du. *fluyten*, to play the flute,  
also to jeer. — O. Du. *fluyt* (Du. *fluit*), a  
flute, borrowed from F.

flue (1), an air passage, chimney-pipe.  
(F. — L.) A mere corruption of *flute*; in  
Phaer's Virgil, x. 209, we find *flue*, to trans-  
late L. *concha*, a sea-shell trumpet.

Flutter; see *Float*.

Flux, see *Fluent*.

Fly, to float in air (E.) M. E. *flegan*,  
pt. t. *flow*. A. S. *flegan*, pt. t. *fleah*. + Du.

*fagor*, Icel. *faga*, Dan. *fyr*, Swed. *fyr*, &c. G. *fugen*. Cf. L. *fusus*, a leather. (✓PLA.) Allied to *Flew*.

*fillbuster*, a *bustioner*. Spain - E. - D. - Sean *fillbuster*, a mere corruption of L. *bustioner* - Fr. *bruyer*, a *bustioner* - Icel. *fljóða*, to roar, *fljóða* - Dan. *flø*, i.e. *flø*, booty, plunder. Margareta S. *flø*.

*flea* (E) M. E. *fle*, pl. *fleem*. A. S. *flea*, *fle*, a flea + Du. *vlieg*, Icel. *fle*, G. *fle*. Russ. *krab*. Lit. 'a jumper'. Cf. Sat. *fle*, to swim, to fly also to jump.

*fledge* to furnish with feathers (Scand.). The pp. *fledges* is now substituted for M. E. *fledge*, ready to fly - Icel. *fjörg*, able to fly - Icel. *fugja*, to cause to fly, causal of *flying*; see *Ply*. Der. *fledge-ing*.

*flee*, to escape (Scand.). Icel. *fjø*, *fjøya*, to flee, pt. t. *fjø* (- E. *fas*); Swed. *fjø*, Dan. *fje*, to flee. Allied to Icel. *fjøya*, to fly.

*flight*, act of flying (E). A. S. *flyht*, allied to *flege*, flight - A. S. *flug*, base of pl. pt. t. of *flegan*, to fly. So also Swed. *flock*, G. *flucht*.

*Foal*. (E) M. E. *fole*. A. S. *fofa*. + Du. *veulen*, Icel. *fof*, Dan. *fole*. Swed. *fol*. Goth. *fufa*, G. *johlen*, L. *pullus*, young of an animal, Gk. *πολλος*. (✓PU.)

*filly*, a female foal. (Scand.) Icel. *syfja*, a filly from *sol*, a foal; Dan. *sol*, from *sole*; Swed. *soli*, from *solt*. + G. *füllen*.

*Foam*. (E) M. E. *fome*. A. S. *flim*. + Prov. G. *faum*; L. *spuma*. Allied to *Spume*.

*Fob* watch-pocket. (O. Low G.) An O. Low G. word, only preserved in the cognate H. G. (Prussian) *suppe*, a pocket, for which see Bremen Wort. i. 437.

*Focus*, a point where light-rays meet. (L.) L. *focus*, a hearth; hence, a centre of fire. Cf. Gk. φῶr, light. (✓BHA.)

*Fuel*. (F - L.) M. E. *feuill*, (barbour). O. F. *feuille*, only found in *feuiller*, a wood-yard; Low L. *foallia*, fuel. - Low L. *focale* fuel. - L. *focuss*, a hearth.

*fuse* (2), *fusco* (1); see *fusil* (1) below.

*fusil* (1), a light musket. (F. - L.) Orig. not the musket itself, but its fire-lock; also spelt *fusel*, *fuse*, *fuse*. 'Fuse, *fusse* or *fusel*, a pipe filled with wild fire, and put into the touch-hole of a bomb'; Kersey (1715) - O. F. *fusil*, 'a fire-steele for a tinder-box'; Cot. - L. *fusile*, a steel for kindling fire - L. *focuss*, a hearth; Der. *fusil-eur*.

*Fodder*: see *Food*.

*Foe*. (E) M. E. *fie* in A. S. *fie*, *fie* to *fiean*, to hate, and to both *fie* to hate. (✓Pi.) Allied to *Friend*. *feud* in, hatred. In. M. E. *feule*. A. S. *feud*, enmity - A. S. *fie*, hostile (abore) M. E. *feud*, a spilling by accident with *feud*; + G. *fiehle* hatred, Goth. *fijazaz* hatred.

*Foetus*: see *Petas*.

*Fog*. (Dan.) Dan. *fog*, as in *mæffor*, being all of snow; cf. *frost*, to stop a snow + Icel. *fjø*, spray, snow drift, and snow-storm; from *vid-inn*, pp. of strong *vidr* to be tossed by wind, drift.

*Foible*: see *Feeble*.

*Foil* (1), to defeat (F = L). M. E. *feylen*, to trample under foot. - O. F. *fouill*, to trample on, also to oppress, foil, overcharge extremely (Cot.). - Low L. *fusca*, *fuscare*, to fill cloth; see *Full* (3). Dan. *føl*, a blunt sword, so called because 'foiled' or blunted; *føli*, a defeat.

*Foil* (2), a set-off, see *Foliage*.

*Foin*, to thrust with a sword. (F. = L.) Obsolete. Lit. 'to thrust with an *el-spear*'. - O. F. *fouine*, an *el-spear*. - L. *fusca*, a trident.

*Foison*: see *Fiae* (1).

*Foist*, to intrude surreptitiously (1) Du. O. Du. *ysten*, 'to fizzle,' i.e. to break with noiselessly, which is also the orig. sense of *foist*; adic. to O. Du. *west*, 'a tree, jewel'. So also Dan. *fis*, the same from *fite*, to fitz; see *Fizz*.

*Fold* (1), to double together. (E.) M. E. *folden*. A. S. *fealdan* (pt. t. *fold*). - Icel. *folde*, + Dan. *folde*, Swed. *fölle* (= *faul*), Icel. *faula*, Goth. *fathan*, G. *falten*. Allied to Gk. φάλευρ, to weave. (✓PLAK.) Der. *fold*, sb., a plait; *fold*, suffix, as in *the fold* &c.

*faldstool*, a folding-stool. (Low L. = O. H. G.) Low L. *faldstolium* - O. H. G. *fald an*, to fold; *stol* (G. *stuhl*), a stool.

*fauteuil*, an arm-chair. (F. - Low L. = O. H. G.) F. *fauteuil*, O. F. *fauill* (Cot.) - Low L. *faldstolium* above.

*Fold* (2), a pen for sheep (1). A. S.

*faend*, also *fated*, *fated*. Not connected with *fold* (1), but with Icel. *fjø* (cf. *fjalar*), a board.

*Foliage*, a cluster of leaves. (F. = L.) Modified from O. F. *fensisage*, from the F. *fensile*, a leaf. - L. *folia*, pl. of *fusum*, a leaf + Gk. φύλλον, leaf.

*exfoliate*. (L.) From pp. of L. *ex-*

to strip off leaves; from *ex*, off, leaf.

*feuille*, a set off, as in setting a gem. — O. F. *fentile*, a leaf, 'also the precious stones.' Cot. See above.

(L.) From the L. phr. *in folio*, in the abl. of *folium*, a leaf, sheet.

*foliate*. (L.) Comed from L. *per*, in, *folium*, a leaf.

*foli*. (F. — L.) O. F. *trefoil*. — L. *tri*, lit. 'three-leaved.' — L. *tri*, allied three, *folium*, a leaf.

a crowd of people. (E.) A. S. *fel* (M. Dan. Swed. *folk*, Du. G. *thuan*, *pukas*, a crowd, Russ. *folk*).

Allied to **Flock**, and prob. to

*folie*, seed-vessel. (F. — L.) O. F. little bag — L. *folliculus*, double of *foliis*, a bag.

*folie*, (E.) M. E. *folien*. A. S. *fyligian*, weak verb, to follow + Du. Icel. *fylgja*, Dan. *fölge*, Swed. *följa*,

see **Fool**.

*font*. (F. — L.) O. F. *fomenter*. — *metare*. — L. *fomentum*, shirt for steam, a warm application, lotion. — vb., to warm.

foolish. (Scand.) M. E. *feond*, *fon*, only *fon* *et*, pp. of *fonnen*, to look, from the M. E. sb. *fon*, *fonne*, — Swed. *fanne*, a fool; Icel. *finti*, a. — metaphorically, a buoyant person. Allied to G. *faunus*, standard, L. *fanum* of cloth. Tho. *jen-d* = flag-like. Der. *fanus*, vb.

(1), basin of water. (L.) A. S. — L. *fontem*, acc. of *fons*, a fountain.

**Found** (1). (✓ GLU.)  
(1), a spring. (F. — L.) O. F. *font* — L. *fontem* (above). Der.

O. F. *funtaine*, Low L. *fons*

(2), Fount, an assortment of types; and (2).

(3), M. E. *foode*. A. S. *fida*, eat. (✓ PA.) Allied to

to take food, give food. (E.) *fan*. A. S. *fan*, put for *fashan*, charge from *fan* to *fan* = *fan*.

*foe*. (F. — L.) O. F. *festre*, holds an ulcer; *festrie*, to festre, destroy, O. F. *dict*. — L. *fistula* a nose. Misplaced; not from *fan*, festered.

**fodder**, food for cattle. (E.) M. E. *fodder*. A. S. *fiddor*, *fiddor*; extended form of *fida*, food. + Du. *weder*, Icel. *föðr*, Dan. Swed. *föder*, G. *futter*.

**forage**, fodder, chiefly obtained by pilgrimage. (F. — Low L. — Scand.) M. E. *forage*. — O. F. *fourage*. — O. F. *farrer*, to forage. — O. F. *forrie* F. *feurre*, fodder. — Low L. *fodrum*, fodder. — Dan. and Swed. *foder* (above).

**foster**, to nourish. (E.) A. S. *föstrian*, vb. — A. S. *föstor*, nourishment; allied to *föda*, food + Icel. *föstr*, nu sing. *föstra*, to nurse; Swed. *föstra*, Dan. *föstre*, to rear, bring up.

**Fool**, a jester. (F. — L.) O. F. *fol* (F. *fan*), a fool. — L. *folius*, a windbag; puffed cheeks, whence the term was easily transferred to a jester. Cf. *flare*, to blow. Der. *be-fool*.

**folly**. (F. — L.) M. E. *folye*. — O. F. *folie*, folly. — O. F. *fol* (above).

**foots-eap**, paper so called from the water-mark on it.

**Foot**. (E.) M. E. *set*, foot, pl. *set*, feet. A. S. *set*, pl. *set* + Du. *voet*, Icel. *föttr*, Dan. *fod*, Swed. *fot*, Goth. *fōtus*, G. *fuss*, L. *pes* (stem *pe*), Gk. *wo<sup>6</sup>s* (stem *wo<sup>6</sup>-*), Skt. *pad*, *pad*. (✓ PAD.)

**fotlock**. (Scand.) Orig. the 'lock' or tuft of hair behind a horse's pastern-joint. The syllable *lock* = Icel. *lokkr*, A. S. *loc*, a lock of hair. *Fet* is allied to Icel. *fet*, a pace, step, *feti*, a pacer (used of horses); and to Icel. *föttr*, a foot (above).

**fetter**, a shackle for the foot; allied to *fit*, foot. + Icel. *fjeturr*, G. *fessel*, L. *pedicia* or *com-pes*, Gk. *widn*. Der. *fetter*, vb.

**Fop**, a coxcomb. (Du.) From Th. *fopen*, to prate, cheat, *fopper*, a wag; *fopery*, cheating (= E. *foppery*).

**For** (1), prep., in place of. (E.) Orig. a prep. A. S. *for*, for; also, before that; allied to A. S. *fore*, before that, for; see **Fore**. + Du. *voor*, Icel. *syri*, Dan. *for*, Swed. *för*, G. *für*.

**For** (2), prefix. (E.) *For* has usually an intensive force, or preserves something of the sense of *from*, to which it is nearly related. (Quite distinct from *fore*.) A. S. *for*; Icel. *for*, *syri*, Dan. *for*, Swed. *för*, Du. G. *vor*, Goth. *fra*, fair, Skt. *para*. The Skt. *para* is an old instrumental sing. of *paru*, far; hence the orig. sense is 'away'. Der. *for-bear*, *for-bid*, *for-sent*, *for-go* (misspelt *fore-go*), *for-gat*, *for-give*,

*for-lorn, for-sake, for-swear; see Bear, Bid, &c.*

**For-** (3), prefix. (F. - L.) Only in *forclose* (m-s-pelt *foreclose*), *for-scit*, which see. *Forage*, see Food.

**Foraminated, perforated.** (L.) From L. *foramen*, stem of *foramen*, a small hole. — L. *forare*, to bore; see *Bore*.

**Foray, Forray**, a raid for foraging. *Foray, forray* are old Lowl. Scotch spellings of *Forage*, q.v., under Food.

**Forbear.** (E.) From *For-* (2) and *Bear*. A.S. *forberan*.

**Forbid.** (E.) From *For-* (2) and *Bid* (2). A.S. *forbedan*. + G. *verbieten*.

**Force** (1), strength. (F. - L.) M. E. *fors, fors*. — O. F. *force*. — Low L. *fortia*, strength. — L. *forti-*, crude form of *fortis*, strong. (✓ *DILAR*)

comfort, vb. (F. - L.) M. E. *conforten*, later *comforten*. — O. F. *conforter*, to comfort. — Low L. *confortare*, to strengthen.

deforce, to dispossess. (F. - L.) Legal. — O. F. *deforcer*, to dispossess (Low L. *dissociare*). — O. F. *de* = *des* = L. *dis*, away, and F. *force* (above).

effort. (F. - L.) F. *effort*, an effort; verbal sb. from F. *s'efforcer*, to endeavour. — F. *ef*. (= L. *ex*); and *force*, force.

fort. (F. - L.) O. F. *fort*, sb. a fort; a peculiar use of F. *fort*, adj., strong. — L. *acc. fort-em*, strong.

fortalice, small fort. (F. - L.) O. F. *fortelise*, Low L. *fortalitia*; see *fortress* below.

forte, loud. (Ital. - L.) Ital. *forte*. — L. *acc. fort-em*, strong.

fortify. (F. - L.) O. F. *fortifier*, to make strong. — L. *forti-*, crude form of *fortis*; *facere*, for *facere*, to make.

fortitude. (L.) L. *fortitudo*, strength. — L. *fortis*, strong.

fortress. (F. - L.) M. E. *fortresse*. — O. F. *forteresse, fortelesse*. — Low L. *fortalitia*, a small fort. — Low L. *fortis*, a fort; L. *fortis*, strong.

**Fore** (2), to stuff fowls; see *Farse*.

**Force** (3), *Foss*, waterfall. (Scand.) Dan. *fos*, Icel. *foss, fors*, a waterfall.

**Forceps**, pincers. (L.) L. *forceps*, orig. used for holding hot iron. — L. *for-mus*, hot; *cavere*, to hold.

**Ford**; see *Fare*.

**Fore**, in front, coming first. (E.) A. S. *fōr, for*, before, prep.; *fōre, foran*, before, adv. + Du. *voor*, Icel. *fyrir*, Dan. *før*, Swed. *för*, G. *vor*, Goth. *faura*, L. *pro*, Gr. *πρό*, *foresta*, a wood. *forestis*, open space of

Skt. *pro*. The orig. sense is 'beyond'; allied to *Fare*. Der. *fore-arm*, -*bote*, -*aste*, -*castle*, -*date*, *father*, *finger*, *foot*, *front*, -*go* (in the sense 'to go before' only), *ground*, -*hand*, -*head*, *judge*, *Anno*, *land*, -*lock*, -*man*, -*noon*, *ordin*, *part*, -*rank*, -*rue*, -*see*, -*ship*, -*shsten*, -*thrust*, -*year*, -*tail* (A S. *fore-steall*, sb. lit. 'an obstructing', -*taste*, -*tell*, -*thought*, -*token*, -*tooth*, -*toys*, -*warn*; all easily understood).

**afore.** (E.) A. S. *onsoran*, adv. is front.

**before.** (E.) M. E. *bifore*. A. S. *be-foran, biforan*, prep. and adv. — A. S. *bi-* (E. *by*): *foran*, before.

**first.** (E.) A. S. *fyrst* (= *for-est*), the correct superl. of *fore*, with vowel-change of *o* to *y*. + Icel. *fyrstr*; Dan. Swed. *fyrste*.

**former**, more in front. (E.) Not early; XVI cent.; a false formation, to suit M. E. *formest*, i.e. foremost; see below. Formed by adding -er to the base form of A. S. *form-a*, first, really a superl. form, precisely equivalent to L. *primum*, where -m- is an Aryan superl. suffix.

**foremost**, most in front. (E.) A double superl., the old superl. form being understood. Formed by adding -est to A. S. *form-a*, foremost, first; this gave *formest*, often written *fyrimest*, which was turned into *foremost* by confusion with *west*. See below.

**forward.** (E.) M. E. *forward*. A. S. *foreward*, adj. — A. S. *forw*, before; -*ward* suffix; see *Toward*. Der. *forward*, M. E. *forwardes*, where -es is the suffix of gen. case, used adverbially. And see *Further*.

**Foreclose**, to preclude, exclude. (F. - L.) Better spelt *foreclose*. — O. F. *forclor*, pp. of *forclorre*, to exclude, shut out. — O. F. *for*, from L. *foris*, outside; and *clorre*, to close, from L. *cludere*. See *Forfeit* and *Close*.

**Forego**, to relinquish; see *Forgo*.

**Foreign**. (F. - L.) The *g* is wrongly inserted. M. E. *forain*, *foreign* — O. F. *forain*, alien, strange. — Low L. *foranum*, adj., from L. *foras*, out of doors, adv. with acc. pl. form, allied to L. *fores*, doors, cf. L. *forum*, a market-place, and E. *door*.

**Foremost**; see *Fore*.

**Forensic**, belonging to law-courts. (L.) Coined from L. *forensis*, belonging to the forum. — L. *forum*, market-place, meeting-place, orig. a vestibule or door-way. Cf. tied to L. *fores*, and E. *door*.

**forest.** (F. - L.) O. F. *forest*. — Low L. *foresta*, a wood. *forestis*, open space of

ground (Medieval writers oppose *foris*, open hunting ground, to the enclosed park) — L. *foris*, out of, allied to L. *foris*, doors. Der. also *ex*; *forsa*, *faster*. *Fot*, a thing forfeited or lost by F. — L. M. E. *forsete*; whence verb. — O. F. *forsat*, a crime liable by fine, a fine, also pp. of *forsaire*, to trespass. — Low L. *forsa*, a trespass, fine; orig. pp. of *forsafare*, to trespass, lit. 'to do abroad'; from *foris*, out of, and *fare* to do. See *Foreclose*. *Fend*, Forefend, to avert. (Hybrid; F.) M. E. *fendenden*. An extra-compound of E. *for-*, prefix, with a familiar abbreviation of *defend*. *For-* (2) and *Defend*; also *Fend*, *fore*, or *Fabrio*.

*Get* (E.) From *For-* (2) and *Get*. *vergieten* + Du *vergeten*, G. *vergessen*, give. (E.) From *For-* (2) and *Givo*. *vergieten* + Du *vergeven*, G. *vergeben*. *Forego*, to give up. (E.) Between. A S. *forgan*, to pass over. *For-* (2) and *Go*.

(L) A. S. *for*. — L. *furca*, *bifurcatus*, two-pronged. (L) Low L. *furca*, pp. of *turrcari*, to part in two ways. — L. *bifurcatus*, two-pronged; i.e., double; *furra*, a fork. *forlorn*, quite lost (E.) M. E. *forlorn*. *verloren*, pp. of *verleßan*, to lose. from *for-*, prefix, and *leßan*, to leave. *For-* (2) and *Loose*. So also *forlorn*, Du. and G. *verloren*, similarly bounded.

(F. — L.) O. F. *forme*. — L. *forma*, *formare* (O. F. *forme* also means shape). E. *form*. *Form* (F. — L.) F. *conformer*. — L. *formare*, to fashion like. *deform* (F. — L.) M. E. *deformen*, *desformen*. — O. F. *desforme*, deformed, ugly — L. *deformis*, ugly. *deformity*, *form*, shape, beauty. *formal*, a prescribed form. (L) L. *formam*, dimin. of *forma*, a form. *inform*, to impart knowledge to. (F. — L.) *informatio*. — L. *in-formare*, to put into mind; also, to tell, inform. *reform* (F. — L.) F. *reformer*, to shape again; *formare*, to form. — L. *re-*, again; *formare*, to form.

*transform*. (F. — L.) F. *transformer* — L. *trans-formare*, to change the shape of. Also *uni-form*, *multi-form*, &c.

*Former*; see *Fore*

*Formic*, pertaining to ants. (L.) L. *formica*, an ant.

*formidable*, causing fear. (F. — L.) F. *formidabile*. — L. *formidabilis*, terrible. — L. *formidare*, to dread; *formido*, fear.

*Formula*; see *Form*.

*Fornicate* (L.) From pp. of L. *fornicari*, to commit lewdness, seek a brothel. — L. *fornic-*, base of *fornix*, a vault, arch, brothel.

*Forsake*. (E.) M. E. *forsaken*. A. S. *forsakan*, to neglect, orig. to contend against, or oppose. — L. *for-*, prefix; and *sacan*, to contend, whence the E. sb. *sake*. See *For-* (2) and *Sake*. So also Swed. *forsaka*, Dan *forsage*.

*Forsooth*. (E.) M. E. *for sothe*, for a truth. A. S. *for soðe*; where *for*=for, and *soðe* is dat. of *soð*, truth; see *Booth*.

*Forswear*. (E.) From *For-* (2) and *swear*. A. S. *forsuerian*.

*Fort*, *Fortalice*; see *Force* (1).

*Fortify*, *Fortitude*; set *Force* (1).

*Forth*, forward. (E.) M. E. *forth*. A. S. *forθ*, adv. extended from *fore*, before; see *Fore*. + Du. *voort*, from *voor*; G. *fort*, M. H. G. *vort*, from *vor*.

*Fortnight*; see *Four*.

*Fortress*; see *Force* (2).

*Fortuitous*; see below.

*Fortune*. (F. — L.) F. *fortune*. — L. *fortuna*, chance. — L. *fortu-*, allied to *forti-*, crude form of *fort*, chance; orig. 'that which is brought,' from *ferre*, to bring; see *Fertile*.

*fortuitous*. (L) L. *fortuitus*, casual. — L. *fortu-* (as above).

*Forty*; see *Four*.

*Forward*; see *Foro*.

*Fosse*. (F. — L.) F. *fosse*. — L. *fossa*, a ditch — L. *fassa*, fem. of *fossus*, pp. of *fodere*, to dig.

*fossil*, petrified remains obtained by digging. (F. — L.) O. F. *fossile*, 'that may be dug'; Cot. — L. *fossilis*, dug up. — L. *fossilis*, pp. of *fieri* (above).

*Foster*; see *Food* (and *Forest*).

*Foul* (E.) M. E. *foul*. A. S. *full*. + Du. *vul*, Icel. *full*, Dan. *full*, Swed. *ful*, Goth. *fulls*, G. *faul*. Akin to *Putrid* (✓PU)

*filth*, foul matter. (E.) A. S. *ſūl* — A. S. *ſūl*, foul (by vowel-change of *u* to *y*)

**foumart**, a polecat (E. and F.) M. E. *fulmārt*; comp. of M. E. *ful*, foul (as above), and O. F. *marte*, māstre, a marten; see *Marten*.

**Found** (1), to lay a foundation; see *Fund*.

**Found** (2), to cast metals. (F. - L.) O. F. *fondre* - L. *fundere*, to pour, cast metals. (✓GHC)

**font** (2), fount, an assortment of types. (F. - L.) O. F. *jōntē*, a casting of metals. - O. F. *fondre*, to cast (above). And see *Fuse* (1).

**Founder**; see *Fund*.

**Foundling**; see *Find*.

**Fount** (1), a spring; see *Font* (1).

**Fount** (2); see under *Found* (2).

**Four**. (E.) M. E. *feowur*, *fower*, *four*. A. S. *feowar*. + Icel. *fyðir*, Dan. *fie*, Swed. *fyr*, Du. *vier*, Goth. *fidwur*, G. *vier*, W. *pelwar*, Gael. *cethair*, L. *quatuor*, Gk. *tetrapos*, *tetrapē*, *taupes*, Russ. *chetvero*, Skt. *chatvar*. (Aryan type, *kwatwar*.) Der. *four-th*, A. S. *feſr̄ja*; *four-teen*, A. S. *feſtweſtne*; *forty*, A. S. *feſtwertig*.

**farthing**, fourth part of a penny. (E.) M. E. *ferthing* A. S. *ferſing*, *feorung*, older form *feorhing* - A. S. *feorð-a*, fourth, with double dimin. suffix *-i-ing*.

**firkin**, the fourth part of a barrel. (O. Du.) From Du. *vier*, four; with suffix *-kin* (as in *kilder-kin*) answering to the O. Du. double dimin. suffix *-k-en* (G. *-ch-en* in *mädchen*).

**fortnight**, two weeks (E.) M. E. *fourte-night*; also *fourten night*. - M. E. *fourten*, i. e. *fourteen*: night, old pl., i. e. nights A. S. *feſtweſtne niht*. So also *sun-night* = *seven night*.

**Fowl**. (E.) M. E. *soul*, A. S. *fugol*, a bird + Du. *vogel*, Icel. *fugl*, Dan. *fugl*, Swed. *fögel*, Goth. *fuſgl*, G. *vogel*.

**Fox**. (E.) A. S. *fōx* + Du. *vos*, Icel. *fox*, *þóra*, Goth. *fauho*, G. *fuchs*.

**foxglove**. (E.) A. S. *foxes gloſa*, i. e. fox's glove; a fanciful name.

**vixen** (E.) M. E. *vixen*, *fixen*, a she-fox; answering to A. S. *ſya en*, made from *ſea* by vowel-change of *o* to *y*, with fem. suffix *-en*; precisely as A. S. *gyden*, a goddess, from *god*, a god.

**Fracas**. (F. - Ital. - L.) F. *fracas*, a crash - F. *fracasser*, to shatter. - Ital. *fravassare*, to break in pieces. - Ital. *fra*, prep., among; and *cassare*, to break (imitated from L. *intercumperere*). *Cassare* - L. *fr* - shatter; see *Quash*.

## FRAGILE.

**Fraction**, **Fracture**; see *Fragile*.

**Fractions**, peevish. (E.) A prov. E. word, from North. E. *fratch*, to squabble elude; the same as M. E. *fracion* to break as a cart. ¶ Not from L. *frangere*.

**Fragile** (F. - L.) F. *fragile* - L. *fragilis*, easily broken. - L. *frag*, base of *frangere*, to break.

**defray**. (F. - L.) O. F. *desfayer*, to pay expenses - O. F. *de-* (= L. *de*) *frat*, expense (pl. *fratis* - mod. F. *frat*) from Low L. *fractum*, acc. of *fractus*, expense (Ducange). The Low L. *fractum* from L. *fractus*, pp. of *frangere*, to break.

**fraction**. (F. - L.) F. *fraction* - L. acc. *fractionem*, a breaking - L. *fractus* pp. of *frangere*, to break.

**fracture** (F. - L.) O. F. *fracture* - L. *fractum*, a breach. - L. *fractus*, pp. of *frangere*, to break.

**fragment** (F. - L.) F. *fragment* - L. *fragmentum*, a broken piece. - L. *frag* (base of *frangere*); with suff. *-mentum*

**frail**. (F. - L.) M. E. *freſi* - O. F. *frail*, brittle. - L. *fragilem*, acc. of *fragilis* see *fragile* above.

**frangible**. (L.) Late L. *francibilis*, breakable; a coined word. - L. *frangere* to break.

**infraction**, violation of law (P. - L.) F. *infraction* - L. acc. *infractionem*, weakening, breaking into - L. *infra* (pp. of *in-fringere* below).

**infringe**. (L.) L. *infringere* to break into, violate law.

**irrefragable**, not to be refuted. (F. - L.) F. *irrefragable* - L. *irrefragabilis*, to be withstanded. - L. *ir* (- in, not) *fragari*, to oppose, thwart; from *re*, back and (probably) L. *frag*, base of *frangere*, to break. (For the long *a*, cf. L. *fragium*, prob. from the same root.)

**refract**, to bend back rays of light (L.) L. *refractus*, pp. of *refrīcāre* - L. bend back. Der. *refractory* a name found for *refractory*, from L. *refrīcāre* stubborn, obstinate. Also *refrangible*, a mistaken form for *refrangible*.

**restrain** (2), the burden of a song (L. - L.) F. *restrain*; or else F. *reſtrains*, a restrain, reſtrainer, reſtraint. repeat. So called from frequent repetition. The O. F. *refreindre*, to pull back, is the same word as Prov. *refreñer*, to pull back, are from L. *refrigerare*, to break, pull back, hence, come back, or *refreñer*. The word is rather Prov. than F.

**Fragrant** (F = L) F. *fragrant*. — L. *frumentum*, acc. of *frumentus*, pres. pt. of *frumentare*, to emit an odour.

see **Fragile**.

**Fram**, to construct. (E.) M. E. *fremen*. — L. *frumentum*, to promote, effect do, hit, etc. — A S. *fram*, strong, good, lit. bold. — A S. *fram* prep., from, away; *fram + leel framja*, to further, from *fram*, forward, *fram*, adv., forward, to *leel* from. Dor. *frame*, sb. bold, quarrelsome. (C.) Obsolete. *frayard* — W. *fransol*, passionate; *fransu*, to fume, let, *fransu*, testy. see **Franchise**; see **Frank**.

**Fragile**, see **Fragile**.

**Free** (F. — Low L. — O. H. G.) *franc*; Low L. *francus*, free. — L. *franks*, a free man, a Frank. Franks were a Germanic people.

Fr., a French com. (F. — G.) M. E.

— O. F. *franc*, named from its being

the Frankish

**Franchise** (F. — G.) M. E. *franchise*, L. *franchise*, privileged liberty. — L. *francus*, stem of *pies* pt. of *franchir*, — O. F. *franc*, free (above). Der. *franchise*, *en-franchise*.

**Incense** (F. — G and L) O. F. *incens*, pure incense; see **Frank** and **Incense**.

**Franchis**, a freeholder. (F. — G.) M. E. *francis*. — O. F. *franteley* (= *franche*). — Low L. *franchitanus*. — Low L. *franc* (see; see **Frank** above). The *franc* O. H. G. *tunc* ( = E. *tung*) precisely as in *chamberlain*. *tunc*, see **Frenzy**.

**Frernal** (F. — L) O. F. *fraternel*. — L. *fraternalis*, the same as L. *frater*, brotherly. — L. *frater*, cognate Brother

**Fraternity** (F. — L) O. F. *fraternite*. — L. *fraternitatem*, brotherhood. — L. *frater*, brotherly. — L. *frater*, brother. — *fraternitas*

**Fraticide** (1), murderer of a brother. — O. F. *fratricide*. — L. *fratricida*, slayer — L. *fratri*, cruel form of *fratre*, a slayer, from *cedere*, to kill; *cedere*.

**Fraticide** (2), murder of a brother. — from L. *fratricidium*, the killing of

**Frere** (F. — L) M. E. *frere*. — O. F. *frere*, lit. a brother. — L. *fratrem*, acc.

**Fraud** (F. — L) O. F. *fraude*. — L. *fraudem*, acc. of *fraus*, deceit, guile. Cf. Skt. *dhvīta*, fraudulent; *dhvī*, to bend. (✓ DLIWAR.)

**Defraud**. (F. — L) O. F. *desrauder*. — L. *de-fraudare*, to deprive by fraud.

**Fraught**, to lade a ship. (Scand.) We now use *fraught* only as a pp. M. E. *frahten*, *fragten*, only in the pp. *fraught*. — Swed. *frakta*, to fraught or freight, from *frakt*, a cargo; Dan. *fragte*, from *fragt*, a cargo. + Du. *bevrachten*, from *vracht*; G. *frachten*, from *fracht*. Origin uncertain.

**Freight**, a cargo. (F. — O. H. G.) A curious spelling of F. *fret*, the freight of a ship, the *gh* being inserted by confusion with *fraught* above — F. *fret*, 'the freight or freight of a ship, also, the hire that's paid for a ship.' Cot. — O. H. G. *freht*, orig. 'service,' whence use, hire. This O. H. G. *freht* is thought to be the same as G. *fracht*, a cargo.

**Fray** (1), an affray. (F. — L) Short for *affray*, or *effray*, orig. 'terror' as shewn by the use of *fray* in the sense of terror. Bruce, xv. 255. See **Affray**.

**Fray** (2), to terrify. (F. — L) Short for *affray*; see **Affray**.

**Fray** (3), to rub away; see **Friction**.

**Freak** (1), a whim, caprice. (E.) A quick movement; from M. E. *frek*, quick, vigorous. — A. S. *freo*, bold, rash. + *leel freke*, voracious; Swed. *frack*, impudent, Dan. *fræk*, audacious, G. *frach*, saucy, O. H. G. *freh*, greedy.

**Freak** (2), to streak. (Scand.) A coined word, short for *freckle* below.

**Freckle**, a small spot. (Scand.) We find both *freckell* and *frecken* or *frakn*. — Icel. *frecknur*, pl., freckles; Swed. *frakne*; Dan. *fregne*, a freckle. Cf. Gael. *breas*, Gk. *neprōs*, Skt. *prīṇi*, variegated, spotted. Allied to **Fleck**.

**Free** (E.) M. E. *fre*. — A. S. *frē*. + Du. *vrij*, Icel. *fri*, Swed. Dan. *fri* (Goth. *friis*, G. *frei*). Orig. acting at pleasure, rejoicing; allied to Skt. *priya*, beloved, agreeable; also to E. **Friend**. Dat. *free-dom*, A. S. *freodom*.

**Freeze**. (E.) M. E. *fresen*. A. S. *fredan*; pp. *froren*. + Icel. *frjósa*, Swed. *fryska*, Dan. *fryse*, Du. *wrizen*, G. *frieren*, L. *pruina*, to itch, originally to burn (cf. *pruina*, hoarfrost); Skt. *plush*, to burn. (✓ PRUS.)

**frore**, frozen. (E.) A. S. *froren*, pp. of *froesen* (above).

frost. (E.) M. E. *frost, forst*; A. S. *forst* (for frost). — A. S. *freðan* (pp. *freoran*, for frozen). + Du. *vorst*, Icel. Dan. Swed. G. *frost*; Goth. *frius*.

**Freight**; see **Fraught**.

**Frenzy**. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *frenesye*. — O. F. *frenaisie*. — L. *phrenesis*. — Late Gk. φρένωσις = Gk. φρενίτις, inflammation of the brain. — Gk. φρένος, base of φρήν, midriff, heart, senses.

**frantic**. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *frenetik*, shorter form *frenetic*. — O. F. *frenatique*. — L. *phreneticus*, *phreniticus*, mad. — Gk. φρενίτις, mad, suffering from φρενίτις (above).

**Frequent**. (F. — L.) O. F. *frequent*. — L. *frequenter*, acc. of *frequens*, crowded, frequent; pres. part. of a lo t verb *frequere*, to cram, allied to *farcire*, to cram; see **Farse**.

**Fresh**. (E.) M. E. *fresh*, also *fersh*. A. S. *fersc*. Here *fersc* (= *farisc*\*) orig. meant 'moving' or 'on the move,' used of fresh water, as opposed to stagnant water. — A. S. *feran*, to move, travel; see **Fare**. + Icel. *ferskr*, fresh, *friskr*, brisk; Swed. Dan. *frisk*, Dan. *fersk*, Du. *versch*, G. *frisch*, M. H. G. *virsc*.

**afresh**. (E.) For on fresh or of fresh; cf. anew.

**fresco**. (Ital. — O. H. G.) A painting on fresh plaster. — Ital. *fresco*, cool, fresh. — O. H. G. *frisc* (G. *frisch*).

**frisk**, to skip about. (F. — Scand.) From the adj. *frisk*, brisk. — O. F. *frisque*, 'friske, blithe, brisk'; Cot. — Icel. *friskr*, frisky; Swed. *frisk*, fresh, also lively, Dan. *frisk*, hal; all cognate with E. *fresh* (above).

**refresh**. (F. — L. and G.) M. E. *refreschen*. — O. F. *refreschir*; Cot. — L. *re-*, again; O. H. G. *frise* (G. *frisch*), cognate with E. *fresh*.

**Frot** (1), to devour; see **Eat**.

**Fret** (2), to ornament, variegate. (E.) M. E. *fretien* A. S. *fretwan*, to adorn; from *fretwe*, ornament. Root unknown.

**Fret** (3), a kind of grating. (F. — L.) Common in heraldry. — O. F. *frete*, a ferrule; *frettes*, pl., an iron grating (Die); *fretter*, to hoop; *fretti*, fretty (in heraldry). Cf. Span. *fretas*, frets (in heraldry); Ital. *ferrata*, an iron grating. — F. *ferrer*, to hoop with iron — F. *fer*, iron — L. *ferrum*, iron.

**fret** (4), a stop on a musical instrument. (F. — L.) *Frets* are bars across the neck of the instrument; the same word as *fret* (3).

**Friable**, easily crumbled (F. — L.) *friable*. — L. *friabilis*. — L. *fricare*, crumble. Allied to **Grind**.

**Friar**; see **Fraternal**.

**Fribble**, to trifle (F.). Prob for from O. F. *frisper*, to rub up and do wear to rags. See **Frippery**.

**Fricassée**, a dish of fowls cut — Ital.! — L? F. *fricassée*, a fricassee of pp. of *fricasser*, to fricassee, a squinder money. A fricassee is m chickens, &c. cut up into small pie suspect it to have been borrowed Ital. *fracassare*; to break in pieces. **Fracas**. ¶ Origin doubtful.

**Friction**. (F. — L.) F. *friction* acc. *frictionem*, a rubbing. g. — L. contr. pp. of *fricare*, to rub; al. *fricare*, to rub; see **Friable**.

**fray** (3), to wear away by rubbing — L. O. F. *frayer*, to grate upon fricare, to rub.

**Friday**. (E.) A. S. *frige day*; *frige* is gen. of *frige*, love, also the of love. Allied to **Friend**. (✓ P. I.)

**Friend** (E.) M. E. *frend*. A. S. orig. 'loving.' pres. pt. of *fredn*, fresh, love. + Du. *vriend*; Icel. *frendi*, fro to love; Dan. *frende*, Swed. *frient*; Goth. *frijonds*, a friend p. of *frijon*, to love. Cf. Skt. *ari*, to (✓ PRI) **Der. friend-ship**, A. S. /

**Friese** (1), a coarse woollen clo — Du.) F. *frize*, *frise*, 'frise.' Cot. *drap de frise*, i.e. cloth of Friesland. *Vriesland*, Friesland, *Vries*, a Fries belonging to Friesland. So also *Frise*, a horse of Friesland; whence *de Frise*, spikes to resist cavalry, s term.

**Friese** (2), part of the entablature column. (F.) O. F. *frise*, the cloth frise; also the broad and flat band next below the cornish [comice], between it and the architrave; Cot. *friso*, a frieze; cf. Ital. *fregio*, a lace, border, ornament. Origin disputed.

**Frigate**. (F. — Ital.) O. F. *frig* frigate'; Cot. — Ital. *frigata*, a Origin uncertain.

**Fright**. (E.) M. E. *stryght*. A S. *stryht*, *stryht*, timid. + (1). See *forht*, Dan. *frygt*, Swed. *fryktan*, G. Goth. *fauhtei*, *fright*, *fauhtz*. Root unknown.

**fright.** to frighten. (E.) The double modern mistake. M. E. *afright*, pp. *fright* — A. S. *afryhtan*, to terrify; the prefix *a-* G. *er-*; see **A-** (4).

**frid.** L. *frigidus*, cold, adj. — *spere*, to be cold. — L. *frigus*, cold, sb. — *spergere* cold.

**frill.** a ruffle on a shirt. (F.—L.) Orig. in hawking; a hawk rustling its feathers, from feeling chilly, was said to be O. F. *friller*, to shiver with cold. — *frilleux*, chilly. — Low L. *frigidus*, coined from L. *frigidus*, chilly, a form of *frigida* (above).

**frigerate.** (L.) From pp. of L. *refrigerare*, to make cool again. — L. *refrigere*, to cool, from *frigus*, cold, + *ge*, a border of loose threads. (F.)

M. E. *fringe*. — O. F. *frange*\* (not alien form of F. *frange*, fringe; Wallachian form is *frumbie*, put by us; for *nebriz\** — L. *fimbria*, a kind of *fibra*, a fibre; see **Fibre**). **frappery**, worn-out clothes, trash. (F.) sold by a *frapper*. — O. F. *frapper*, 'a' or broker, trimmer up of old garments and a seller of them so intended; — O. F. *frapper*, to rub up and down, to rage. (Origin unknown.)

**frash.** see **Fresh**.

**frath.** see **Fry** (1).

**frivolous**, trifling. (L.) L. *frivulus*, The orig. sense seems to have been 'away'; hence *frivulus* meant broken away, &c. — L. *fricare*, *fricare*, to rub, shake.

**frize.** to curl, render rough. (F.) O. F. *friser*, 'to frizzle, crisp, Cot. [Cf. Span. *frizar*, to frizzle, to rag on frizle, from *friza*, frizle.]' (in the F. *friser* is from *frise*, *frise*, see **Friese** (1).) Der. *frise le*, *frise*, in commoner use, see **From**.

**fruk.** F. — Low L. M. E. *fruk*. — *fruc*; Low L. *fructus*, a monk's frock, belt (see *Ducange*). Prob. so b. asse woolen, see **Flock** (2). Ines, but Brachet derives it from *frak* (G. *rak*), a coat, i.e., an animal (E.) M. E. *froge*, — *froge*. Also A. S. *frogs*, a *froster* (Du. *verslag*, G. *frisch*). — *frak*, a substance in a horse's foot. It is shaped like a fork, perhaps *spurca* of *fork*, q. v. Yet it was

certainly supposed to mean *freg* (though it is hard to see why) because it was also called a *frush*, i. e. M. E. *frash*, A. S. *frox*, a frog. See above.

**Frolic.** adj., sportive. (Du.) XVI cent. Orig. an adj. — Du. *vrolijk*, frolic, merry. + G. *frohlich*, merry. Formed with suffix *-lich* (= E. *like*, -ly) from the O. Sax *frih*, O. Fris. *fro* (= G. *froh*), merry. Der. *frolic*, sb. and verb.

**From**, away, forth. (E.) A. S. *from*, fram. + Icel. *fram*, forward, distinguished in use from *frd*, from; Swed. *fram*, Dan.  *frem*, O. H. G. *fram*, forth; Goth. *fram*, from; *framis*, adv., further. Allied to **Far**, **Faro**. (✓PAR.)

**fro.** (Scand.) The Scand. form = Icel. *frd*, Dan. *fia*, from.

**froward,** perverse. (E.) M. E. *froward* commonly *feaward* (Northem). A. S. *froward*, only in the sense 'about to depart'; but we still keep the orig. sense of *feoward*, i. e. averse, perverse. (Cf. *wayward*, i. e. away-ward.) And see **Toward**.

**frond,** a branch. (L.) L. *frond-*, stem of *frons*, a leafy branch.

**front.** (F.—L.) M. E. *front*, forehead. — O. F. *front*, forehead, brow. — L. *frontem*, acc. of *frons*, forehead, brow. Allied to **Brow**.

**affront.** (F.—L.) M. E. *affronen* — O. F. *afronter*, to confront, oppose face to face. — O. F. *a* (L. *ad-*), to; *front*, forehead, face (above).

**confront.** (F.—L.) F. *confronter*, to bring face to face — F. *cou* — L. *con-*(*sum*), together; *front*, face (above).

**effrontery.** (F.—L.) XVIII cent — F. *effronterie*, 'impudence.' Cot. — O. F. *effronté*, shameless. — O. F. *ef-* = L. *ex-* (L. *ex*); *front*, face

**frontal,** a band worn on the forehead. (F.—L.) O. F. *frontal* — L. *frontale*, an ornament for a horse's forehead. — L. *front*, stem of *frons*, forehead.

**frontier.** (F.—L.) O. F. *frontiere* — Low L. *fronteria*, *frontaria*, border-land. — L. *front*, stem of *frons* (above).

**frontispiece.** (F.—L.) Misspelling of *frontispice*. — O. F. *frontispice*, 'the frontispiece or fore-front of a house.' Cot. — Low L. *frontispicium*, a front view. — L. *fronti-*, crude form of *frons*; *specere*, to see; see **Species**.

**frontlet.** (F.—L.) For *frontal-et*, dimin. of *frontal* (above).

frounce, to wrinkle, curl, plait. (F. = L.) The older form of *frounce*; see Flounce (2).

**Frontier**, *Frontispiece*; see Front, Frore, Frost; see Freeze.

**Froth**. (Scand.) M. E. *srothe*. — Icel. *frøða*, *frauð*, Dan. *fraade*, Swed. *fradga*, froth, foam on liquids.

**Frounce**; see Front.

**Froward**; see From.

**Frown**. (F. — Scand.) M. E. *frounen*. — O. F. *frognier*, only in comp. *refrognier*, to frown, lower, look sullen. Cf. Ital. *infrigno*, frowning, Ital. dial. (Lombardic) *frignare*, to whimper, make a wry face. Of Scand. origin; cf. Swed. dial. *fryna*, Norw. *frynna*, to make a wry face; Swed. *fina*, to giggle. Compare E. *feeler*.

**Fructify**; see Fruit.

**Frugal**, thrifty. (F. — L.) F. *frugal*. — L. *frugalis*, economical; lit. belonging to fruits. — L. *frugi*, frugal; orig. dat. of *frux*, fruits of the earth. Allied to *Fruit*.

**Fruit**. (F. — L.) M. E. *fruit*. — O. F. *fruit*. — L. *fructum*, acc. of *fructus*, fruit. — L. *fructus*, pp. of *frui* (= *frugui*\*), to enjoy; allied to Brook (1). (✓ BIHRUG.)

**fructify**. (F. — L.) F. *fructifier*. — L. *fructificare*, to make fruitful. — L. *fructif*-, for *fructus*, fruit; *facere*, for *facere*, to make.

**fruition**. (F. — L.) O. F. *fruition*, enjoyment. Coined — if from L. *frui*. — L. *fruit-us*, the same as *fructus*, pp. of *frui*, to enjoy.

**frumenty**, *furmety*, wheat boiled in milk. (F. — L.) O. F. *frument*, 'fūmen-tie', wheat boiled; 'Cot. Lit. made with wheat; the suffix *-t* = L. *-atus*, made with.' — O. F. *frument*, wheat. — L. *frumentum*, corn (from the base *frū* = *frug*)

**Frustrate**, to render vain. (L.) From pp. of L. *frustrari*, to render vain. — L. *frustra*, in vain; orig. abl. fem. of obsolete adj. *frustrus* (= *frud-trus*), deceitful. Allied to *Fraud*.

**Frustum**, a piece of a cone or cylinder. (L.) L. *frustum*, a piece cut off. Cf. (Gk.) *θραύσμα*, a fragment, from *θραύσειν*, to break in pieces.

**Fry** (1), to dress food. (F. — L.) M. E. *frien*. — O. F. *frire*. — L. *frigere*, to roast. + Gk. *φρίγειν*, to parch; Skt. *bhrājī*, to fry. (✓ BIARG.)

**fritter**, a kind of pancake. (F. — L.) M. E. *frytoure*, *frestoure*. [Cf. F. *friteau*, 'a litter,' Cot. j = C. — 'ure, a frying,

dish of fried fish (also a fragment). — O. F. *frit*, fried. — L. *frictus*, *frigere* (above).

**Fry** (2), spawn of fishes. (Scand.) *fri*. — Icel. *fri*, *frjð*, spawn, fr. Swed. *fjö*. + Goth. *fratiw*, seed.

**Fuchsia**, a flower (G.) Nam. L. *Fuchs*, German botanist, ab. 15.

**Fudge**, (F. — Low G.) Prov. F. *feuche* (Hécart). — Low G. *futsch!*

**Fuel**; see *Focca*.

**Fugitive**. (F. — L.) O. F. *fugit*, *fugitus*, fleeing away. — L. *fug* supine of *fugere*, to flee. + Gk. to flee; Skt. *bhusi*, to bend, turn.

(✓ BIUGH.) Der. *centrifugal*, *febris fugi*, fever-few.

**fugue**, a musical composition. Ital. — L. F. *fugue*. — Ital. *fuga*, lit. a flight. — L. *fuga*, flight.

**refuge**. (F. — L.) M. E. *ref*, *refuge*. — L. *refugium*, an escape; *refugere*, to flee back.

**refugee**. (F. — L.) F. *refugid*, se *refugier*, to take refuge. — F. (above).

**subterfuge**. (F. — L.) F. *subterfuge*; 'a shift;' Cot. — Low L. *subterfug*. L. *subterfugere*, to escape by stealth.

**Fugleman**, the leader of a flight for *Fugleman*. — G. *fliegelman*, leader of a wing or file of men. — G. a wing, dictin. of *flug*, wing, from to fly; *mann*, a man. See *Fly*.

**Fugue**; see *Fugitive*.

**Fulerum**, a point of support. *fulerum*, a support. — L. *fūlērū*. Cf. Skt. *dhru*, to stand firm.

**Fulfil**; see *Full*.

**Fulgent**, shining. (L.) From pres. pt. of L. *fulgere*, to shine. *φλέγειν*, to burn; Skt. *bhrīj*, to burn. (✓ BIARK.) Der. *ef-fulgent* (*ef*-refulgent).

**fulminate**, to thunder, hurl. (L.) From pp. of L. *fulminare*, der. — L. *fulmin-*, stem of *fulmen*, a bolt (= *fulg-men*). — L. *fulgere*, to

**Fuliginous**, sooty (L.) L. *fulig* sooty. — L. *fuligin-*, stem of *ful*. Allied to *Fume*.

**Full** (1), complete. (E.) A. S. *fūl*, Icel. *fullr*, Dan. *full* (or *fjuld*); *full*, Goth. *fulls*, G. *full*, Skt. *ph*-*ṇḍy-*, L. *plenus*. (✓ PAR.)

**full**, verb. (E.) A. S. *fylian*, from *fūl* by vowel-change from

*ullen*. Icel. *fylla*, Dan. *fylde*, Swed. *Goth. fuljan*, G. *füllen*.

*full*. (E.) M. E. *fulfillen*. A S. *fulla*. — A. S. *full*, full; *fullan*, to fill.

*come*, cloving. (E.) M. E. *fulsum*, M. E. *fuli*, full; with suffix *-sum* ( = E. *-as* in *wax-sum*) And see Plenary.

(2), to whiten cloth, bleach (L.) In this sense) in sb. *fuller*, a bleacher.

*fuller*, a bleacher. — A. S. *fulian*, to

— Low L. *fullare*, (1) to cleanse

(2) to full cloth — L. *fullo*, a fuller,

— Perhaps allied to *insula*, a

fillet (See below.)

(3), to full cloth, felt. (F. — L.)

*feuler*, 'to full, or thicken cloth in a

Cot. Also spelt *fouler*, to trample

Low L. *fullare*, (1) to cleanse clothes,

full — L. *fullo*, a fuller. (See above.)

Senses of *full* (2) and *full* (3) should

be distinct; the sense of felting is due

to washing of clothes by trampling on

them.

*minato*, see *Fulgent*.

*come*: see *Full* (1).

*tous*, Fulvid, tawny (L.) From

*fulvis*, tawny, *fulvidus*, somewhat

*fulbla*, to grope about. (Du.) XVI

— Du. *semmelan*, to fumble. + Swed.

Dan. *jamte*, Icel. *filma*, to grope

due to the sb. appearing as A. S.

the palm of the hand, L. *palma*; see

*me*. (F. — L.) O. F. *fum* — L. *sumum*,

*sumus*, smoke. + Skt. *dhsma*, smoke

— IHL. Alled to Dust.

*ingate*. (L.) From pp. of L. *fum*,

to *ingate*. — L. *fum*, for *fumus*,

— *agere*, for *agest*, to drive about.

*nitory* a plant. (F. — L.) Formerly

— F. *fumeterre*, fumitory (put for

the terre) — L. *fumus de terra*, smoke

the earth, so named from the smell.

*sumo*, vb. (F. — L.) F. *parfumer*, to

lit. to smoke thoroughly. — L. *fer*,

*igere*, *fumare*, to smoke, from *fumus*.

— Germanic (C) XVIII cent. —

*sumo*, delight, pleasure, a tune, song;

*sumo* ¶ Distinct from *fond*.

*ambulist*, a rope-dancer. (Span.)

Formerly *sunambulo*. — Span. *sun*,

a sunambulist — L. *sunus*, a rope;

*ambire*, to walk; see *Amble*.

*action*, performance, office (F. — L.)

*unction*. — L. acc. *unctionem*, per-

formance — L. *functus*, pp. of *fungi* (base

*fung*), to perform, orig. to use. + Skt. *bhuj*, to enjoy, use.

*defunct*, dead. (L.) L. *defunctus*, i.e. having fully performed the course of life, pp. of *defungi*, to perform fully. — L. *de*; and *fungi* (above).

*perfunctory*. (L.) L. *perfuctorius*, carelessly done — L. *perfunctus*, pp. of *perfungi*, to perform fully, complete.

*Fund*, a store. (F. — L.) O. F. *sond*, 'a bottom, a merchant's stock'; Cot. — L. *fundus*, bottom; cognate with E. Bottom.

*found* (1), to lay the foundation of. (F. — L.) M. E. *sounden*. — O. F. *sonder*. — L. *fundare*, to found — L. *fundus* (above).

*founder*, to go to the bottom. (F. — L.) M. E. *soundren*, said of a horse falling. — O. F. *sondren*, in comp. *afondrer* (obsolete), *efondrer*, to fall in (still in use); orig. to sink in. — F. *sond*, bottom. — L. *fundus*, bottom.

*fundament*, base. (F. — L.) M. E. *fundement*. — O. F. *sondement*, foundation. — L. *fundamentum*, foundation. — L. *fundare*; see *found* (1) above.

*profound*, deep. (F. — L.) F. *profond*. — L. *profundum*, acc. of *profundus*, deep. — L. *pro*, forward, hence downward; *fundus*, bottom. Der. *profund-ity*, F. *profondit*.

*Funeral*, relating to a burial. (L.) Low L. *funeralis*, adj., from L. *funer*, base of *funus*, a burial. Der. *funer-al*, from L. *funeratus*, funeral.

*Fungus*, a spongy plant. (L. — Gk.) L. *fungus* (put for *sfungus*). — Gk. *οφύγης*, Attic form of *αφύγος*, a sponge; see *Sponge*.

*Funnel*. (F. — L.) M. E. *sonel*. Prob. from an O. F. *sonil*\*, preserved in *Irel. sonuil*, a funnel, and short for *ensonil*\*. — L. *infundibulum*, a funnel.

*Fur*. (F. — O. Low G.) M. E. *forre*. — O. F. *forre*, *fuerre*, a sheath, case; cf. Span. *forro*, lining for clothes, Ital. *fodero*, lining, fur, scabbard. — Goth. *fadr*, scabbard, orig. 'protection'; Icel. *fadr*, lining; allied to G. *futter*, which (like Icel. *fadr*) also means 'fodder'. Allied to *Fodder*; the senses of feeding and protecting being connected.

*Furbelow*, a flounce. (F.) Prov. F. *farbala*, a flounce, in the dialect of Hainault (Diez); the usual form is F. Span. Ital. Port. *farbala*, a flounce. Origin unknown.

*Furbish*, to polish, trim (F. — O. H. G.) O. F. *fourbiss*, stem of *presa*, pt. of *fourbir*.

to surbish, polish. — O. H. G. *surpjan*, M. H. G. *vürben*, to purify, clean, rub bright.

**Furl:** see *Fardel*.

**Furlong:** see *Furrow*.

**Furlough**, leave of absence (Du = Scand.) Also spelt *furlace*. — Du. *verlof*, leave, furlough; borrowed from Dan. *forløv*, Swed. *forlof*, leave. Cf. G. *verlaub*, furlough; also Dan. *erløv*. As to the prefix, Du. G. *ver*, Dan. *for* are the same as L. *per*; whilst Dan. *er* = Goth. *us*, out. The syllable *lof* is Icel. *lof*, (1) praise, (2) leave, the same as G. *lob*, praise, allied to E. *Lies*.

**Furnety:** see *Frumenty*.

**Furnace**, an oven. (F. = L.) M. E. *forneis*. — O. F. *fornaise*. — L. *fornacem*, acc. of *fornax*, an oven. — L. *fornax*, an oven; allied to *formus*, warm. Cf. Skt. *gharma*, warmth, glow. Allied to *Glow*.

**Furnish**, to fit up, equip (F. = O. H. G.) O. F. *fourniss-*, stem of pres. pt. of *fournir*, to furnish, of which an older spelling is *fornir*, the same word as Prov. *fornir*, *fournir*. — O. H. G. *frumjan*, to provide, sumi-h. — O. H. G. *frumut*, utility, profit, gain; cf. G. *fremm*, good. Allied to *Frame*; and cf. *Frama*.

**perform**, to achieve. (F. = O. H. G.; with L. prefix) Corrupted from M. E. *parfournen*, later *parfournen*. — O. F. *parfournir*, 'to perform'; Cot. — L. *per*, thoroughly; and O. F. *fournir*, to furnish, provide (as above).

**Veneer**, to overlay with a thin slice of wood. (G. = F. = O. H. G.) G. *furnieren*, to furnish or provide small pieces of wood, to veneer. — F. *fournir*, to furnish; a word of G. origin; see above.

**Furrow**. (E.) M. E. *furwe*. A. S. *furh*, a furrow. + G. *furche*, a furrow. Cf. L. *pocula*, a ridge between two furrows.

**Furlong**, 1th of a mile. (E.) A. S. *furlang*, orig. a furrow-long, or the length of a furrow. — A. S. *furh*, a furrow; *tang*, long.

**Further**. (E.) Really the comp. of *fore*, but usually misunderstood as comp. of *forth*. M. E. *further*. A. S. *fardor*, *fardor*, further. — A. S. *for-e*, adv., before; with comp. suffix *-fer* (Aryan *-tar*) + Du. *wortder*, art., further; comp. of *var*, before, with comp. suffix *-der-s*; O. H. G. *fardor*, from O. H. G. *furi*, before. So also Gk. *epótepos*, comp. of *epó*. Der. *further*, verb, A. S. *fyrean*, formed from *fardor* by vowel-change of *u* to *y*.

**furthest**, a mistaken form, made as superl. of *forth*, and due to a mistaken etymology of *further*. The true superl. of *is first*.

**Furtive**. (F. = L.) O. F. *furtif*, *fustive* — L. *furtinus*, stolen, secret. — *furtum*, theft. — L. *fusari*, to steal — L. a thief. + (Gk. *qápp*, a thief, allied to *qápp* to bear, carry (away)). (✓ BHAR.)

**Fury**. (F. = L.) F. *fure*. — L. *fur* rage. — L. *furere*, to rage. (✓ BHUR.)

**Infuriate**. (Ital. = L.) Ital. *infuriare* pp. of *infuriare*, to fly into a rage. — L. *in furia*, 'in a fury, ragingly.' Flou. L. *in in*; *furia*, rage (above).

**Furze**. (E.) M. E. *firs*. A. S. *fyrh*. Gael. *feart*, a heath.

**Fuscous**, brown (L.) L. *fucus*, bro. *obfuscate*, to darken. (L.) From of L. *obfuscare*, to obscure. — L. *obfuscus*, brown.

**Fuse** (1), to melt by heat. (L.) A word. Due to *fusible* (in Chaucer). — in Sir T. Browne. — L. *fusus*, pp. of *fusare* to pour, melt. Allied to Gk. *xén*, *giutan*, to pour. (✓ GHU.) Der. *fusible* (from O. F. *fusible*); *fusion*.

**confound**. (F. = L.) F. *confondre* — *confundere*, to pour together, confound.

**confuse** (L.) M. E. *confus*, used pp. in Chaucer. — L. *confusus*, pp. of *fundere* (above).

**confute**. (F. = L.) F. *confuter*. — *confutare*, to cool by mixing cold w. with hot, to allay, also to confute — *con- (cum)*, together; *fut ir*, a water-v. to pour from, from the base *fut*, to pour. See r. *futs b* low.

**diffuse**. (L.) L. *diffusus*, pp. of *fundere*, to shed abroad. (L. *dis- = a* apart).

**effuse**. (L.) L. *effusus*, pp. of *ef- fere*, to pour out. (L. *ef- = ex*)

**foison**, plenty. (F. = L.) O. F. *fel* abundance. — L. *fusionem*, acc. of *fus* pouring out, hence profusion. — L. *fus* pp. of *fundere*, to pour.

**fusil** (3), easily molten. (L.) L. *fus*, easily molten. — L. *fusus*, pp. of *fus*. **futile**, vain (F. = L.) F. *futile* — *futiles*, that which easily pours forth, vain, empty, futile; pun for *fusili*. — *fud-i*, pt. t. of *fundere*, to pour.

**infuse**. (F. = L.) F. *infuser*. — L. *fusus*, pp. of *in-fundere*, to pour in. **profuse**, lavish. (L.) L. *profusus*, of *pro-fundere*, to pour forth.

**refund.** to repay (L.) **L. refundere.** to pour back, also to restore, give back.

**refuse**, to deny a request. (F. — L.) **M. L. refusare** — O. F. **refuser** (the same as **Fus. refuser**; Ital. **refusare**, to reject). It comes to a Low L. type **refusare**, formed as a frequentative of **refundere**, to pour back, also to restore, give back (whence **refuse**). **B** We may also note E. **refuse**, i.e. O. F. **refus**, refuse, of which the orig. use was probably dross to be re-fused. In our case, the etymology is from **refus** and **funder**, to pour.

**refute.** to oppose, disprove. (F. — L.) **F. refuter** — L. **refutare**, to repel, rebut. The orig. sense was prob. ‘to pour back’; see **confute** above.

**suffusion** (F.—L.) **F. suffusion.** — L. **infundere**, sec. of **suffusio**, a pouring in; — L. **suffusus**, pp. of **suf-fundere**, to pour over (L. **suf-** sub, under, also over.)

**transfuse** (L.) **L. transfusus**, pp. of **transfundere**, to pour out of one vessel into another.

**Fuse (1).** **Fuses (1);** see **Foucs.**

**Fusee (2),** a spindle in a watch. (F.—L.) **O. F. fusée**, orig. a spindleful of thread. — Low L. **fusata**, the same; fem. of pp. of **fusare** to use a spindle — L. **fusus**, a spindle.

**fusil (2).** a spindle, in heraldry. (L.) **L. fūsū** of L. **fusus**, a spindle.

**Fusil (3),** a light musket; see **Foucs.**

**Fusil (4),** a spit-die; see **Fuses (2).**

**Fusil (5),** easily molten; see **Fuse (1).**

**Fusa,** hasty, hasty. (E.) The sb. corresponding to M. E. **fus**, adj., eager; A. S. **feas**, eager, prompt + Icel. **fusa**, eager for writing; O. H. G. **funs**, ready, willing.

**Fust (1),** to become mouldy; see below.

**Fust (2),** the shaft of a column. (F.—L.) In Kersey (1715). — O. F. **fust**, a trunk — L. **fustum**, acc. of **fustis**, a cudgel, thick stick.

**fust (1),** to become mouldy. (F.—L.) In Hamlet, iv. 4. 39. Coined from **fusted** or **fusty**, answering to O. F. **fusté**, ‘fusty, tasting of the cask,’ Cot. — O. F. **fuste**, a cask, orig. a stock, trunk, log. — L. **fustum** (as above).

**fustigate,** to cudgel. (L.) From pp. of L. **fustigare**, to cudgel. — L. **fust**, stem of **fustis**, a cudgel; — **igare**, for **agere**, to drive, wield.

**Fustian,** a kind of coarse cloth. (F.—Ital. — Low L. — Egypt) M. E. **fustane**; also **fustian**. — O. F. **fustaine**. — Ital. **fustagno**; Low L. **fustaneum**. — Arab. **fustat**, another name of Cairo, in Egypt, whence the stuff first came. ¶ Introduced through Genoese commerce.

**Futigato;** see **Fust (2).**

**Fusty;** see **fust (1)**, under **Fust (2).**

**Futile;** see **Fuse (1).**

**Futtocks,** certain timbers in a ship. (E.) ‘**Futtocks**, the compassing timbers in a ship, that make the breadth of it,’ Kersey (1715). Called **foot-stocks** in Florio, s. v. **stamine**. The first syllable is for **foot**; **futtocks** is thought to be for **foot-hooks**, but perhaps **futt ocks** = **foot-ocks** (cf. **bull-ock**). Bailey gives the form **fot-hooks**.

**Future,** about to be. (F.—L.) O. F. **futur**, fem. **future**. — L. **futurus**, about to be; fut. part. from **fui**, I was; allied to **B9** (✓ BHU.)

**Fuzzball,** a spongy fungus. (E.) Cf. prov. E. **fuzzy, fozy**, light and spongy; Du. **voet**, spongy.

## G.

**Gabardine, Gabordine.** (Span.—C.) **gal. gabardina**, a coarse frock. Extended into Span. **gabán**, a great coat with a hood, allied to Span. **cabado**, the same, and Span. **cabado**, a cabin. Of Celtic origin; see **Cabin**.

**Gabble** to prattle. (Scand.) Frequent. — M. E. **gabben**, to be, delude. — Icel. **gaða**, to mock, **gáði**, mockery Cf. Irish **gað**, the mouth. Allied to **Gobble**.

**Gage**.

**Gibion;** see **Gave**.

**Gable,** a peak of a house-top. (F.—

M. H. G. — C.) M. E. **gable**. — O. F. **gnble**; Low L. **gnbulum**. — M. H. G. **gabel**, G. **gabel**, a fork; **gebel** (G. **giebel**), a gable. ¶ Icel. **gafsl**, Dan. **gavl**, Swed. **gafvel**, a gable, gaffel, a fork, Goth. **gibla**, a gable, Du. **gevel**. But it seems to be of Celtic origin; cf. Irish **gabhal**, a fork, gable, Gael. **gobhal**, W. **gafsi**, a fork; see **Gaff**.

**Gaby**, see **Gape**.

**Gad (1),** a wedge of steel; see **Goad**.

**Gad (2)** to m., see **Goad**.

**Gaff,** a light fishing-spear a sort of boom. (F.—C.) A ship’s **gaff** is named

from the forked end against the mast; the fishing spear is hooked. — O. F. *gaffe*, a gaff, iron hook. Of Celtic origin — Irish *gaf*, *gafa*, a hook, W. *caff*, a grasp, grapple, fork, *gafael*, a hold. From Irish *gabhl*, to take, cognate with L. *capere*, to take. And see Gable (✓KAP.) Der. *gavelock* (obsolete), a spear. W. *gaflach*

**javelin.** (F. — C.) O. F. *javelin*, 'a javeling,' Cot.; allied to *javelot*, 'a gleave, dart,' id. Most likely orig. a pointed weapon with a forked end, such as could be made of a branch of a tree. — Bret. *gavil*, a place where a tree forks, Irish *gaf*, *guja*, a hook, *gabila*, a spear, *gabhtan*, a fork of a tree; Gael. *gobhain*, a prong; W. *gaf*, a fork, *gaflach*, a dart. (Irish *bh* as *v*.)

**Gaffer;** see Grand.

**Gag.** (C.?) M. E. *gaggen*, to suffocate. — W. *cogio*, to choke; *cog*, the mouth.

**Gage** (1), a pledge. (F. — L.) M. E. *gage*. — F. *gage*, verbal sb. from *gager*, to pledge — Low L. *uasare*, to pledge. — Low L. *uadium*, a pledge. — L. *uasi*, crude form of *uas*, a pledge. + A. S. *wed*, a pledge. See Wed; and see Wage.

**engage** (F. — L.) O. F. *engager*, to bind by a pledge. — F. *en* (L. *in*), in; *gage*, as above. Der. *dis-engage*.

**Gage** (2), to gauge; see Gauge.

**Gain** (1), profit (Scand.). M. E. *gain*. — Icel. *gagn*, gain, advantage; Swed. *gagn*, profit. Dan *gavn*.

**gain** (2), to win (Scand.). Really from the sb. above. 'Yea, though he *gaine* and cram his purse with crowns,' and again, 'To get a *gaine* by any trade or kinde; Gasconye, Frants of War, st. 69; and st. 66. But doubtless influenced by F. *gagner*, which it strikingly resembles both in form and sense. This F. *gagner*, O. F. *gaaignier* (Ital. *guadagnare*), is from O. H. G. *uicidjanjan* — *wieiden* 'n, to pasture, which was the orig. sense of the F. word; from O. H. G. *weida* (G. *weide*), pasture-ground. Der. *re-gain*.

**Gainly:** see Ungainly.

**Gainsay**, to speak against. (E.) The prefix is A. S. *gegn*, against, whence E. Again Against.

**Gait.** (Scand.) A peculiar use of M. E. *gate*, a way; see Gate.

**Gaiter**, a covering for the ankle. (F. — Teut.) F. *guêtre*, formerly *guestre*. The spelling with *gu* shews the word to be Teutonic (*gu* ~ G. *w*). Allied to M. H. G. *wester*, a child's chrisom-cloth, lit. a covering. Goth. *wasti*, clothing; see Vest.

## GALLEY.

**Gala;** see Gallant.

**Galaxy** the milky way. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *galaxie* — O. F. *galaxie*. — L. *galaxiam*, acc. of *galaxias* — Gk. γαλαξία, milky way. — Gk. γαλαξεῖος γαλαξία, star of γάλα, milk. See Lactoal.

**Gale.** (Scand.) From Dan *gal*, furious. Notweg, *ein galen storm*, a furious storm *ein galet veer*, stormy weather. Cf. Icel. *galinn*, furious, from *gala*, to enchant storms being raised by witches.

**Galedat**, helmeted. (L.) L. *galeatus* — L. *galea*, a helmet.

**Galiot;** see Galley.

**Gall** (1), bile. (E.) M. E. *galle*. A S. *gealla*. + Du. *gal*, Icel. *gall*, Swed. *gata*. Dan *gabte* (or *gale*). G. *garfe*. I. *sel*. Gk. χαλῆ. Allied to Yellow and Green.

**Gall** (2), to rub a sore place. (F. — L.) O. F. *galler* — O. F. *garfe*, a galling, itching — L. *callus*, hard thick skin, Late L. *callus*, itch. See Callous.

**Gall** (3), a gallnut. (F. — L.) O. F. *galte* — L. *galla*, a gall-nut, oak-apple.

**Gallant**, gay, splendid, brave (F. — M. H. G.) O. F. *gallant*, better *galant* with one *l*. Orig. pres. part. of O. F. *galer*, to rejoice. — O. F. *gale*, shoxs, mirth, festivity (cf. Ital. Span. Port. *gala*, festive attire). Perhaps from M. H. G. *wallen*, O. H. G. *warijan*, to go on pilgrimage.

**gala.** (F. — Ital. — M. H. G.) F. *gala* borrowed from Ital. *gala*, festive attire whence *di gala*, merrily; cf. *gaiante*, gay lively. See above.

**gallery.** (F. — Ital. — M. H. G.) O. F. *galeris*, *galerie*, a gallery to walk in, also diversion, mirth — Ital. *galleria*; Low L. *galeria*, a long portico, gallery. — Low L. *galarie*, to rejoice, amuse oneself; the same as F. *galer* (above).

**galloon.** (F. or Span. — O. H. G.) F. *galon*, 'galloon lace'; Cot. Also Span. *galon*, galloon, orig. finery for fest veils etc. — F. and Span. *gala*, festivity (above).

**Galleon;** see Galley.

**Gallery;** see Gallant.

**Galley**, a low built ship. (F.) M. E. *galie*. — O. F. *galie*; Low L. *galea*, a galley (orig. unknown).

**galleon**, a large galley. (Span.) Spn. *galeon*, a galleon — Low L. *galea*, a galley.

**gallins**, a sort of galley. (F. — L.) O. F. *gilece* — Ital. *galecca*, a small galley — Ital. and Low L. *galecca*.

**galliot**, small galley (F.) O. F. *galeon* — Low L. *galeota*, small galley.

## GALLIARD.

**Galliard**, a lively dance. (Span - C.?) Span. *gallarda* (with *ll* as *ly*), a kind of lively Spanish dance - Span *gallardo* gay, lively. The O F. *gaillard* meant valiant or bold; perhaps of Celtic origin, cf. Bret. *galloud*, power, *galloudesk*, strong, W. *gallad*, able, *gall*, energy.

**Gallias**: see Galley. . . . -

**Galligaskins**, large hose or trousers. (F. - Ital - L.) Corruption of F. *gar-nesques*, *grenesques*, 'slops, gregs, gallo-gaskins, Venitians.' Cot. - Ital. *Gretchesco*, Greekish. - Ital. *Greco*, a Greek. - L. *Cæcina*, Greek. The name was given to a particular kind of hose worn at Venice.

**Gallinaceous**. (L.) L. *gallinaceus*, belonging to poultry. - L. *gallina*, a hen. - L. *gallus*, a cock.

**Galliot**: see Galley.

**Gallipot**, a small glazed earthen pot. (Du.) Corruption of O. Du. *gleypot*, a gallipot or glazed pot. - O. Du. *gleye*, shining potter's clay; cf. N. Friesic *glay*, shining, allied to G. *glatt*, smooth, polished, and to E. *glad*. And see Pot.

**Gallon** (F.) M. E. *galon*, *galun*. - O F. *gallon*, *jalon*, a gallon; orig. 'a large bowl;' augmentative form of the word which appears as mod. F. *jale*, a bowl. Orig. unknown. Cf. Gill.

**Galloon**: see Gallant.

**Gallop**. (F. - O. Flemish.) M. E. *galop*; also spelt *malopen* - O. F. *galofer*. - O. Flem. *walop*, a gallop. The word is due to a resemblance between the sound made by a galloping horse and that made by the boiling of a pot. - O. Fries. and O. Sax *walda* or *wallan*, to boil; perhaps with the addition of Flem. and Du. *op* (E. up). Allied to E. *well*, verb, to spring up as water. Cf. E. *wal-k*, and Skt. *vak*, to gallop, from the same root. (✓ WAR.)

**Gallow**, to terrify (E.) King Lear, iii. 2 44 A. S. *giefwian*, to terrify; in comp. *dyelwian*.

**Galloway**, a nag, pony. (Scotland.) Named from *Galloway*, Scotland.

**Gallowglass**, a heavy-armed foot-soldier. (Irish.) Ir. *galloglaich*, a servant, a *g*lass. Lit. 'foreign soldier.' - Ir. *gall*, foreign; *oglaich*, youth, soldier.

**Gallows** (E.) M. E. *galweis*, pl. A. S. *galwa*, *galga*, cross, gibbet; whence mod. E. *gallows*, the *s* being a sign of the pl. form. + Icel. *galli*, Dan. Swed. *galge*, Du. *galg*, both *galgu*, a cross, G. *galgen*.

## GAMUT.

**Galoche**, a kind of shoe. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *galoche*. - Low L. *calo* (see *Brachet*), a clog, wooden shoe. - καλόπιδον, dimin. of καλός, καλάντη shoemaker's last. - Gk. καλόν-ν, wood; a foot.

**Galore**, in plenty. (C.) Irish and go *leor*, *gu leor*, sufficiently; from sufficient. The particle *go* or *gu* com an adj into an adv.

**Galvanism** (Ital.) Named from *vani* of Bologna, Italy; about A.D. 175

**Gambado**: see Gambol.

**Gamble**: see Game.

**Gamboge**. (Asiatic.) A corruption Cambodia, in the Anamese territory, wh it was brought about A.D. 1600.

**Gambol**, a frisk, caper. (F. - Ital.) Formerly *gambold*, *gambault*, *gambass* O F. *gambade*, 'a gamboll'; Cot - *gambata*, a kick. - Ital. *gamba*, the same as F. *jambe*, O. F. *gambe*, Lat *gamba*, a joint of the leg. The true f of the base is *camp-* (Diez), correspon to Greek *καμψή*, a bending, with refer to the bend of the leg. Cf. Gael. and *cam*, crooked.

**gammon** (1), the preserved thigh-hog. (F. - L.) O. F. *gamboen* (F. *jambe*) a gammon; from O. F. *gambe*, leg.

**jamb**, side-post of a door. (F. - L.) *jambe*, a leg, also a jamb (see Cotgr See Gambol).

**Game**. (E.) M. E. *game*, also *gamen*. A. S. *gamen*, sport. + Icel. *gaman*, I *gammien*, O. Swed. *gammian*, O. H. G. *man*, joy, mirth.

**gamble**. (E.) A late word, put *gamme le* or *gami le*, a frequent form w has taken the place of M. E. *gamenies* play at games. - A. S. *gamenian*, to play at games; from *gamen*, a game.

**gammon** (2), nonsense; orig. a (E.) M. E. *gamen*, a game (above). see Backgammon.

**Gammer**: see Grand.

**Gammon** (1), preserved thigh of a b see Gambol.

**Gammon** (2), nonsense; see Game.

**Gamut**. (F. - Gk.; and L.) Comp O F. *game*, *gamme*, and *ut*. Here *gu* represents the Gk. γάμμα ( $\gamma$ ), because musical scale was represented by *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*, *g*, the last being *g* =  $\gamma$ . *U*? is the name for *do*, the 1st note in singing, cause it began an old hymn to St. J. 'U queant laxis,' &c., used in least

singing. *Gamut* is the scale, from γ (γ) to α (α).

*Gander*; see *Goose*.

*Gang* (1), a crew. — *see Go*.

*Ganglion*, a tumour on a tendon. (L. — Gk.) L. *ganglion* — Gk. γάγγλιον.

*Gangrene*, a mortification of the flesh. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *gangrene*. — L. *gangrena*. — Gk. γάγγραινα, an eating sore. — Gk. γαίνειν, γαίειν, to gnaw. (✓ *GAR-*)

*Gannet*; see *Goose*.

*Gantlet* (1); *see Gauntlet*.

*Gantlope*, a military punishment. (Swed.) Formerly *gantlope*; corrupted by confusion with *gauntlet*. Again, *gantlope* is a corruption of Swed. *galopp*, lit. 'a running down a lane'; to run the *gantlope* is to run between two files of soldiers, who strike the offender as he passes. — Swed. *gata*, a lane, street (see *Gate*); and *lopp*, a running, from *lopa*, to run, cognate with E. *leap*.

*Gaol*, *Jail*; *see Cave*.

*Gape*. (E.) A. S. *gaifan*, to open wide; from *grif*, wide. + Du. *gaften*, Icel. and Swed. *gafa*, Dan. *gabe*, G. *gaffen*. Cf. Skt. *jah*, *jambh*, to gape.

*gaby*, a simpleton. (Scand.) Icel. *gufi*, a heartless man; cf. *gafamuðr* (lit. gape-mouthed), the same. — Icel. *gafa* (above).

*gap*. (Scand.) M. E. *gaffe*. — Icel. and Swed. *gap*, a gap, abyss. — Icel. and Swed. *gafa* (above). And see *Gabblo*.

*Gar* (1), *Garfish*, a fish. (E.) A fish with slender body and pointed head. From A. S. *gar* (or Icel. *geirr*), a spear; cf. *Garlic*. So also *pike*.

*Gar* (2), to cause. (Scand.) Icel. and Swed. *gars*, Dan. *gjore*, to make, cause; lit. to make ready. — Icel. *görr*, ready; *see Yare*.

*Garb* (1), dress. (F. — O. H. G.) In Shak., — O. F. *garbe*, a garb, good fashion. — O. H. G. *garawen*, M. H. G. *gerwen*, to get ready. — O. H. G. *garw*, ready; cognate with E. *yare*; *see Yare*.

*Garb* (2), a sheaf. (F. — O. H. G.) An heraldic term. — F. *garbe*. — O. H. G. *garba*, a sheaf.

*Garbage*; *see Garble*.

*Garble*, to select for a purpose; hence, to corrupt an account. (F. — Span. — Arab.) Orig. to pick out, sort, sift out — O. F. *garbelier*\* (not found), the same as *garbeller*, to garble spicery, or sort them out, orig. to sift. The same as Span. *garbillar*, Ital. *garbillare*, to garble or sift wares. — Span. *garbillio*, a coarse sieve. — Pers. *ghar-*

Hi, Arab. *ghirbil*, a sieve; Arab. *ghar-* sifting, searching.

*garbage*, refuse. (F. — Span. — A.) Prob. for *garbageage*; *see above* *garbous*, refuse of drugs (Littré).

*Garboll*, a commotion. (F. — L.) *garbouil*, 'a garboil, burlibury'; Col. Span. *garbullo*, a crowd; Ital. *gar-* a garboil, disorder. From L. *garrire*, prattle, chatter; and *bullire*, to boil, boil with rage. Thus the sense is 'a boiling,' i. e. a bubbl. Florio has *garbullore*, to rave. See *Jar* (1).

*Garden*. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *garde* — O. F. *gardin* (F. *jardin*). — O. F. *gartin*, gen. and dat. of *garte*, a yard, date with E. *Yard*, q. v. (The gen. ap. also in O. H. G. *gartin-are*, a garden.)

*Gargle*, *Gargoyle*; *see Gorge*.

*Garish*; *see Gazo*.

*Garland*. (F. — Teut.?) M. E. *garde* — O. F. *garande*. Cf. Span. *guirnalda*, Ital. *ghirlanda* (whence mod. F. *guirlande*), a garland. Prob. formed, with suffix, from M. H. G. *wieren*\*, a supposed quantitative of *wieren*, to adorn, from O. Fr. *wirra*, M. H. G. *wiere*, rehned gold ornament.

*Garlic*; *see Gore* (3).

*Garment*; *see Garnish*.

*Garner*, *Garnet*; *see Grain*.

*Garnish*. (F. — O. Low G.) Also *nish*. — O. F. *garnir*, *warnis*, stem of pt. of *garnir*, *warnir*, to warn, avert, garnish; all from the notion of 'war' or protection (hence decoration).

an O. Low G. source; O. Fries. *wern* give a pledge. A. S. *wearian*, *see W-*

*garment*. (F. — O. Low G.) *garment*. — O. F. *garment*, *garde*, robe (defence). — O. F. *garner*; also

*garniture*. (F. — O. Low G.) *gar-* niture, garnishment. — Low L. *gar-* — Low L. *garnitus*, orig. pp. of *garrire*, to adorn, which is merely a Latinised form of F. *garrire* (above).

*garrison*. (F. — O. Low G.) Cf. with M. E. *garisoun*, *warisoun*, a fort, but the true form is M. E. *garnison*, provision, stores, supply. — *garnison*, store, supply. — O. F. *gar-* pres. pt. of *garnir*, to supply, (above). And see *Warisoun*.

*Garret*. (F. — G.) M. E. *garite*. — *garite*, place of refuge, watch tower. — *garrit*, *warit*, to preserve. — O. H. G. *gar-* to defend. Allied to *Wary*.

*rotte*; see *Garter*.

*troulois*. (I.) I. *garrulus*, talkative.  
garrire, to chatter. (✓ *GAR*)  
gor. (I. - C.) O F. *garrier*. North  
France, Hécart, spelt *garrier* in Cot.  
(F. *garreterre*). - O. F. *garret* (F.  
I.). the ham of the leg; a dimin. form.  
of *gar*. W. *gar*, shank of the leg;  
*garis*, leg.

*grote, garrotte* (Span. - C.) Span.  
a cudgel, tying a rope tight, strangling  
means of an iron collar. Formed,  
dimin. suffix *ote*, from Span. *garra*, a  
claw, clutch, grasp. - Bret., W., and  
over the shank of the leg.

Van Den (died A.D. 1644) invented two  
types of *gar* and *blas*; the latter did not come  
into use. He seems to have been thinking  
of *teest*, part. volatile fluid (E. *ghost*),  
D. *steen*, to blow.

*coquade*, boasting (Gascony.) F.  
coquer, boasting; said to be a vice of  
men, at any rate named from them.  
Ah to hack, cut deeply (F. - Low L.)  
Gk. *gárrh*, *garre*. - O. F. *garcer*, to  
pierce with a lancet. - Low L. *garsa*,  
Goth. *gar*, by making incisions in the  
belly in Gk. *τύχαπτις*. Perhaps  
used from *xapta*, an incision.

*gris* (Scand.) Icel. *grisfa*, Swed.  
Dan. *gyspe*, to yawn. Certainly  
not old 'em *gapsa*, extension of *gapsa*,  
gap; see *Gapse*. (Cf. M. E. *clapsen*, to  
bl. *aspen* from A. S. *aps*.)  
atrie, belonging to the belly. (L. -  
L. *gasterius*; from a crude form  
- Gk. *γαστρός*, crude form of  
the belly).

*gate*, a door, hole, opening. (E.)  
gate gate. A S. *gat*, a gate, opening.  
The *gat*, a hole, opening, gap; leel.  
an opening. The orig. sense was ac-  
cording to *get in*; from A. S. *gat*,  
of *gatian*, to get; see *Get*.

*gata*, a street. (Scand.) Common  
North; it also means 'a way'. -  
gata, Swed. *gata*, a way, path, street,  
Dan. *gade*; cf. Goth. *gatwo*, G.  
leel *gat*, pt. t. of *gata*, to get; see  
β. Compare G. *gasse*, a street,  
from O H G. *gassan*, to get,  
- likely fancied to be allied to the verb  
(which is impossible); from its use in  
phrases to *gang* 'one's gate' - to go one's  
A.C., we might as well derive *way*  
as for the like reason! γ. *Gate* (1)

answers to Teut. type *GATA*, but *gate*  
(2) to Teut. type *GATWA* (Fick, iii. 98);  
they are closely allied.

*gait*, manner of walking. (Scand.)  
A particular use of M. E. *gate*, a way; see  
*gate* (2) above. See also *Gantlot* (1).

*Gather* (E.) M. E. *gaderen*. A S.  
*gadrian, gaderian*, to collect, get together.  
- A. S. *gader*, together; also *gador*,  
*geador*. - A. S. *gad*, a company, society  
whence also A. S. *gædeling*, a comrade).  
Allied to *Good* + Du. *gaderen*, to collect,  
from *gader*, together; cf. *gude*, a spouse,  
G. *gatte*, a husband.

*together*. (E.) M. E. *togedere*. - A. S.  
*thigedre, tōgadere*. - A. S. *tō*, to;  
*gader*, gather, together (above).

*Gaud*, a show, ornament. (L.) M. E.  
*gaude*. - L. *gaudium*, gladness, joy; hence,  
an ornament. - L. *gaudere*, to rejoice (base  
*gau*, as in *gausus sum*, used as pt. t.) +  
Gk. *γλαυ*, to rejoice; *γλύπος*, proud. Der.  
*gaudy*, adj. See below.

*enjoy*, to joy in. (F. - L.) M. E.  
*enioien*. - F. *en* (L. *in*); F. *joie*, joy;  
see *Joy* (below).

*jewel*, a valuable ornament. (F. - L.)  
M. E. *iavel, iuel*. - O. F. *joel, jouel* (later  
*joyau*), dimin. of F. *ioie*, used in the sense  
of trinket; see *Joy* (below). ¶ Early  
misunderstood, and wrongly Latinised as  
*iocale*, as if it were a derivative of *locus*,  
which is not the case.

*Joy*. (F. - L.) M. E. *ioye*. - O. F. *ioye*,  
joye; oldest form *goye* (F. *joie*); cf. Ital.  
*gioja*, joy, also a gaud, jewel, Span. *joya*, a  
gaud. - L. *gaudia*, neut. pl., afterwards  
turned into a fem. sing. - L. *gaudere*,  
to rejoice (above).

*rejoice*. (F. - L.) M. E. *reioisen*. -  
O F. *rejouir*, stem of pres. pt. of *rejoir*  
(mod. F. *r̄jouir*), to gladden, rejoice. - L.  
*re*, again; F. *ejouir*, to rejoice, from L.  
*ex*, much, very, and *gaudere*, to rejoice.

*Gauge, Gage*, to measure the content  
of a vessel. (F. - Low L.) Spelt *gage* in  
Shak. - O. F. *gauger*, later *jauger*, 'to  
gage,' Cot. - O. F. *gaunge* (not found), old  
form of *jauge*, 'a gage, instrument where-  
with a cask is measured'; Cot. Low L.  
*gaugia* (A. D. 1446). Doubtless allied to  
F. *sale*, a large bowl; see *Gallon*.

*Gaunt*, thin, lean. (Scand.) An East-  
Anglian word, and therefore presumably  
Scand. Also spelt *gant* (1671). Cf.  
Norweg. *gund*, a thin stick, a tall and  
thin man, an overgrown stripling (Aasen):

卷之三

卷之三

had till you'd been informed with your 1.5 miles in a  
row, which is a good distance.  
Then we got our first  
Grosbeak and I had  
Grosbeaks at 100%  
Goldfinches at 100%  
and a few more birds  
and a pair of Robins. Then  
we got our first  
Grosbeak and I had  
Grosbeaks at 100%  
Goldfinches at 100%  
and a few more birds  
and a pair of Robins.

Garland: or where E. M. L. Johnson's P-L S  
and other members of the family were  
gathered - a few weeks ago now.  
The day was very hot and  
the sun was quite bright.

Grenoble 3,000 F. - 0.7 square  
miles. A town in the French Alps, in  
the department of the Isere.

Gimbal's 1st edition was published by  
W. F. Smith. A 2nd ed. was issued + an  
abridged, later publ. version, a digest, by  
Gimbal, a collection, appeared.

*Gay, F - M H G, Q F px -*  
*M H G, make to go, make some*  
*thing, bring 'em along - M H G px*  
*(c), when, to go, we Go*  
*back, back, M H G, Q F*

**Gender** 14, 16, 17; see Genus  
**Gender** 15, 16, 17; see Gender  
**Genealogy**, see Genesis  
**General Generality**, see Genus

**General.** Generative; see **Genus**.  
**Generic.** Generous; see **Genus**.  
**Genesis.** creation L - Gk L

garish staring, showy. *Slang*. From the verb *gaze*, to stare, variant of *gaze*. see above. Cf. M. E. *gazen*, to stare, *Gazet*. C. T. 1233, 14175.

*Gazelle*, an animal (F = Arab) For-  
everly gazel -> F *gazel*, *gazelle*. - Arab  
goat, a wild goat gazelle.  
*Gazette* (Fr = Ital.) O.F. *gazette*, an  
of persons. I am born, allied to you  
exogen, a plant that increases  
warily (Gk). From Gk *igos*, come  
from *igos* (goat) and *gen* (see above).

Ques., dress, harness, tackle. (E.) M. E.

**geniculate.** jointed. (L.) In botany. L. *geniculatus*, a little knee, joint in a double dimin. of *genus*, a knee. *to Knee.*

**inflection, genuflexion.** a bend of the knee (F. - L.) F. *genuflexion*. L. a. c. *genuflexionem*. - L. *genu*, *genus*, pp. of *genere*, to bend.

**genital.** Genitive, Genius; see *genit.*

*met.* see *Jenner*.

*heel;* see *Genus*.

**genit.** a plant. (F. - L.) O. F. *genit*. - L. *genitum*; named after *Genitius*, a Roman abt. a.c. 180

*title.* Gentle; see *Genus*.

*try.* Genuine; see *Genus*.

*inflection;* see *Geniculate*.

**genius** (L.) L. *genie* (stem *gener*), acc. + Gk. *γένεσις*, race. + A. S. *cyn*, kin. (✓ *GAN*)

**genital,** kindred. (L.) Coined from *genus*, with; and *genital*, adj. from it; see which see below.

**genital** (L.) Coined by adding *-al* to word *congenite* (XVII cent.). - L. *genit*, born with - L. *cum* (cum), with; L. *boni*, pp. of *genere*, to produce.

**generate** (L.) From pp. of L. *degener*, to become base. - L. *degener*, adj. - L. *de*, down; *gener*, stem of *genus*, above.

**gender.** to breed. (F. - L.) M. E. *ben* - O. F. *engendrer*. - L. *in genere*, to produce. - L. *in*, in; *genere*, to from *genes*, crude form of *genus*

**gene.** (F. - L.) O. F. *engin*, a tool. *genus*, natural capacity, also, an *on*. - L. *in*, in; *genus*; see *genius*

**gender** (1), kind. (F. - L.) M. E. *with ensessment d.* - O. F. *genre*, *genere*, abl. use of *genus*, kind. The unusual deriv. from the abl. due to the common phrases *genere* (see *genere*, *omni gener*); so also *genre*, kind.

**gender** (2), to produce. (F. - L.) *engendrer*; a clipped form of *engendrer engendrer* above.

**general,** relating to a genus, common. (L.) O. F. *general*. - L. *generalis*, relating to a *genus* (stem *gener*). Hence ab., a leader; *generalissimo*, from *generalissime*, a supreme commander, *generalissimus*.

**generate.** (L.) From pp. of L. *generare*, to produce. - L. *gener*, stem of *genus*. **generic**, pertaining to a genus. (L.) Coined from L. *generis*, crude form of *genus*. **generous.** (F. - L.) O. F. *generous*, later *generous*. - L. *generosus*, (properly) of noble birth. - L. *gener*, crude form of *genus*.

**genial.** (F. - L.) O. F. *genial*. - L. *genialis*, pleasant; adj. from *genius*; see *genius* (below).

**genital** (F. - L.) O. F. *genital*. - L. *genitalis*, generative. - L. *genitum*, supine of *gignere*, to beget.

**genitive.** (F. - L.) O. F. *genitif*. - L. *genitivus*, belonging to birth, applied in grammar to a certain case of nouns. - L. *genitum* (above).

**genius,** inborn faculty. (L.) L. *genius*, the tutelar spirit of any one; also wit, lit. 'inborn nature.' Allied to *genus*.

**gentael.** (F. - L.) M. E. *gentil* - L. *gentilis*, belonging to the same clan, a gentile (afterwards applied to mean well-bred, &c.). - L. *genti*, crude form of *gens*, a clan, tribe. Allied to *genus*.

**gentile.** (F. - L.) O. F. *gentil*. - L. *gentilis* (above).

**gentle.** (F. - L.) O. F. *gentil* (above).

**gentry.** (F. - L.) M. E. *gentrie*, high birth; corruption of M. E. *gentrise*, the same. - O. F. *gentrise*, another form of *gentilise*, rank (- Low L. *gentilitia*). - L. *gentilis*; see *genteele* above.

**genuine.** (L.) L. *genuinus*, of the true *genus* or stock. - L. *genus*.

**gin** (2), a trap, snare. (F. - L.) M. E. *gin*, short for M. E. *engin*, a contrivance; see *engine* above. Prob. confused with Lel. *gina*, to dupe.

**indigenous, native.** (L.) L. *indigenus*, native - L. *indi* = O. Lat. *indo*, within; and *geni* ui, pt. t. of *gignere*.

**ingenious.** (F. - L.) F. *ingenieux* (Cot.) - L. *ingeniosus*, clever. - L. *ingenium*, natural capacity; see *engine* above.

**ingenuous.** (L.) L. *ingenitus*, inborn, free-born, frank. - L. *in*, in; *geni* ui, pt. t. of *gignere*, to beget.

**progenitor.** (F. - L.) Formerly *progeniteur*. - F. *progeniteur* - L. *progenitorem*, acc. of *progenitor*, an ancestor. - L. *pro*, before; *genitor*, a parent, from the supine of *gignere*, to beget.

**progeny.** (F. - L.) O. F. *progenie* - L. *progeniem*, acc. of *progenites*, lineage, offspring - L. *pro*, forth; *genus*, kin.

**regenerate.** (L.) From pp. of *re-generare*, to produce anew.

**Geography.** (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *geographie*. — L. *geographia*. — Gk. γεωγραφία, lit. earth-description. — Gk. γεω- — γητος, for γῆς, relating to γῆ, earth; γράφειν, description, from γράψειν, to write. Cf. Skt. गो, the earth.

**apogee,** point of the moon's orbit furthest from the earth. (Gk.) From Gk. ἀπό, away from; γῆ, earth.

**geometry.** (F. — L — Gk.) O. F. *geometric*. — L. *geometria*. — Gk. γεωμετρία, land-measurement. — Gk. γεω- (as above); μετρία, measurement, from μέτρον, 1 measure, μέτρον, a measure; see *Meter*.

**georgic.** (L. — Gk.) L. *georgicus*, relating to husbandry. — Gk. γεωργίας, the same. — Gk. γεωργία, tillage. — Gk. γεω- (as above); ἐργεῖν, to work. See *Work*.

**perigee,** point of the moon's orbit nearest the earth. (Gk.) From Gk. περί, about, here 'near'; γῆ, earth.

**Geranium,** a plant. (L. — Gk.) L. *geranium*, Latinised from Gk. γεράνιον, a geranium or crane's bill (from the shape of the seed-pod). — Gk. γεράνιος, a crane; allied to Crane.

**Gerfalcon;** see *Gyrfaloon*.

**Germ,** a seed. (F. — L.) F. *germe*. — L. *germen* (stem *germin-*), a sprout, germ. Der. *germin-ate* (from the stem).

**german,** germane, akin. (F. — L.) *Cousins-german* are cousins having the same grandfather. Formerly spelt *germain*. — O. F. *germain* — L. *germanum*, acc. of *germanus*, fully akin. Allied to *Germ*.

**Gerund,** a part of a Lat. verb. (L.) L. *gerundium*, a gerund. — L. *gerundus*, that which is to be done or carried on; fut. part. pass. of *gerere*, to carry on, perform, bring. (✓GAS.)

**congeries** a mass of particles. (L.) L. *congeries*, a heap. — L. *congerere*, to bring together.

**congestion,** accumulation. (L.) From L. acc. *congestione*. — L. *congestus*, pp. of *con-gerere* (above).

**digest,** to assimilate food (L.) M. E. *digest*, used as a pp. — digested. — L. *diges-tus*, pp. of *di-gerere*, to carry apart, separate, dissolve, digest.

**exaggerate.** (L.) From pp. of L. *exaggerare*, to heap up, amplify. — L. *ex*, very, *aggr.*, a heap, from *ag-* — *ad*, to, *gerere*, to bring.

**gestation,** the carrying of the young in

## GHERKIN.

the womb. (F. — L.) O. F. *gestation* — L. acc. *gestationem*, a carrying — L. *gessus*, pp. of *gestare*, to carry, frequent. form of *gerere*, to bring.

**gesticulate,** to make gestures (L.) From pp. of *gesticulari*, to make mimic gestures. — L. *gesticulus*, a gesture, double dimin. of *gestus*, a gesture. — L. *gestus*, pp. of *gerere*.

**gesture.** (L.) Low L. *gestura*, a mode of action. — L. *gestus*, pp. of *gerere*.

**jest,** a joke. (F. — L.) Orig. a story, merry tale. M. E. *geste*, a story. — O. F. *geste*, an exploit, romance, tale of exploits — L. *gesta*, put for *res gesta*, a thing done, an exploit. — L. *gestus*, pp. of *gerere*.

**register.** (F. — L.) F. *register*, 'a record.' Cot — Low L. *registrum*, more correctly *regestum*, a book in which things are recorded (L. *regestuntur*). — L. *reges-tum*, neut. of pp. of *re-gerere*, to bring back, record.

**suggestion.** (F. — L.) F. *suggestion* — L. acc. *suggestionem*. — L. *suggeritus*, pp. of *suggerere*, to bring under, supply, suggest. — L. *sug.* (for *sub*), under; *gerere*, to bring.

**Get.** (E.) M. E. *geten*, pt. t. *got*, pp. *geten*. A. S. *gitan*, pt. t. *get*, pp. *giten*, to get, obtain. + Icel. *geta*, Goth. *gitan*; L. *hendere* (base *hed*), in *prehendere*, to seize; Gk. χαράδριον (base χαδ), to seize (✓GHAD.)

**beget.** (E.) A. S. *bigitan*; see *Beg-*.

**forget.** (E.) A. S. *forgitan*; see *For-* (2).

**Gewgaw,** a plaything, specious trifle. (E.) Formerly *gugniv*, corruption of M. E. *giugnous* (= *giugnose*, a gewgaw). Ancora Kiwle, p. 196. Cf. North E. *giffay*, mutual donation and reception. A reduplicated form of A. S. *gifu*, a gift, Icel. *gifjan*, to give. *Gewgaw* was orig. a small gilt a present, toy, trifle, &c. See *Give*.

**Geysir;** see *Guish*.

**Ghastly,** terrible. (E.) M. E. *ghast* A. S. *gastus*, ghastly, allied to Goth. *gasjan*, to terrify. See *Aghast*. Armed wights are *gusted*, terrified, K. Lear, 3. 1. 57. *gastness*, Oth. v. 1. 106.

**Gherkin,** small cucumber (Du. — Sik) Short for *agurkin*. — Du. *agurkje*, a gherkin (of which an older form was doubtless *agurken* (= *agurk ken*), because O. Du. used the dimin. suffix *-ken* where mod. Du. uses *-je*). Without the final *n*, we have Du. *agurke* (Sewel). The word is thus based

from a form *agor*<sup>o</sup>, due to a word appearing in Low L. *angussum*; from Gk. *dy-* + *psax*, a wail; melon.

**Ghost.** a spirit. (E) M. E. *gost*, *goest*. — A. S. *gaest*. + Du *geest*, G. *geist*. Allied to G. th. *ur-gaisjan*, to terrify, and to E. *ghastly*.

**Ghoul**, a kind of demon. (Pers.) Pers. = an imaginary sylvan demon.

**Giant.** (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *grant*, *grante* — O. F. *gant*. — L. *gigantem*, acc. of *gigas*. — Gk. *γίγαντος* (stem *γίγαντ-*), a giant. (✓ GAN.) Der. *gigant-ic*, from *gigant*, stem of *gigas* (above).

**Giaour**, an infidel (Turk. — Arab.) *Gia-* = an Ital. spelling usual among the Greeks of the Levant (Byron); Turk. *jawr*, *جوار* — Arab. *kāfir*, an infidel.

**Gibberish**, idle talk. (E) Formed from the old vb *gibber*, to gabble, frequent of *gibber*, v. t. Compare *jabber*, and *gabble*.

**Gibbet.** (F.) M. E. *gibbet*, *gibet*. — O. F. *gibet* (F. *gibet*), a gibbet. Prob. allied to D. F. *gibet*, a large stick, perhaps a dimin. of *gibbe*, a sort of arm, an implement for turning up earth. Root unknown; prob. related to Jib (1).

**Gibbon**, a kind of ape. (Unknown.) Cf. *gorilla*, in Buffon.

**Gibbous**, humped, swelling. (F. — L.) *gibbosus* — L. *gibbosus*, humped (whence the E. *gibbous*) — L. *gibba*, a hump, bunch; *gibba*, bent. Allied to Skt. *kubja*, *κύβησις*.

**Gibe**, *Jiba*, to mock. (Scand.) From Swed. dial. *giba*, to gape, also to talk foolishly and rashly (Rietz); cf. Icel. *geifa*, to talk nonsense, Icel. *geip*, idle talk. Hence Gibberish, q. v.

**Giblets**, the internal edible parts of a fowl, removed before cooking. (F.) M. E. *giblets* — (1) F. *giblet*, which, according to some, answers to mod. F. *gibelotte*, stewed giblets. Of unknown origin, not necessarily related to F. *gibier*, game. Cf. Ger. *graben*, a fowl's gizzard.

**Giddy** (E). M. E. *gidi*, adj. Formed from A. S. *giddian*, to sing, be merry; so that the orig. sense of *giddy* was mirthful. — A. S. *gidd*, *gidd*, *gied*, a song, poem, song.

**Giaeagle**, a kind of eagle (Du. and F.). The first syllable is from Du. *gier*, a hunger; cf. G. *geier*, M. H. G. *gir*, a hunger. See Gyrfalcon.

**Gif**; see Give.

**Gig**, a light carriage, light boat. (Scand.)

In Shak., a *gig* is a boy's top. M. E. *gigge*, apparently a whirling thing, Ch. Ho Fane, iii. 552 (whence E. *whirligig*). Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *geiga*, to take a wrong direction, to rove at random, *gegra*, to reel, stagger; allied to Jig.

**jig**, a lively tune or dance. (F. — M. H. G.) O. F. *gige*, *gigue*, a fiddle, dance. — M. H. G. *gige* (G. *geige*), a fiddle. Prob. from the rapid motion of the player, and allied to Gig.

**Gigantic**; see Giant.

**Giggle**, to titter. (E.) A weakened form of M. E. *gagelen*, to cackle, or 'gaggle'; where again *gaggle* is a weakened form of Cackle. Cf. Icel. *gugl*, a goose, G. *kichern*, to giggle.

**Giglet**, **Giglot**, a wanton woman. (Scand.) Dimin. of *gigle*, a flirt, used by Cotgrave (s. v. *gadrouillette*). — Icel. *gikkr*, a pest person, Dan. *gick*, a wag. Perhaps allied to Gig.

**Gild**; see Gold.

**Gill** (1), organ of respiration in fishes. (Scand.) M. E. *gille*. — Dan. *gille*, Swed. *gal*, a gill; Icel. *gjólnar*, pl. gills. Cf. Icel. *gin*, mouth. Allied to Yawn. (✓ GHL)

**Gill** (2), a ravine, chasm. (Scand.) Also *ghyll*. — Icel. *gill*, *geit*, ravine. (✓ GHL) Allied to Gill (1).

**Gill** (3), with *g* soft, a quarter of a pint. (F.) M. E. *gille*. — O. F. *gelle*, a sort of wine-measure, Low L. *gella*; Low L. *gillo*, a wine-vessel. Allied to F. *jale*, a large bowl; see Gallon.

**Gill** (4), with *g* soft, a woman's name, a pitcher, ground-ivy. (L.) Short for *Gillian*, i. e. L. *Juliana*, a fem. name due to L. *Julius*; see July. Der. *flirt-gill* or *gill-flirt*.

**Jilt**, a flirt (L.) Formerly *jillet*, dimin. of *jill*, a flirt, orig. *fill* or *Gillian*, a personal name (as above).

**Gillyflower**, a flower. (F. — L. — Gk.) Formerly *galofer*, *gerasflour*. Corrupted from O. F. *gilosle*, 'a gillyflower'; Cot. From F. *clou de girofle*, the same. — Low L. *caryophyllum*, Latinised from Gk. *καρυόφυλλον*, a clove tree, lit. 'nut-leaf'. — Gk. *κάρπων*, a nut; *φύλλον*, leaf.

**Gimbals**; see Gornini.

**Gimlet**, **Gimblet**; see Wimble.

**Gimmal-ring**; see Gornini.

**Gimp**; see Wimble.

**Gin** (1), to begin. (E.) Obsolete; often needlessly written *gin*, as though it were

omitted. M. E. *ginnen*. A. S. *ginnan*, to begin, commonly *on-ginnan* (pt. t. *engunnan*, pp. *engunnen*) + Goth. *ginnan*, in the comp. *du-ginnan*, to begin. (✓GHAN.)

begin. (E.) M. E. *beginnen*. A. S. *be-ginnan*; from *ginnan*, with prefix *be*. = E. *by*; see By. + Du. G. *beginnen*.

**Gin** (2), a trap, snare; see **Gonus**.

**Gin** (3), a kind of spirit; see **Juvenile**.

**Ginger**, the root of a certain plant. (F. — L. — Gk. — Skt.) M. E. *ginger*, *gingenere* (= *gingevore*). — O. F. *geungibre* (F. *gingembre*). — L. *singiber*. — Gk. *σιγίβηρος*. — Skt. *triāgavera*, ginger; lit. 'horn-shaped' from the horns on it. — Skt. *triāga*, a horn; *vera*, a body.

**Gingerly**; see **Go**.

**Gingham**, a kind of cotton cloth. (F.) Modern. — F. *guingan*; corruption of *Guinzamp*; the name of a place in Brittany where such fabrics were made.

**Gingle**; the same as **Jingle**.

**Gipsy**; the same as **Gypsy**.

**Giraffe**, a long-legged animal. (F. — Span. — Arab. — Egypt) F. *giraffe*. — Span. *giraffa*. — Arab. *sārāf*, *sārifat*. From Egypt. *soraphé*, i. e. long neck (Mahn).

**Gird** (1), to enclose, bind round. (E.) M. E. *gurden*, *garden*. A. S. *gyrdan*, to gird. + Du. *gorden*, Icel. *gyrða*, to gird (cf. *gerða*, to fence in). Dan. *giørde*, G. *gierten*. Cf. Goth. *bī-gairdan*, to begird. Allied to **Garth**, **Garden**, and **Yard**. (✓GHAR.)

**girdle**. (E.) A. S. *gyndel*, that which girds. — A. S. *gyrdan*, to gird. + Du. *gordel*, Icel. *gyrðill*, Swed. *gördel*, G. *gürtel*.

**girth**. (Scand.) M. E. *gerth*. — Icel. *gerð*, a girdle, girth; *gerð*, girth round the waist; Dan. *giord*. + Goth. *gairda*, a girdle.

**Gird** (2), to jest at; see **Yard**.

**Girdle**, **Girth**; see **Gird** (1).

**Girl**. (O. Low G.) M. E. *girl*, *gerl*, *gurl*, often used to mean 'a boy'; a child. Formed, as a dimin., from O. Low G. *goir*, a child. Cf. Swiss *gurrl*, *gurlli*, a depreciatory term for a girl (Sanders, Ger. Dict.).

**Gist**; see **Jet** (1).

**Gittern**; see **Cithern**.

**Give**. (E.) M. E. *gewen*, *yeven* (Southern), *giff* (Northern); pt. *yaf* or *gaf*, pp. *yiven*, *gisen*, *yonen*. A. S. *gifian*, pt. L. *segi*, pp. *gisen*. + Du. *geven*, Icel. *gesa*, Dan. *give*, Swed. *gista*, Goth. *giban*. G. *geben*.

**gist**. (E.) M. E. *gist*, *yift*. — A. S. *gist*. a git (rare); common in the pl. *gysta*, up-

tials. — A. S. *gisan*, to give + Icel. *gjst*, Du. *gjst*, G. -*gist* in *mit gjst*, a dowry). Der. *gisted*.

**Gizzard**. (F. — L.) M. E. *gister* (the i being added). — O. F. *gezier*, *jezier* *justice* (F. *gésier*). — L. *gigeria*, only in pl. *gigeria*, cooked entrails of poultry.

**Glabrous**, smooth. (L.) From L. *glaber*, smooth.

**Glacial**, icy. (F. — L.) F. *glacia!* — L. *glacialis*, icy. — L. *glacies*, ice. Allied to L. *gelu*, cold; see **Gelid**.

**glacier**, a mountain ice-field. (F. — L.) F. *glacier* (a Savoy word). — F. *glace*, ice. — L. *glaciem*, acc. of *glacies*, ice.

**glacis**, smooth slope. (F. — L.) F. *glacis*. — O. F. *glacier*, to cover with ice. — F. *glace* (above).

**Glad**. (E.) A. S. *glad*, shining, bright, cheerful, glad. + Du. *glad*, smooth, bright, Icel. *gladr*, bright, glad. Dan. Swed. *glad*, G. *glatt*, smooth, polished. Cf. Russ. *gladkie*, even, smooth. Omg. sense 'shining,' or 'bright.' (✓GHAR.)

**glade**, an open space in a wood. (Scand.) The orig. sense was an opening for light passage through a wood. — Icel. *glátr*, bright, shining. Cf. Swed. dial. *glädysten*, completely open, said of a lake whence the ice has all melted away. Also Norweg. *glette*, a clear spot among clouds.

**Gladiator**, a swordsman. (L.) L. *gladiator* — L. *gladius*, a sword.

**claymore**, a Scottish broadsword. (Gael.) Gael. *claidheamh mor*, a great sword. Here *claidheamh* is cognate with W. *claddys*, cleddau, a sword, and with L. *gladius*. The Gael. *mor*, great, is allied to W. *mawr*, L. *magnus*, great.

**glaive**, a sword. (F. — L.) O. F. *glaive* — L. *gladium*, acc. of *gladius*, a sword.

**Glair**, white of an egg; see **Clear**.

**Glaive**; see **Gladiator**.

**Glance**, a swift dart of light, quick look (Scand.) — Swed. *glans*, lustre, whiteness; *glansa*, to shine; Dan. *glants*, lustre, gloss; whence *glantsa*, to glaze. + Du. *glans*, G. *glanz*, splendour. B. The Swed. *glans*, put for *glantsa*, is from the pt. t. *glanta* of the strong verb *glinta*, to shine, still found in Swed. dialects (Rietz). See **Glim**.

**Gland**, a fleshy organ in the body, secreting fluid. (F. — L.) O. F. *glande*, lit. an acorn (hence a kernel, gland) — L. *glanum*, acc. of *glans*, an acorn. + Gk. *βάλανος*, an acorn, from *βάλειν*, to cast, let fall. (✓GHAR.)

Der. *gland-ers*, a disease of glands.

to shine brightly. (E.) M. E. A S. *glare*, a pellucid substance. Du. *gieren*, to glimmer, M. H. G. *glow*. Allied to Glass. Cf. glass.

(E) A S. *glas*. + Du. *glas*, Dan. Swed. *glas*, O. Swed. *glar*, Icel. G. *glas*. Orig. sense 'shining.'

(✓ GHAR)

to furnish with glass. (E.) M. E. M. E. *glas* glass.

(L) grayish blue. (L = Gk.) L. *Gl̄yptos*, gleaming, bluish. See Glass.

a beam of light. (E.) A S. A S. *glimo*, the same + O. Sax. *bines*. Allied to Gk.  $\chi\lambda\alpha\pi\sigma$ , *λαμψειν*, to shine. (✓ GHAR.)

or, verb (Scand.) M. E. *gli-* Dan. *glime*, cf. *glimmer*, sb., and dial. *glimmer*, verb, *glimper*. Frequent. of Dan. *glimme*, to shine. — Swed. dial. *glum*, closely allied to Gleam.

a slight gleam (Scand.) For- m., M. E. *glimmen*, to glimpse; sb. suffix -en from Swed. dial. *glum*, above).

(F. — Teut.) M. E. *glenen*. — or, *gianer* (F. *glander*), to glean; *gnare* (L. *gn̄t̄r*). — Low L. *glena*, *gn̄ma*, a handful. Of Teut. origin; used in A. S. *gilm*, a handful, by L. *gēmīn*, to provide handfuls easily for a thatcher. ¶ We also form to *glaeme* (Levens), also this is likewise due to A. S. It is a purely E. word.

soil (F. — L.) O. F. *glebe*, and belonging to a parsonage; *gleba*, soil, a clod of earth. Allied

(1), a kite (bird); see Glide.

(1) a glowing coal; see Glow. joy, singing (E.) A. S. *gleōd*, joy, mirth music + Icel. *glyf*, pass. Swed. dial. *glyf*, mockery. narrow valley. (C) Gael. and (C) W. *glyn*, a valley, glen.

a smooth, volatile. (Du.) Du. *glipper*, *glitteren*, to slide — Du., to slip away. Allied to

a lock of hair. (C.) Irish and a lock of hair.

to castrate (E.) The same as German *grēn* — A. S. *grē*, a common

prefix. Cognate with Du. *lubben*, to castrate, O. Du. *luppen*. See Lop.

**Glide.** (E.) M. E. *gliden*, pt. t. *glood*. A. S. *glidān*. + Du. *gliden*. Dan. *glide*. Swed. *glida*, G. *gleiten*. Allied to Glad.

**glede** (1), a kite, a bird so called. M. E. *glede*. A. S. *glida*, a kite, lit. 'glider,' from its smooth flight — A. S. *glid*, base of pp. of *glidān*, to glide.

**Glimmer, Glimpse;** see Gleam.

**Glint;** see Glitter.

**Glisten, Glistner;** see Glitter.

**Glitter.** (E.) M. E. *glistern*, to shine. Cf. Icel. *glitra*, to glitter, frequent. of *glita*, to shine; Swed. *gitttra*, to glitter; glitter, sb., a sparkle. Cf. O. Sax. *glitan*, G. *gleisen*, to shine. (✓ GHAR.)

**glint,** to shine, glance. (Scand.) Swed. dial. *glinta*, to shine; nasalized from Icel. *glita*, to shine.

**glisten, glistner,** to glitter (E.) Extended from base *glis-* of M. E. *glisen*, to shine. A. S. *glisan*\*, only in the comp. *glisianian*, to shine. We also find M. E. *glisteren*, *glistren*, to glitter. Cf. Du. *glisteren*, to glitter.

**Gloat;** see Glow.

**Globe.** (F. — L.) O. F. *globe* — L. *globum*, acc. of *globus*, ball; cf. *glomus*, a ball, clue. *glōbūs*, a clod. Allied to Cl. w.

**conglobe,** to form into a globe. (L.) L. *con-globare*. — L. *con-(cum)*, with; *globus*, a globe. And see below.

**glomerate** (L.) From pp. of *glomerare*, to collect into a ball. — L. *glomer-*, stem of *glomus*, a ball or clew of yarn. See Globe.

**conglomerate.** (L.) From pp. of *conglomerare*, to wind into a ball, heap together.

**Gloom;** see Glow.

**Glory.** (F. — L.) M. E. *glorie*. — O. F. *glorie* (F. *gioire*). — L. *gloria*. + Gk. *χλωρίς*, Skt. *gravas*, Russ. *slava*, glory. (✓ KRU)

**Gloss** (1), lustre; see Glow.

**Gloss** (2), a commentary, explanation (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *glose*. — O. F. *glose*, 'a glosse,' Cot. — L. *glossa*, a difficult word requiring explanation. — Gk. *γλώσσα*, the tongue, a tongue, language, word needing explanation. Der. *gloss*, verb.

**glossary.** (L — Gk.) L. *glossarium*, a glossary; formed with suffix *-arium* from L. *gloss-a* (above).

**glossographer.** (Gk.) Coined from *glosso-*, put for Gk. *γλώσσα*, a hard word; *γράπτειν*, to write.

**glottis.** (Gk.) Gk. *γλωττίς*, the mouth

of the windpipe. — Gk. γλῶττα, Attic form of γλῶσσα, the tongue. Der. *epi-glottis*. *gloze*, to interpret, falter. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *glosen*, to make glosses. — M. E. *glose*, a gloss; see *Gloss*.

**Glove.** (E.) A. S. *glif*, a glove; cf. Icel. *glif*, prob. borrowed from A. S. *glif*. Perhaps from *g-* (put for *gr-*), prefix; and Icel. *lifi*, Goth. *lofa*, the palm of the hand. Der. *fox-glove*.

**Glow.** (E.) M. E. *glowen*. A. S. *glowan*, to be ardent, to shine brightly. + Icel. *glíð*, Dan. *gle*, to glow, stare, Swed. *glo*, to stare, Du. *gloeijen*, G. *glühen*. Cf. Skt. *gharma*, warmth. (✓ *GHAR*.)

*glede* (1), a glowing coal. (E.) A. S. *gléd* (where *é* is from *b*, by vowel-change). — A. S. *glíwan*, to glow.

**gloat**, to stare, gaze with admiration. (Scand.) Formerly *glete* (XVI cent.) — Icel. *glotta*, to grin, smile scornfully; Swed. *dial. glotta*, *glutta*, to peep, connected with Swed. *dial. gloa*, to glow, stare; cf. Swed. *glo*, to stare, Dan. *gle*, to glow, to stare.

**gloom.** (E.) A. S. *glóm*, gloom, twilight. + Swed. *dial. glámug*, staring, woful, wan, from the vb. *glo*, *glova*, to glow, shine, stare.

**gloss** (1), lustre. (Scand.) Icel. *glossi*, a blaze, *glys*, finery; Swed. *dial. glása*, a glowing, *glossa*, to glow; extended from Swed. *dial. gloa*, Icel. *gláa*, to glow.

**glum**, gloomy. (Scand.) M. E. *glommen*, to look gloomy. — Swed. *dial. glömma*, to stare, from *gloa*, to stare; cf. Swed. *glämug*, gloomy; and see *Gloom*.

*Gloze*, see *Gloss* (2).

**Glue.** (F. — L.) O. F. *glu*. — Low L. *glutem*, acc. of *glus* (gen. *glutis*), glue; allied to L. *gluten*, glue, *glutus*, tenacious.

**agglutinate.** (L.) From pp. of *agglutinare*, to glue together. — L. *ag-* (= *ad*), to; *glutin-*, stem of *gluten*, glue.

**conglutinate** (L.) From pp. of L. *con-glutinare*, to glue together; see above.

**glutinous**, gluey. (L.) L. *glutinosus*, sticky. — L. *glutin-*, stem of *gluten*, glue.

**Glum**; see *Glow*.

**Glume**, a floral covering of grasses. (L.) L. *gluma*, a husk, hull. — L. *glubera*, to peel, take off the husk.

**Glut**, to swallow greedily. (L.) L. *glutire*, *glutire*, to swallow; cf. *gula*, the throat. + Skt. *grī*, to devour, *gal*, to eat. (✓ *GHAR*.)

**deglutition**, swallowing. (L.) From

## GNOME.

L. *de*, down; *glutitus*, pp. of *glutire*, to swallow.

**glutton.** (F. — L.) M. E. *gloton*. — O. F. *gloton*. — L. acc. *glutonem*, a glutton. — L. *glutire*, to devour.

**Glutinous**; see *Glue*.

**Glutton**; see *Glut*.

**Glycérine**, a viscous fluid, of sweet taste (F. — Gk.) F. *glycrine*; from Gk. γλυκές πόσις, sweet; from Gk. γλυκύς, sweet. (✓ *GAR*.)

**Glyptic**, relating to carving in stone (Gk.) Gk. γλυπτικός, carving — Gk. γλυπτός, carved. — (ik. γλύπειν, to hollow out, engrave. Allied to *Grave* (1).

**Gnarl**, to snarl, growl (E.) Frequentative of *gnar*, to snarl, an imitative word. + Du. *knorren*, Dan. *knurre*, to growl; Dan. *knarre*, to creak; Swed. *knorra*, G. *knurren*, to growl, G. *knaaren*, to creak. Allied to *Gnash*.

**Gnarled**, knotty, twisted. (E.) *Gnarled* is full of *gnarls*, where *gnar l* is a dimin. of *gnar* or *knar*, M. E. *knarre*, a knot of wood. See *Knurr*.

**Gnash.** (Scand.) M. E. *gnasten*, to gnash the teeth. — Swed. *knastra*, to crash (between the teeth); Dan. *knaske*, to gnash; Icel. *gnastan*, sb., a gnashing, *gnæs*, a crack. + G. *knastern*, to crackle. Cf. Icel. *cnac*, to crack, crash; allied to *Ocrack*.

**Gnat.** (E.) A. S. *gnat*. Said to be named from the whirring of the wings; cf. Icel. *gnata*, to clash, *gnat*, clash of weapons.

**Gnaw.** (E.) M. E. *gnawen*, pt. t. *gnate*, gnaw. A. S. *gnagan*, to gnaw; put for *gnagen*, the *ge-* being a prefix + Icel. *knaga*, O. Icel. *knaga*, mod. Icel. *naga*, Dan. *gnæs*, Swed. *gnaga*. Without the *g*, we have G. *nagen*, Dan. *nage*, to gnaw. Swed. *nägga*, prov. E. *nag*, to worry. See *Nail*.

**nag** (1), to worry, tease. (Scand.) Swed. *nagra*, to nibble, peck; Dan. *nage*, Icel. *nagn*, to gnaw; see above.

**Gneiss**, a rock. (G.) G. *gneiss*.

**Gnome**, a kind of sprite. (F. — Gk.) F. *gnome*, a gnome; a word due to Paus. — Gk. γνώμη, intelligence, from the notion that gnomes could reveal secret treasures. — Gk. γνῶναι, to know. (✓ *GAN*)

**diagnosis**, scientific determination of a disease. (Gk.) Gk. *diagnosis*, a distinguishing. — Gk. *dia*, between; *gnōsis*, enquiry, from *gnōmai*, to know.

**gnomon**, index of a dial. (L. — Gk.) L. *gnomon*. — Gk. γνώμων, an interpres

## GNU.

(one who knows), the index of a dial.—Gk. γνῶναι (as above).

**gnostic**, one of a certain sect. (Gk.) Gk. γνωστικός, wise, good at knowing —Gk. γνωστός, from γνῶναι, known. —Gk. γνῶναι, to know.

**prognostic**, a presage. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *prognostique*; Cot. — L. *prognosticon*. —Gk. *προγνωστικόν*, a token of the future. —Gk. *πρό*, before; *γνωστός*, good at knowing (above).

**Gnu**, a kind of antelope. (Hottentot.) Found in S. Africa. Said to belong to the Hottentot language.

**Go**, to move about, proceed, advance. (E.) M. E. *gan*, *gaen*. A. S. *gin*, a contracted form of *gangan*, to go + Du. *gaan*, Icel. *ganga*, Dan. *gaae*, Swed. *gå*, Goth. *gagan* (put for *gangan*), G. *gehen*.

**begone**, beset. (E.) *Woe begone* — beset with grief. M. E. *begon*, pp. of *begon*, to beset. — A. S. *bigin*, *begin*, *bigangan*, to go about (surround, beset) — A. S. *bi-*, *be-*; *gin*, to go. The prefix *bi-* = E. *by*. ¶ In the phr. 'begone!' we really use two words, i.e. *be gone*.

**gang** (1), a crew of persons. (Scand.) Icel. *gangr*, a going; also, a gang (as *þifagangr*, a gang of thieves); from Icel. *ganga*, to go.

**gang** (2), to go. (Scand.) Icel. *ganga*, to go, see *Go* above.

**gingerly**, with soft steps. (Scand.) Properly with tottering or slow steps. —Swed. dial. *gingla*, *gangla*, to go gently, totter; frequent. form from Icel. *ganga*, to go. ¶ It appears to have been oddly confused with *ginger*!

**Goad**. (E.) M. E. *gode*. A. S. *gidd*. Apparently put for *gasdr*\*; cf. Icel. *galdir*, a goad (apparently put for *gasdr*\*), Goth. *gasdis*, a goad. + L. *hasta*, a spear. See *Yard*.

**gad** (1), a wedge of steel, goad. (Scand.) M. E. *gad*, a goad. —Icel. *gaddr*, a goad, spike, sting; cognate with A. S. *gad* (above).

**gad** (2), to ramble idly. (Scand.) In Ivens. Lit. to run like cattle stung by *gasdr*. —Icel. *gaidda*, to goad. —Icel. *gaddr* (above).

**gad**, the fish called a pike. (Scand.) Icel. *gadta*, Swed. *gadda*, a *gad*; allied to *gasdr*, a goad. Named from the sharp thin head; it is therefore also called *pike*.

**Goal**, the winning post in a race. (F. — L. Low G.) Formerly *gole* — F. *gaule*, a

## GOD.

pose, big rod; in O. F. spelt *wass*. O. Fries. *walu*, North Fries. *wat*, a + Icel. *völr*, Goth. *watus*, a staff. + a round stick, and named from its roundness; cf. Russ. *vul'*, a cylinder. Allied *Volute*, and to *Wale*.

**Goat**. (E.) M. E. *goot*. A. S. *gōt*. Du. *geit*, Dan. *ged*, Swed. *get*, Icel. *gætt*, *geisse*, Goth. *gaita*, L. *hædus*.

**Gobbet**, a mouthful, a small pie. (F. — C.) M. E. *gobet*, a small piece. O. F. *gobet*, a morsel of food (see Lit. Dimin. of O. F. *gob*, a gulp (in swallowing). —O. F. *gober*, to devour. —Gael. *beak*, bill, mouth: Irish *gob*, mouth, beak. W. *gwyn*, head and neck of a bird.

**gobble**. (F. — C.) Frequentative, suffix -*le*, from O. F. *gover*, to devour (above). **job** (1), to peck, as a bird. (C.) M. *iobbyn*, to peck. From Gael. and I. *gob*, the beak (above).

**job** (2), a small piece of work. (F. — C.) Also spelt *gob*, a portion, lump, job-work (Halliwell). —O. F. *gob*, lit. a morsel, also a lump, portion. —Gael. and I. *gab*, the mouth (above).

**Gobelín**, a French tapestry. (F.) Name from Giles *Gobelín*, wool-dyer of Paris about A. D. 1510-30.

**Goblet**; see *Coop*.

**Goblin**; see *Cobalt*.

**Goby**, a fish. (L. — Gk.) For L. *gob* orig. applied to the gudgeon. —Gk. *καρ* a kind of fish, gudgeon, tench.

**gudgeon**. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *gouj* — F. *goujon*. —L. *gobionem*, acc. of *gobbi* by-form of *gobius* (above).

**God**. (E.) A. S. *god*. + Du. *god*, I. *gud*, Dan. *gud*, Swed. *gud*, Goth. *guth*, *gott*. ¶ Not allied to *goad*, adj.

**goddess**. (E.; with F. suffix.) M. E. *godesse* (*godesse*). Made from *god* adding the O. F. suffix -*esse* (= L. *-iss* L. k. *-issa*).

**godfather**. (E.) M. E. *godfæther* in baptism; from *god* and *fader*.

**godhead**. (E.) M. E. *godhed*, + godhood; the suffix answers to A. S. *office*, state, dignity; see -*hood* (suffix).

**goodbye**, farewell. (E.) A. familiar but meaningless, contraction of *God with you*, the old form of farewell (common).

**gospel**, the life of Christ. (E.) M. E. *gospel*. A. S. *gospell* — A. S. *god*, G. i.e. Christ; *spell*, a story. Lit. 'narration of God,' i.e. life of Christ. ¶ Early 1

understood as meaning *good spell*, as if meant for a translation of Gk. *εὐτυχίαν*; but this seems a mistake; for the E. word was early introduced into Iceland in the form *gudspall* (where *gud* = god, as distinguished from *gōd* = good), and into Germany as O. H. G. *gotspell* (where *got* = god, as distinguished from *gut*, good). And see below; where *gos*-again = *god*.

**Gossip.** (E.) Now a crony; formerly a sponsor in baptism. M. E. *gossib*, also *godsib*, lit. 'related in god' — M. E. *god*, *god*: *sib*, related, from O. Northumb. *sibbo*, pl. relatives, allied to Goth. *siba*, relationship, G. *sippe*, affinity, *sippen*, *ku sinen*. Cf. Skt. *sabhya*, fit for an assembly, trusty, from *sabhi*, an assembly.

**Godwit,** a bird; see **Good**.

**Goggle-eyed**, having rolling and staring eyes. (C.) M. E. *gogil-eyid*. 'They gogle with their eyes hither and thither.' Holmshed, Descr. of Ireland, c. 1. — Irish *gogor*, light (in demeanour), lit. wavering, *gogach*, wavering, reeling, Gael. *gogach*, nodding, fickle; from Irish and Gael. *gogg*, to nod, move slightly. Clearly shewn in Irish and Gael. *goghuileach*, goggle-eyed, having wandering eyes, from *gogg*, to move slightly, and *suil*, a glance.

**Goitre**, see **Gultural**.

**Gold**. (E.) A. S. *gold*. + Du *goud* (for gold), Icel. *gull*, Swl. *guld*, Dan. *guld*, G. *gold*, Göt. *guith*, Russ. *zlatoy*, Gk. *χρυσός*, *χρυσάνθη*, Skt. *kitana*. (✓ **CHAR.**) Allied to **Yellow**. *Dor. mari-gold*.

**gild**, to overlay with gold. (E.) M. E. *gilden*, A. S. *gyldan*, to gild (Ettmüller); cf. A. S. *gylden*, golden. Formed (by regular change from *o* to *y*) from *gold*, gold.

**Golf**, a game (Du.) First mentioned a.D. 1538. The name is from that of a Du. game played with club and ball. — Du. *kolf*, a club used to strike balls with + Icel. *kolfr*, clapper of a bell, *kylfa*, a club; Dan. *kolbe*, butt end of a weapon, *kolv*, butt-shaft, arrow, Swed. *kolf*, butt-end, G. *kolke*, club, mace, knob.

**Golosh**; the same as **Galoohé**.

**Gondola**. (Ital. — Gk.) Ital. *gondola*, dimin. of *gonia*, a boat. — Gk. *σύρβη*, a drinking vessel; from the shape.

**Gonfanon**, Gonfalon, a kind of banner. (F. — M. H. G.) M. E. *gonfanon* — O. F. *gonfanon* — M. H. G. *gunfano*, lit. 'battle flag.' — M. H. G. *gunst*, *gunf*, battle, *fano* (G. *fahne*), a banner, flag. Here *gun* is allied to A. S. *guld* (for *gunis*), battle,

war, and to Skt. *kaus*, to kill. *F.* allied to *Vaus*.

**Gong**. (Malay) Malay *agung* or the gong, a sonorous instrument.

**Good**. (E.) M. E. *goost*. A. S. *godes*, Du *goed*, Icel. *gōðr*, Dan. *Swed* *god*, gods, G. *gut*. Allied to Russ. *zadno*, ably, *zainui*, suitable. *Dor. goed*, i.e. good things, property; *goest wif*. Also *good-man*, i.e. master of the *h* *good wife*, mistress of the house.

**godwit**, a bird. (E.) Lit. 'creature.' A. S. *godi wif*, a good good creature (*wif* being often applied to animals and birds). See **Wight**.

**Goodbye**, see **God**.

**Goodman**; see **Good**.

**Goose**, a bird. (E.) A. S. *gōs*, pl. (the long *o* is due to loss of *n*, and *gans*\*). + Du *gaus*, Dan *gaus*, Swed. Icel. *gås*, G. *gans*, L. *anser*, Gk. *χήν*, *hamsa*, Russ. *гусь*. (✓ **GHA GHAN**)

**gander**. (E.) M. E. *gandre*, *gandra*, also spelt *ganna* (the *d* being fact. ex crescens) + G. *gansernich* (-erich). From the base *gan*- or (gans).

**gannet**, Solan goose, a sea-fowl. A. S. *gannet*. + Du. *gent*, a gander, M. I. *gance*, a gander. From a base *gan*.

**goshawk** (E.) Lit. 'goose hawk'. A. S. *gōshafuc* — A. S. *gīs*, goose; hawk

**gosling**. (E.) Formed from A. S. *goose* (M. E. *gos*), with double suffix *ling*. And see **Gosnamier**.

**Gooseberry**. (F. — M. H. G.) *an* In Levins. Put for gooseberry (as *go* for graffier). The *r* is retained in Nor. *grøsere*, *grøsberie*; Burns has *grøsberry*. (The suffix *-berry* is Eng. — O. F. *grose*\*, *emise*\*, a gooseberry recorded, but occurring not only in O. F. dimin. form *gronselle*, *gronsete*, a berry, but also in Irish *gróis* and *gróis-aid*. W. *grwys*, a gooseberry, borrowed from M. E. The *gronele* is as old as the 13th c. (Bartsch). β The orig. O. F. *grøse* "goose" was borrowed from M. H. G. *curling*, crisped, whence G. *krone* cranberry, a rough gooseberry. Cf. *kruebel*, a gooseberry, from *krue*, curled, frizzled. The name was first to the rougher kinds of the fruit, the curling hairs on it; similarly, I. ev. the Lat. name as *rusca crispa* (crisped)

**Gopher**, a kind of wood. (Heb.) Heb. *gor*, a wood, perhaps pine or fir.  
**orbellied**. **Gorerow**; see **Gore** (1).  
**Gordian** (Gk.). Only in the phr. *can knot*, i.e. intricate knot. Named after the Phoenician king *Gordius*, who tied an oracle declared that whoever loosed would reign over Asia. Alexander cut knot, and applied the oracle to himself.  
**Gore** (1), clotted blood. (E.) It formerly meant filth. A S. *gor*, filth, dirt, + *var*, var, Swed. *garr*, dirt.

**orbellied**, having a fat belly. (E.) Spouned of E. *gore*, lit. filth, dirt also intestines; and *belly*. So also Swed. *görröd*, a fat paunch, from *gdr*, dirt, entrails of the intestines, and *gig*, belly.  
**Gorow**, carion-crow. (E.) I. e. *corow*; see above.

**Gore** (2), a triangular piece let into a bank, a triangular slip of land. (E.) E. *gore*. A S. *gára*, a spear, projectile of land; from *gár*, a spear, ca. from the shape. So also Icel. *gára*, a triangular slip of land, from *geir*, bear; G. *gáre* a wedge, gusset, gore; *gárt*, a gusset, gore.

**Gore** (3), to pierce. (E.) From *gdr*, a with the usual change from *a* to *e*.  
**Gorle**, a plant. (E.) A. S. *gárlede*, lit. 'goat's'-A S. *gár*, a spear (above), a leek, plant.

**Gorge**, the throat, a narrow pass. (F.—L.) F. *gorge*, throat — Low L. *gorgia*, throat; also *gorga*, *gurga*, variants of *gor*, a whirl-pool, hence (in late L.) *gorget*, from its voracity. Cf. L. *gula*, gullet, + Skt. *gargara*, a whirl-

✓GAR.)

**Gorgle** (F.—L.) Modified from O. F. *gorde*, 'to gargle,' Cot. — O. F. *gorde*, the weasand of the throat, also *gouyle*, or mouth of a spout. Formed after the throat (above). So also *gorge*, a gargoyle, Ital. *gargozza*, a gullet, from *gorga*, the throat.

**Goyole**, a spout. (F.—L.) O. F. *gorde*; above.

**Gorgeous**, showy, splendid. (F.—L.) — *gorgeas*, 'gorgeous.' Cot. The O. F. *gorgeas* also meant a gorget; the sense of 'gorgeous' was being proud, from the swelling of the throat in pride. Cotgrave gives *engorgier*, 'to hold down the head, and the chin into the neck, as some pride, or to make their laces look the

fitter; we say, to trifle it.' Hence the derivation is from F. *gorge*, throat.

**gorget**, armour for the throat. (F.—L.) From *gorge*, i.e. throat.

**gurgle**, to purr. (Ital.—L.) In Spenser, *Thestylis*, 3. Imitated from Ital. *gorigliare*, to purr, bubble, boil; *goriglio*, gurgling of a stream. — Ital. *gorgo*, a whirlpool. — L. *gurges*, whirlpool; cf. *gurgulio*,

gullet. — *Gorgon*, a monster. (L.—Gk.) L. *Gorgo*, Gk. *Furya*, the Gorgon — Gk. *gorpos*, fearful.

**Gorilla**, a kind of large ape. (O. Afr.-can.) An old word revived. In the *Periplus of Hanno*, near the end, some creatures are described which the interpreters called *Gorillas*.

**Gormandise**; see **Gourmand**.

**Gorse**. (E.) Formerly *gorst*. — A. S. *gorst*, gorse.

**Goshawk**, **Gosling**; see **Goose**.

**Gospel**; see **God**.

**Gossamer**. (E.) M. E. *gossomer*, *gostamer*, lit. 'goose-summer.' The prov. E. name (in Craven) is *summer-goose*. Named from the downy appearance of the film. Also called *summer-cott* (Whitby); also *summer-gause* (corruptly). Cf. G. *sommerfaden* (lit. summer-threads), gossamer; Du. *zomerdraden*, Swed. *sommerräv*, the same. But in G. it is also called *mädchen-sommer*, lit. Maiden-summer, *der alte Weiber sommer*, the old women's summer. It would appear that *summer* is here used in the sense of 'summer film,' so that *gossamer* = goose-summer-film. (Better spelt *gossomer* or *gossummer*.)

**Gossip**; see **God**.

**Gouge**, hollow bladed chisel. (F.—Low L.) F. *gouge*. — Low L. *gutia* (Span. *gibia*).

**Gourd**. (F.—L.) F. *gourde*, formerly *gouhourde* and *cougourde* (Cot.) — L. *cucurbita*, a gourd.

**Gourmand**, a glutton (F.) F. *gourmand*, 'a glutton, gormand, belly-god.' Cot. Etym. unknown; but perhaps of Scand. origin and really for 'gore-man'; see **Gore** (1), **Gorerow**, &c. Der. *gormandise* (for *gourmand-ise*).

**Gout** (1), a drop, disease. (F.—L.) M. E. *goute*, a disease supposed to be due to delusion of humours — O. F. *goute*, *goutte*, a drop — L. *gutta*, a drop.

**gutter**. (F.—L.) M. E. *gutere*. — O. F. *gutiere*, *goutiere* (Littré, s. v. *gouttière*, a

gutter). Esp. used for catching drops from the eaves of a roof. — L. *gutta*, a drop.

**Gout** (2), taste; see **Gust** (2).

**Govern**. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *governen*.

— O. F. *gouverner*. — L. *gubernare*, to steer a ship, rule. — Gk. *κυβερνάω*, to steer.

**Gowan**, a daisy. (Gael.) Gael. and Irish *gúan*, a bud, flower, daisy.

**Gown**, a loose robe. (C.) M. E. *goune*.

— W. *gwenn*, a loose robe; Irish *gúnn*, Gael. and Corn. *gun*; Manx *goon*.

**Grab**, to seize. (Scand.) Swed. *grappa*, to grasp. Allied to **Grip**.

**Grace**. (F. — L.) O. F. *grace*. — L. *gratia*.

— L. *gratus*, dear, pleasing. Allied to Gk. *χαρά*, joy, *χάρις*, favour, Skt. *hary*, to desire, and to E. *Yearn*. (✓**GHAK**) Der. *dis-grace*.

**agree**, to accord. (F. — L.) O. F. *agreer*, to receive favourably. — O. F. *a gre*, favourably. — O. F. *a* (L. *ad*), according to; *gre*, *gret*, pleasure, from L. *gratum*, neut. of *gratus* (above). Der. *dis-agree*.

**congratulate**. (L.) From pp. of L. *congratulari*, to wish much joy. — L. *con-*(cum), with; *gratulari*, to wish joy, from adj. *gratus*.

**grateful**, pleasant. (Hybrid: F. — L. and E.) The first syllable is from O. F. *grat*, pleasing, from L. *gratus*; with E. suffix *-ful*.

**gratify**. (F. — L.) O. F. *gratifier*. — L. *gratificare*, *gratificari*, to please. — L. *grati-*, for *gratus*, pleasing; and *ficare*, for *facere*, to make. Der. *gratificat-ion*.

**gratis**, freely. (L.) L. *gratis*, adv., freely; put for *gratis*, abl. pl. of *gratia*, grace; see **Grace**.

**gratitude**. (F. — L.) F. *gratitude*. — Low L. *gratitudinem*, acc. of *gratitudo*, thankfulness. — L. *gratus*, pleasing.

**gratuitous**, freely given. (L.) L. *gratu-*tus, freely given. From *gratus*.

**gratuity**, a present. (F. — L.) O. F. *gratuité*, 'a free gift.' Cot. — Low L. *gratuitatem*, acc. of *gratuitas*. — L. *gratu-*tus (above).

**gratulate**, to congratulate. (L.) From pp. of L. *gratulari*, to wish a person joy. As if from an adj. *gratulus*\*, joyful; from L. *gratus*, pleasing.

**ingratiate**, to commend to the favour of. (L.) Coined from L. *in*, in; *gratia*, favour, grace.

**ingrato**, ungrateful. (F. — L.) F. *ingrat*. — L. *in gratus*, not pleasing.

**Grade**, a degree. (F. — L.) F. *grade*, a

## GRADE.

**degree**. — L. *gradum*, acc. of *gradus*, a step, walk, go. (✓**GARDIL**)

**aggress**, to attack. (F. — L.) F. *agresser*. — L. *agressus*, pp. of *agredi* (= ad-*gradus*), to assail.

**congress**, a meeting together. (L.) L. *congressus*. — L. *congregari*, pp. of *congregari*, to meet together.

**degrade** (F. — L.) O. F. *degrader*, to deprive of rank or office. — L. *degradare*, the same. — L. *de*, from; *gradus*, rank

**degree** (F. — L.) O. F. *degre*, *egredie* a step, rank; orig. a step down (used of stairs). — L. *de*, down; *gradus*, a step.

**digress**, lit. to step aside. (L.) L. *digressus*, pp. of *digredi* (= *dis gradus*), to go aside.

**egress**, a going out. (L.) L. *egregere*. — L. *egressus*, pp. of *egredi*, to go out.

**gradient**, a gradually rising slope (L.) L. *gradient*, stem of pres. pt. of *gradire*, to walk, advance.

**gradual**, advancing by steps. (L.) Orig. *gradual*, sb., a service book called *Lat. graduate*, and in E. *gradual* or *grad*

— Low L. *gradualis*, only in neut. *graduale*, a service book of portions sung in *gradibus*, i.e. on the steps (of the choir). — L. *gradus*, a step.

**graduate**. (L.) Low L. *graduatus*, one who has taken a degree. — L. *gradus*, degree.

**grail** (1), a gradual, a service book (F. — L.) M. E. *grale*, *grail* — O. F. *gral* — Low L. *gradale*, also called *graduale*, see **gradual**.

**gladiatory**. (L.) A term applied to wading birds. — L. *gladiator*, a walker on stilts — L. *gralla* (hott for *gradula*, sciss. — L. *gradus*, a step).

**ingredient**, that which enters into a compound. (F. — L.) F. *ingrédient*, the same. — L. *ingredient*, stem of pres. pt. of *in-gredi*, to enter upon, begin (hence to enter into). — L. *in*, in; *grade*, to go

**ingress**. (L.) L. *ingressus*, an entering. — L. *ingressus*, pp. of *in-gredi* above.

**progress**, advancement. — L. *progrexi* — F. *progrès* — L. *progressus*, pp. of *progressus*, an advance. — L. *progressus*, pp. of *progrexi*, to go forward.

**regress**, return. (L.) L. *regressus*, i.e. — L. *regressus*, pp. of *re-gredi*, to go back. — L. *re*, back; *gradus*, to go.

**retrograde**, going backward (L.) L. *retrogradus*, adj., used of a planet. — L.

## GRADIENT.

*retro-gradi*, to go backward. Hence *retro-* (from *re*, with).

**retrogression.** (L.) Coined from pp. of L. *retro-gradus* (above).

**transgression.** (F. - L.) F. *transgression*. - L. acc. *transgressionem*, a passage across, in late Lat. a transgression. - L. *transgressus*, pp. of *trans-gredi*, to go across.

**Gradient.** **Graduate;** see Grade.

**Graft.** **Graff;** see Graphic.

**Grail** (1); see Grade.

**Grail** (2), the Holy Dish at the Last Supper. (F. - L. - Gk.) The etymology was very early falsified by an intentional change from *San Greal* (Holy Dish) to *Sang Real* (Royal Blood, perversely taken to mean Real Blood). - O. F. *graal*, *grail*, *grasal*, a flat dish; with numerous other forms, both in O. F. and Low L. It would appear that the word was corrupted in various ways from Low L. *cratella*, a small bowl, dimin. of *crater*, a bowl; see Crater.

**Grail** (3), fine sand. (F. - G.) In Spenser F. Q. i. 7. 6; Via. Bellay. st. 12. - to F. *graille*, lit. hail (F. *grille*). - G. *gris*, sand; stone; allied to Grit.

**Grain.** (F. - L.) M. E. *grēin*. - O. F. *grain*. - L. *granum*, a grain, corn. Cognate with E. Corn. (✓GAR.)

**engrain,** *ingrain*, to dye of a fast colour. (F. - L.) M. E. *engreynen*, to dye in grain, i.e. of a fast colour. Coined from F. *en* (L. *in*); and O. F. *guine*, 'the seed of herbs, also grain, wherewith cloth is dyed in grain, scarlet die, scarlet in graine.' Cot. From L. *granum*.

**garner.** (F. - L.) M. E. *garner*. - O. F. *garnier*, variant of *grenier*, a granary. - L. *granaria*, a granary. - L. *granum*, corn.

**garnet.** (F. - L.) M. E. *garnet*, also spelt *granat*. - O. F. *grenat*, 'a precious stone called a granat or garnet.' Cot.; Low L. *granatum*. So called from its resemblance to the seeds of the pomegranate, or *malum granatum*, lit. seeded apple. - L. *granum*, a grain, seed.

**granary,** store-house for grain. (L.) L. *granaria*; see garner above.

**grange,** a farm-house. (F. - L.) O. F. *grange*, a barn, a farm-house. - Low L. *granis*, a barn. - L. *granum*, corn.

**granite,** a hard stone. (Ital. - L.) Ital. *granito*, granite, speckled stone. - Ital. *granito*, pp. of *granire*, to reduce to grains

## GRAND.

(hence, to speckle). - Ital. *grano*, a grain. L. *granum*, a grain.

**granule,** a little grain. (L.) L. *nulum*, dimin. of *granum*.

**grenade,** a war-missile. (F. - Span. L.) Formerly also *granado*, which is Span. form. Named from its likeness to pomegranate, being filled with combustibles as that is with seeds. - O. F. *gren* 'a pomegranet, a ball of wild-fire'; - Span. *granada*, the same; *granado*, of seeds. - L. *granatus*, full of seeds. - *granum*. Der. *grenad-i-er*.

**Grallatory;** see Grade.

**Gramercy;** see Grand.

**Gramineous.** (L.) From L. *gram* stem of *gramen*, grass. (✓GAR.)

**Grammar.** (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. *grammere*. - O. F. *gramaire* (XIII cent. Low L. *grammaria*\*, not found, but regularly formed from Low L. *gramma*, a letter of the alphabet. - Gk. γράμμα, a letter. - γράφειν, to write. See Graphic.

**anagram,** a change in a word due to transposition of letters. (F. - L. - Gk.) *anagramme*. - L. *anagramma*. - Gk. ἀγράμμα. - Gk. ἀνά, up, here used distributively; γράμμα, a letter of the alpha (above).

**diagram.** (L. - Gk.) L. *diagramma* a scale, gamut (hence, sketch, plan). - διάγραμμα, a figure, plan, gamut. - διαγράφειν, to mark out by lines, describe. - Gk. διά, through; γράφειν, to write. *epigram*, a short poem. (F. - L. - G. F. *epigramme*. - L. *epigramma*. - Gk. γράμμα, an inscription, epigram. - Gk. γράψαιν, to inscribe. - Gk. ἐπί, upon; γραμμή, line.

**grammatical.** (F. - L. - Gk.) O. grammatical; from L. *grammaticus*, grammatical. - Gk. γραμματικός, versed in one's letters. - Gk. γραμματ-, stem of γράμμα, a letter. *Grampus*; see Grand.

**Granary;** see Grain.

**Grand,** great. (F. - L.) O. F. *grand*. - L. *grandem*, acc. of *grandis*, great. *Pi* allied to Gravé.

**aggrandise.** (F. - L.) F. *agrandir* stem of pres. pt. of *agrandir*, to enlarge. Put for *agrandir* (with one *g*). - F. a (L. *ad*); and *grandir* (L. *grandire*), to increase, from *grand*, great (above).

**gaffer,** an old man, grandfather. (I. L. ; and E.) Put for *gramfer*, West form of *grand-father*.

**gammer,** an old lady, grandmother.

(F. — L.; *ann* E.) Put for *grammer*, West. E. form of *grand-mother*.

**graineroy**, thanks. (F. — L.) Formerly *grand mery*, Chaucer, C T 8964. — F. *grand merci*, great thanks; see *Grand* and *Meroy*.

**grampus**, a large fish. (Ital or Span. — L.) Spelt *grampuse*, A.D. 1655. A corruption, either of Ital. *gran pesce* or Span. *gran pez*, i.e. great fish. — L. *grandis piscis*, great fish.

**grandee**, a Spanish nobleman. (Span. — L.) Span. *grande*, great, also, a nobleman. — L. *grandem*, acc. of *grandis*, great.

**grandeur**, greatness. (F. — L.) F. *grandeur*; formed with suffix *-eur* (L. *-orem*), from *grand*, great.

**grandiloquent**, pompous in speech. (L.) Comes from L. *grandi*, crude form of *grandis*, great; and *loquent*, stem of pres. pt. of *loqui*, to speak. The true L. form is *grandilloquent*.

**Grange**, **Granite**; see *Grain*.

**Grant**, see *Creed*.

**Granule**; see *Grain*.

**Grape**. (F. — M. H. G.) O. F. *grappe*, 'bunch, or cluster of grapes'; Cot. [In E., the sense has changed, from cluster to single berry.] The orig. sense of *grappe* was 'a hook,' then clustered fruit. — M. H. G. *krapfe*, O. H. G. *chrapho*, a hook. — M. H. G. *krisfen*, to seize, clutch; see *Cramp*. The senses of 'hook' and 'cluster' result from that of 'clutching.'

**grapnel**, a grappling-iron. (F. — M. H. G.) M. E. *grapnel*. Dimin. of O. F. *grappin*, a grapnel. — O. F. *grappe*, a hook (above).

**grapple**, to clutch. (F. — M. H. G.) Properly to seize with a grapnel. — O. F. *grapfil*, sb., 'the grapple of a ship'; Cot. — O. F. *grappe*, a hook (above).

**Graphic**, descriptive, pertaining to writing. (L. — Gk.) L. *graphicus*, belonging to painting or drawing — Gk. *γραφικός*, the same. — Gk. *γράφειν*, to write. Allied to *Grave* (1).

**graft**, **graft**, to insert buds on a stem. (F. — L. — Gk.) *Graft* is a corrupt form for *graft*, and due to confusion with *grafted*, pp. Shak. has pp. *graft*, Rich. III, iii. 7. 127. M. E. *graften*, to graft, from *graft*, sb. — O. F. *graft*, a sort of pencil, also a slip for grafting, because it resembled a pointed pencil in shape. — L. *graphium*, a style to write with — Gk. *γράφων*, *γράψων*, the same. — Gk. *γράφειν*, to write.

**programme**, **program**. (F. — L. — Gk.) Now spelt as if from F. *programme*; formerly *programma* (1706), from L. *programma*. — Gk. *προγράμμα*, a public notice in writing. — Gk. *πρό*, beforehand; *γράμμα*, from *γράφειν*, to write.

**Grapnel**, **Grapple**; see *Grape*.

**Grasp**. (E.) M. E. *graspen*, used in the sense 'to grope.' Put for *graspen* like *clasp* (M. E. *claspen*), an extension from a base *grasp*, closely allied to *Grope*, q.v.

**Grass**. (E.) M. E. *gras*, *gres*, also *ges* A. S. *gars*, *gras*. + Du. Icel. Goth. *gas*; Swed. and Dan. *gräs*.

**graze** (2), to feed cattle. M. E. *grauen*. vb. — M. E. *gras*, grass (above). Der. *graz-i-er* (cf. *bow-y-er*, *law-y-er*).

**Grate** (1), a framework of iron bars; see *Crate*.

**Grate** (2), to rub, scrape. (F. — Scand.) O. F. *grater* (F. *gratter*); Low L. *cratans*. — Swed. *kratta*, Dan. *kratte*, to scrape.

**Grateful**, **Gratify**; see *Grace*.

**Gratis**, **Gratitude**; see *Grace*.

**Gratuitous**, **Gratulate**; see *Grace*.

**Grave** (1), to cut, engrave. (L. — M. E. *gravēn*. A. S. *grafan*, pt. t. *grif*. + Du. *graven*, Dan. *grave*, Icel. *grafa*, Swed. *gräfva*, Goth. *graban*, G. *graben*. Gk. *γράψω* *uv*, L. *scribere* (✓ SKARBH.) Der. *grave*, sb., a thing cut or dug out.

**engrave**. (Hybrid; F. and E.) From E. *grave*, with prefix *en*. (F. *en*, L. *in*, suggested by F. *engraver*, in which *grave* is of Teut. origin.

**groove**. (Du.) Du. *groeſ*, *groeve*, a grave, a channel, a groove — Du. *graven*, about

**grove**, a collection of trees. (L. — M. E. *grave* (with *u = v*). — A. S. *grāf*, a grove, properly a glade. Allied to *Grave* (1).

**Grave** (2), sad. (F. — L.) F. *grave*. — L. *grauem*, acc. of *grauis*, heavy. + Gk. *βαρές*. Skt. *guru*, heavy.

**aggravate**. (L.) From pp. of L. *aggravare*, to add to a load — L. *ag-* (= *ad*), to; *grauare*, to load, from *grauis*, heavy. — O. F. *agrever*, to overwhelm — (1) F. a *re-grever*, to burden. — L. *ad*, to; *grauare*, to burden, *grauare*, to weigh down, from *grauis*, heavy.

**grief**. (F. — L.) M. E. *grif*, *grif* — O. F. *grif*, *gres*, burdensome. — A. S. *berie* — L. *grauis*. Der. *grate*, vb., O. F. *grate* L. *grauare*, to burden, from *grauis*.

**Gravel**. (F. — C.) M. E. *gravel* — (1) *gravelle*, dimin. of O. F. *grate*, gravel. —

**origin:** cf. Bret. *gronau*, gravel, Fr. *grave*, gravel, W. *gra*, pebbles.

(1), see *Greaves* (1).

(E.) M. E. *gray*, grey. A. S. Du *grasste*, Icel. *gras*, Dan. *grua*, NL. G. *gras*, L. *rarus*, Gk. *γραῦς*, gray.

(1), to scrape slightly. (F. ? - L. ?)

gray. Apparently a coined word on *rasp*, i.e. to scrape; the may have been suggested by the *grate*. See *Bare*. (Doubtful.)

(2); see *Grass*.

(3). E. M. E. *gret*, greet. A. S. Du. *gret*, G. *greis*.

a. a coin worth 4d. (Du.) M. E. O. Low G. *grate*, a coin of Bremen: *grat*, because large in comparison with the copper coins (*Schwaren*) in use there; cf. Du. *groot*, great, with E. *great*.

(4). *Greaves*, sediment of melted (Scand.), O. Swed. *greyvar*, dust; *grey*, lit. light-dust, refuse of tailoring; Swed. dial. *greyvar*, + Low G. *greyven*, greaves, G.

(5). (Scand.) Formerly *grayty*, orig. formed from *grave* (or *greaves*), of tallow. Hence *gray* is (1)

a. fat, gravy

(6). *Grey* (2), i.e. armour. (F.) O. F. *greis*, also *greaves*; Cot. Cf. *gris*, greaves, pl. of *grise* - O. F. *greis*, shark skin. Origin unknown.

a. a bird. (F. - C.) F. *grêbe*. From its crest - Bret. *krib*, a comb, a tuft of feathers on a bird's head. Corn. and W. *crib*, comb, crest, Swed. W. *crysyp*, a crest, tuft.

(7). (E.) A. S. *grâdig*, *grædig*. + (1). Icel. *grâðugr*, Dan. *grædig*, *grædgi*, Skt. *grâdhra*, greedy, from *grâd* greedy. (✓GARDH.) Dan. *grædig*, answering to Icel. *grâðr*, Swed. *gräd*, hunger.

(8). E. M. E. green. A. S. *græn*. Icel. *grænn*, Dan. Swed. *grön*, Gk. *χρώμα*. Skt. *hari*, green or (✓GARDH.) Allied to Yellow and *green* is the colour of growing. Dan. *græns*, pl. *bl.*

(9). to colour (E.) M. E. *gretten*. + Dan. to visit, address. + Du.

(10). *grey-green*.

(11). to cry, weep. (E.) M. E.

*gretten*. A. S. *grætan*, *grætan*. + Icel. *græta*, Dan. *græde*, Swed. *gråta*, Goth. *grætan*. Cf. Skt. *hrad*, to *scream* roar.

**Gregarious.** (L.) L. *gregarius*, belonging to a flock - L. *greg-ems*, acc. of *grex*, a flock.

**aggregate.** (L.) From pp. of L. *aggregare*, to collect into a flock. - L. *ag-* (for *ad*), to; *greg*, stem of *grex*, a flock.

**congregate.** (L.) From pp. of L. *congregare*, to collect into a flock.

**egregious,** excellent. (L.) L. *egregius*, chosen out of a flock, excellent. - L. *e-*, out; *greg*, stem of *grex*, a flock.

**segregate,** to separate from others. (L.) From pp. of *segregare*, to set apart from a flock. - L. *se*, apart; *greg*, stem of *grex*.

**Grenade;** see *Grain*.

**Grey;** the same as *Gray*.

**Greyhound.** (Scand.) M. E. *greihound*. - Icel. *greyhundr*, a greyhound. - Icel. *grey*, a dog; *hundr*, a hound. The Icel. *grey* is also used alone in the same sense of greyhound; cf. *greybaka*, a bitch. ¶ Not allied to *gray*, which is spelt *grdr* in Icelandic.

**Griddle,** a pan for baking cakes. (E. - L.) Also *gridle*. M. E. *gridil*. - O. F. *gridil* (Moisy, Dict. of Norman patois; also *gréil* (Godlestroy). - Low L. *craticulum*, L. *cratula*, dimin. of *cratis*, a hurdle. Der. Hence M. E. *gridre*, a gridle, afterwards turned into *gridiron*, by confusion with M. E. *ire* - E. iron.

**Gride,** to cut through (E.) See *Yard* (2).

**Grief, Grieve;** see *Grave* (3).

**Griffin, Griffon.** (F. - L. - Gk.) Better *griffon*. M. E. *griffon* - F. *griffon*; formed from Low L. *griffus*, a griffin. - L. *grifphus*, extended form of *grifp*, a griffin. - Gk. *γρύψ* (stem *γρυπ-*), a griffin, a fabulous animal supposed to have a hooked beak - Gk. *γρυπός*, curved, hook beaked.

**Grig,** a small eel, a cricket. (Scand.) Weakened form of *crick*, still preserved in *cricket*; cf. Lowl. Sc. *crick*, a tick, louse. - Swed. dial. *krik*, *krâk*, a creeping creature. - Swed. dial. *kraka*, to creep; cf. G. *kraxzen*, to creep. ¶ In phr. 'as merry as a grig,' *grig* is for Greek (Troil. 1. 2. 118); *Merrygrig* is a character in Udall's *Koister Doister*; from L. *gracare*, to live like Greeks, i.e. luxuriously.

**Grill;** see *Orate*.

## GRIM.

**Grim**, fierce. (E.) A. S. *grim*; allied to *gram*, fierce, angry, furious. + Icel. *grimmr*, grim, *gramr*, angry; Dan. *grim*, grim, *gram*, angry; G. *grimm*, fury, *gram*, hostile. Allied to Gk. *xρώνη*, *xρίμος*, noise. (✓GIIARM, from ✓GHAR.)

**Grimace**. (F.—Scand.) F. *grimace*, 'a crabbed looke.' Cot.—Icel. *gríma*, a mask, hood; whence *grímumáðr*, a man in disguise. A *grimace* disguises the face. Cf. A. S. *gríma*, a mask. Perhaps allied to *Grin*.

**Grimalkin**, a cat. (E.; partly O. H. G.) Prob. for *gray Malkin*, the latter being a cat's name. *Malkin* = *Mald-kin*, dimin. of *Mald* = *Maud*, i.e. Matilda; from O. H. G. *Mahthilt*. Here *maht* = might; *hilt* means battle.

**Grime**. (Scand.) Swed. dial. *grima*, a smut on the face; Dan. *grim*, *gruum*, lamp-black, soot, grime; Icel. *gríma*, a disguise, mask. Allied to *Grimace*.

**Grin**, to snarl, grimace. (E.) M. E. *grennen*. A. S. *grennan*, to grin. + Du. *grijnen*, to weep, fret; Icel. *grenja*, to howl. Dan. *grine*, to grin, simper, Swed. *grina*, G. *greinen*. Allied to *Groan*, and to *Grim*.

**Grind**. (E.) A. S. *grindan*, pt. t. *grand*, pp. *grundan*. Allied to L. *fri-are*, to rub, Gk. *χρι-ειν*, to graze, Skt. *ghriṣh*, to grind (✓GHAR.)

**grist**, a supply of corn to be ground. (E.) A. S. *grist*. From the base *gri-* of *grind*; cf. *blast* from *blow*.

**gristle**. (E.) A. S. *gristle*, cartilage; allied to *grist*, and A. S. *gristibitan*, to gnash the teeth. From the base of *grind*, with reference to the necessity of crunching it if eaten. So also Du. *knarsbeen*, gristle, from *knarsen*, to crunch.

**Gripe** (E.) A. S. *grifan*, pt. t. *grif*, pp. *grifen*, to seize. + Du. *grijpen*, Icel. *grifa*, Swed. *grifa*, Dan. *grive*, Goth. *grifpan*, G. *greifen*, Russ. *grabite*, Skt. *grah* (Vedic *grabh*), to seize. (✓GARBII.) Allied to *grub*, *grasp*.

**grip**, sh. (E.) M. E. *gripe*. A. S. *gripe*, a grip; from the pp. of *grifan* above).

**grope**. (E.) A. S. *grifian*, to seize, handle; hence, to feel one's way.—A. S. *grif*, pt. t. of *grifan* (above). See *Grasp*.

**Grisette**, **Grisled**; see *Grizzly*.

**Griskin**. (Scand.) The lit. sense is 'little pig,' now spine of a hog. Dimin. from M. E. *gris*, a pig.—Icel. *griss*, a young pig; Dan. *gris*, Swed. *gris*, pig. + Gk. *γέρων*, a young pig.

**Grisly**, terrible. (E.) A. S. *grysile*,

## GROSS.

terrible. Formed with suffix *-ile* (like from *grosen*\* = *groren*, pp. of *grēsan*, to afflict with horror. Allied to G. *graus*, causing horror, and to *Gruesome*.

**Grist**, **Gristle**; see *Grind*.

**Grit**, coarse sand. (E.) Formerly *gris* A. S. *grēt*, grit. + O. Fries. *gret*, Ice. *grjöt*, G. *gries*. (From a base GRUT.)

**groats**, grain of oats. (E.) M. I. *grotas*. A. S. *grītan*, pl. groats, A. S. Leed doms, iii. 292. Allied to *Grit*.

**grout**, coarse meal; **grouts**, dreg (E.) M. E. *grut*. A. S. *grit*, coarse meal + Du. *grut*; Icel. *grautz*, porridge, Du. *gröd*, Swed. *gröt*, boiled groats; G. *grätz* groats; Lithuan. *grudas*, corn; L. *rudu* rubble.

**gruel**. (F.—O. Low G.) O. F. *gru* (F. *gruan*)—Low L. *grutellum*, dimin. *grutum*, meal.—O. Low G. and Du. *grout* (above).

**Grizzly**, **Grisled**, grayish. (F.—H. G.) From M. E. *grisel*, a gray-hair man. — F. *gris*, gray. — M. H. G. *grī* gray; cf. G. *greis*, a gray-haired man.

**grisette**, a gay young Frenchwoman of the lower class. (F.—M. H. G.) F. *grīette*; named from the cheap gray *dré* which they used to wear.—F. *grīs*, grī (above).

**Groan**. (E.) M. E. *gronen*. A. S. *gronian*, to groan. Allied to *Grin*.

**Groat**; see *Great*.

**Groats**; see *Grit*.

**Grocer**; see *Gross*.

**Grog**, **Grogram**; see *Gross*.

**Groin**, the fork of the body, where the legs divide. (Scand.) The same as pre E. *grain*, the place where the branch of tree forks, the *groin*.—Icel. *grain*, a branch; Dan. *green*, Swed. *gren*, branch, an fork. Der. *groin-ed*, having angular cuts that *fork off*.

**Groom**. (E.) Prob. for *goom*. We find indeed, O. Du. *grom*, Icel. *grōmr*, a bride; but these have no obvious etymology, and may be the same as O. Du. *gom*, Ic. *gumi*, a man. If the *r* can thus be disposed of, the etym. is from A. S. *guma* man, allied to Icel. *gumi*, Goth. *guma*, *homo*, a man. In the comp. *bride-groom* it is quite certain that the *r* is intrusive; see *Bridegroom*.

**Groove**; see *Grave* (1).

**Grope**; see *Gripe*.

**Gross**. (F.—L.) O. F. *gras* (F. *grasse*) gross, great.—L. *grossus*, fat, thick.

to write in large letters, to stately. (F. — L.) The former use is the older. From F. *en gros*, i.e. in large characters. — L. *in*, *large*.

(F. — L.) Formerly *grosser* or a wholesale dealer. — O. F. *gras*, wholesale dealer. — O. F. *geas*, great. Der. *grocery*, formerly *grossery*, spirits and water. (F. — L.) Short *rum*; it had its name from Vernon, nicknamed *Old Grag*, known breeches (ab. A. D. 1745); cf. the sailors to dilute their rum.

*gram*, a stuff. (F. — L.) Formerly so called from its coarse grain — *gramm*, *grammat*. — O. F. *gras*, *gram*, grain.

**Grotto, Grotesque ; see**

L. (E.) A. S. *grund*. (Very A. S. *grund-en*, pp. of *grindan*, the orig. sense being fine dust) *roni*, Icel. *grunnr*, Dan. Swed. *rund*; Lithuan. *gruntas*. Cf. Irish *round*, base.

*silling*, a spectator in the pit of a (E.) From *ground*, with double *-ing*, with a contemptuous

*inda*, *dregs*. (C.) This peculiar word is best explained. — Gael. *grunndus*, a *ground* bottom, ground; Irish *dregs*, from *ground*, the bottom, food being at the bottom. — *swel*, a small plant. (E.) Also *swell* (Holl. *swel* of Pliny). A. S. *swig*, lit. 'ground swallow,' i.e. *weel*. — A. S. *grund*, ground; *swallow*.

*swill*, threshold. (E.) From *swell* all, q. v. Also spelt *grunzel*

; see *Crop*.

a. a bird. (F.) *Grouse* appears to be a form, evolved from the old *grue*, which seems to have been a pl. form (cf. *mouse*, *mice*). — *groue*, gray, speckled; *pelegrine* the gray partridge, *poule grise*, i.e. the hen of the grieve or moor-cock. The oldest form is *grecches* (in Latré, s. v. *grilane*). Perhaps may answer to this O. F. *graine* unknown.

see *Grit*.

**Grove**; see *Grave* (1).

**Gravel**, to fall flat on the ground. (Scand.) Due to M. E. *graveling*, properly an adv., signifying flat on the ground, also spelt *grovelling*, *grovlinger*, where the suffixes *ling*, *lunger* are adverbial; cf. *headlong*, *dark-ling*. — Icel. *grifla*, in phr. *ligga d grifla*, to lie grovelling, *synja a grifla*, to swim on the belly; cf. also *grifla*, *grifla*, to grovel; Swed. dial. *grava*, flat on one's face, *ligga d grava*, to be on one's face. Perhaps allied to *Groovo*.

**Grow**. (E.) A. S. *grēwan*, pt. t. *grēw*, pp. *grēwen*. + Du. *groeijen*, Icel. *grīfa*, Dan. *groe*, Swed. *gro*. Esp. to produce shoots, as herbs; allied to *Green*. Der. *growth*, from Icel. *grifla*, growth.

**Growl**, to grumble. (Du.) Du. *grollen*, to grumble. + G. *grönen*, to rumble; Gk. *γρυντίζειν*, to grunt, *γρύ*, grunting. Allied to *Grumble*.

**Grub**, to grope in dirt. (E.) M. E. *graben*. Prob. allied to A. S. *grifran*, to grope; see *Grope*. ¶ Not allied to *grave* (1).

**Grudge**, to grumble. (F. — Teut.) M. E. *grosten*, *gruchen*, to murmur. — O. F. *grouter*, *groucer*, to murmur. Of Teut. origin; cf. Icel. *krutr*, a murmur. G. *grunzen*, to grunt. Clearly *gru-dye*, *gru-nit*, *gruw*! are all from the same imitative base; cf. Gk. *γρύ*, a grunt.

**Gruel**; see *Grit*.

**Gruesome**, horrible. (Scand.) Dan. *gru*, horror; with suffix *-som*, as in *virk som*, active. Cf. Dan. *grue*, to dread, *grueig*, horrid. + Du. *gruwelam*, G. *grausam*. Allied to O. Sax. *gruis*, A. S. *gryre*, horror, and to E. *Grisly*.

**Gruff**, rough, surly. (Du.) Du. *grös*, coarse, loud, blunt. + Swed. *grös*, Dan. *græv*, G. *gröb*, coarse.

**Grumble**, to murmur. (F. — G.) F. *grommeler* (Cot.) = O. and prov. G. *grummelen*, to grumble; frequent of *grummen*, *grummen*, to grumble (Du. *grommen*). Allied to G. *gram*, anger, *grimmen*, to rage; and to E. *Grim*.

**Grume**, a clot of blood. (F. — L.) Rare O. F. *grume*, a clot. — L. *grumus*, a little heap.

**Grunsel**; see *Groundsill*.

**Grunt**. (E.) M. E. *grunten*; extension of A. S. *grunian*, to grunt + Dan. *gronte*, Swed. *grunta*, G. *grunzen*; so also L. *grunire*, Gk. *γρύσειν*. All imitative; cf. Gk. *γρύ*, the noise made by a pig.

**Guaiacum**, a kind of resin, from *lignum vitae*. (Span. — Hayti.) Span. *guayaco*, *guayacan*, *lignum vitae*. From the language of Hayti.

**Guano**. (Span. — Peruv.) Span. *guano*, *huano*. — Peruv. *huano*, dung.

**Guarantees**, **Guaranty**: see **Warrant**.

**Guard**: see **Ward**.

**Guava**. (Span. — W. Ind.) Span. *guayaba*; no doubt borrowed from the W. Indies.

**Gudgeon**: see **Goby**.

**Gelder-rose**. (Du.) Here *gelder* stands for *Geldre*, the F. spelling of the province of Gelderland in Holland.

**Gerdon**, recompense. (F. — O. H. G. and L.) O. F. *gerdon*. (Ital. *guidadone*) — Low L. *widerdonum*, a singular compound of O. H. G. *widar*, back, again, and L. *dōnum*, a gift. The word is really a half-translation of the true form O. H. G. *widarkin*, a recompense. Here *widar* = G. *wider*, back again; and *lōn* is cognate with E. *loan*. So also A. S. *wider-lein*, a recompense, lit. 'back-loan.'

**Guerilla**, **Guerrilla**, irregular warfare; see **War**.

**Guess**. (Scand.) M. E. *gesse*. Dan. *gisse*, Swed. *gissa*, to guess. + Du. *gissen*, Icel. *giska*. Allied to Dan. *gjette*, to guess; the Icel. *giska* stands for *git-ska*, i.e. to try to get, from *geta*, to get. Thus *guess* is the desiderative of *get*; see *Get*.

**Guest**. (E.) M. E. *gest*. A. S. *gest*, *gest*. *gast*. + Icel. *gestr*, Dan. *giest*, Swed. *gast*. Du. *gast*, Goth. *gasts*, G. *gast*; I. *hostis*, a stranger, also an enemy. (✓ **GHAN**) Allied to **Hostile**.

**Guide**. (F. — Teut.) M. E. *gyden* (also *gyen*) — O. F. *guider*, to guide. Cf. Ital. *guidare*, Span. *guiar*. The *gu* (for *w*) shews the word to be of Teut. origin; it must be from a source allied to Goth. *witjan*, to watch, observe, and to A. S. *witan*, to know. The orig. sense was 'to shew'; cf. Icel. *viti*, a leader, signal, A. S. *witan*, to observe. Allied to **Wit**.

**guy-rope**, **guy**, a guide-rope, used to steady a weight in heaving. (Span. — Teut.) Span. *guia*, a guy-rope, guide. — Span. *guiar*, to guide (above).

**Guild**, **Gild**. (E.) The spelling *guild* is as false as it is common. M. E. *gilde*. — A. S. *gild*, a payment; whence *gegilda*, a member of a gild. — A. S. *gildan*, to pay, yield; see **Yield**.

**Guile**; see **Wile**.

**Guillotine**. (F.) Named after a physician, J. J. Guillotin, died A. D. 1814. First used, 1792.

**Guilt**, crime. (E.) M. E. *gilt*. A. S. *gylt*, orig. a fine for a trespass; hence, a trespass. Allied to A. S. *gildan* (pt. c. pl. *gildan*), to pay, yield; see **Yield**.

**Guinea**. (African.) First coined of African gold from the *Guinea* coast. A. D. 1663. Der. *guinea fowl*. ¶ The *guinea pig* is from S. America; so that it may mean *Guiana pig*.

**Guise**; see **Wise**, sb.

**Guitar**; see **Cithern**.

**Gules**; see **Gullet**.

**Gulf**. (F. — Gk.) Formerly *goufe*. — F. *goufe*. — Late Gk. *κόλπον*, a variant of Gk. *κόλπος*, the bosom, also, a deep hollow, bay, creek. Der. *en-gulf*.

**Gull** (1), a bird. (C.) Corn. *gullan*, & gull; W. *gwyllan*.

**gull** (2), a dupe. (C.) The same; from the notion that a gull was a stupid bird.

**Gullet**, the throat. (F. — L.) M. E. *gole*. — F. *goulet* (Cot.); dimin. of O. F. *cole*, *goule* (F. *gneule*), the throat. — L. *gula*, the throat. (✓ **GAR**.)

**gules**, red (F. — L.) M. E. *goules*. — F. *gouantes*, gules, red; answering to Lat. L. *gula* (pl. of *guta*), meaning (1) mouth, (2) gules. Prob. from the colour of the open mouth of the heraldic lion. — L. *gula*, the throat.

**gully**, a channel worn by water. (F. — L.) Formerly *gullet*. — F. *goulet*, 'a gullet, a deep gutter of water.' Cot. The same word as *gullet* (above).

**Gulp**. (Du.) Du. *gulpen*, to swallow eagerly. — Du. *gulp*, a great billow, wave, draught, gulp. Perhaps borrowed from O. F. *goifé*; see **Gulf**.

**Gum** (1), flesh of the jaws. (E.) M. E. *gome*. A S. *gima*, jaws, palate. + Icel. *gum*; Swed. *gom*, G. *gaumen*, palate. (✓ **GIMA**)

**Gum** (2), resin of certain trees. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *gummie*. — F. *gummie* — L. *gummi*. — Gk. *ξυμη*, gum. (Prob. of Egyptian origin; Coptic *hamē* gum.)

**Gun**. (C?) M. E. *gonne* — W. *gun* = bowl, a gun (in the latter sense as early as the 14th cent.) Of obscure origin; perhaps orig. the 'bowl' of a war-engine, in which the missile was placed.

**gunwale**, upper edge of a ship's side (G. and E.) See **gunwale** or **gunna** — Kersey (1715). A *wale* is an outer ridge on a ship's side; and the *gun wale* is

one from which guns were pointed. A  
as a 'beam'; see **Wale**.

**Gurggle**, see **Gorge**.

**Burnard**, **Gurnet**, a fish. (F. = L.; Tent. suffix.) *Gurnard* is the better and fuller form. The word means 'a grunter,' from the sound which the fish make when taken out of the water. — O. F. *gurnard* F. *grognard*, grunting, grunter; hence O. F. *gouernauld*, *grougnaut*, *gurgnard* (Cot.) — O. I. *grognar*, to grunt; with *-ard* (-G. *hart*). — L. *grunnire*, to groan; see **Grunt**.

**Gush** (S. and.) Icel. *gusa*, to gush; allied to the strong verb *gjósa* (pt. t. *gauss*), to gush. Allied to Icel. *gjóta*, to pour, with *giutan*, L. *fundere*. Cf. Du *gusden*, gush. (✓ GHIU.) See **Gut**, **Geysir**, **geysir**. Icel. *geysir*, lit. 'gusher.' — Icel. *gyrsa*, to gush; allied to *gjóta* (above). **gust** (1), a sudden blast, gush of wind. (and.) Icel. *gustr*, *gjóta*, a gust. — Icel. *gjóta*, to gush (above). So also Swed. *dial*, a stream of air from an oven.

**Gusset**. (F. — Ital.) F. *gousset*, 'a gusset.' Cot. Also 'the piece of armour by which the arm hole is covered,' id. Named from its supposed resemblance to a husk (a bean or pea; dimin. of F. *gousse*, husk of bean or pea — Ital. *guscio*, a shell, *usk*; of unknown origin).

**Gust** (1), a blast; see **Gush**.

**Gust** (2), relish, taste. (L.) L. *gustus*, tasting; cf. *gustare*, to taste. (✓ GUS.) *Decide to Choose*

**disgust**, vb. (F. — L.) O. F. *desgouster*, to disgust, loath; Cot. — O. F. *des-* (= L. *de*) apart; *gustar*, to taste, from L. *gustus* (above).

**goat** (2), taste. (F. — L.) F. *goûte*, — L. *gustus* (above).

**Ragout**. (F. — L.) F. *ragoût*, a seasoning; fish. — F. *ragouter*, to coax a sick man's appetite. — F. *re-*, again; *a*, to; *to taste* — L. *re-*; *ad*; *gustare*.

**Gut**, the intestinal canal. (E.) (The name alludes to M. E. *gote*, prov. E. *gut*, *gote*. M. L. *cuisse*. A S. *gut*; pl. *gut*, sing. 'a channel.' — A. S. *gud*, stem of *gud*, pl. *at guttan*, to pour. (✓ GHIU.)

**Sweet Gout**, a mill-leaf. Dan. *gyde*, a *gyde*. O. F. *gyde*, a channel, G. *gosse*, a *gosse*. (No connection with **gutter**.)

**Gutta percha**. (Malay) The spelling

ing *gutta* is due to confusion with L. *gutta* a drop, with which it has nothing to do — Malay *gatah*, *guttah*, gum, balsam; *percha*, the name of the tree producing it.

**Gutter**; see **Gout** (1).

**Guttural**. (F. — L.) F. *guttural*. — L. *gutturalis*, belonging to the throat. — L. *guttur*, the throat. Perhaps allied to *gutta*, a drop; see **Gout** (1).

**goitre**. (F. — L.) F. *goître*, a swelled throat. — L. *gutter*, debased form of *guttur*, throat.

**Guy Guy-rope**; see **Guide**.

**Guzzle**. (F.) O. F. *gouziller*, to swallow greedily (in the compound *des-gouziller*, Cot.) Allied to F. *gozier*, the throat, Ital. *gozzo*, the crop of a bird, throat. Remoter source unknown.

**Gymnast**. (L. — Gk.) L. *gymnastum*. — Gk. *γυμνίστης*, an athletic school, where men practised naked — L. *gymnastus*, to train naked, exercise. — Gk. *γυμνός*, naked. Der. *gymnast* = *γυμναστής*, a trainer of athletes; *gymnast-ic*.

**Gypsum**. (L. — Gk. — Pers.) L. *gypsum*, chalk. — Gk. *γύψος*\*, not found, by-form of *γύψος*, chalk. Prob. from Pers. *jabisin*, lime, Arab. *jib*, plaster, mortar.

**Gypsym**. (F. — L. — Gk. — Egypt.) Spelt *gypsen*, Spenser, M. Hubbard, 86. Short for M. E. *Egypten*. — O. F. *Egyptien*. — Late L. *Egyptianus*; from L. *Egyptius*, an Egyptian. — Gk. *Aἰγύπτιος*. — Gk. *Aἴγυπτος*, Egypt. (The supposition that they came from *Egypt* was false; their orig. home was India.)

**Gyre**, circular course. (L. — Gk.) L. *gyrus*. — Gk. *γύψος*, ring, circle. Dor. *gyrate*, from pp. of L. *gyrare*.

**gyrfalcon**, **gerfalcon**, bird of prey. (F. — Gk. ? and L.) Formerly *gerfaucon*; *gerfaucon* (used by Trevisa to translate L. *gyrofalo*). Modified from O. F. *gerfaul*, a gyrfalcon. — Low L. *gerfalo*, better *gyrofalo*, i.e. a falcon that flies in gyres — L. *gyrus*, a gyre; *falo*, a falcon. (Others make *gero-* stand for M. H. G. *gir* (G. *geier*), a vulture, which is allied to E. *earn*. See Kluge.)

**Gyves**, **setters**. (C.) M. E. *gyves*, *gyves*. Of Celtic origin; cf. W. *gyfyn*, Gael. *geimheal* (*mh* = *v*), Irish *geimheal*, *geibheal*, a setter, gyve, bondage, captive. — Irish *gabha*, I get, obtain, *gabá*, I take; cf. L. *capere*.

## H.

**Ha.** interj. (E.) An exclamatory sound. Cf. O. Fries. *haha*, to denote laughter; G. *he*.

**Haberdasher**, a seller of small wares. (F. - Scand.) So named from his selling a stuff called *habertas* in O. F., see Liber Alatus, ed. Riley, pp. 225, 231. - O. Icel. *hapurtask*, things of small value (Gudmundus Andreae). I suspect that the true sense was 'pedlars' wares,' named from the haversack in which they were carried; from Icel. *haprtask*, *hafttask*, a haversack; orig. a bag for oats. - Icel. *hafr*, oats; *taska*, a pouch (cf. G. *tasche*, a pouch). See *Haversack*.

**Habergeon**; see *Hauberk*.

**Habiliment**; see *Habit*.

**Habit**, practice, custom, dress. (F. - L.) O. F. *habit*, a dress, a custom. - L. *habitum*, acc. of *habitus*, a condition, dress. - L. *habitus*, pp. of *habere*, to have, keep.

**able**, having power, skilful. (F. - L.) M. E. *able*; also *hable* - O. F. *habile*, *albe*, *abel*, able. - L. *habilis*, easy to handle, active - L. *habere*. Der. *abilit-ity* (from L. acc. *habitatem*).

**average**, a proportionate amount. (F. - I.) 'Average' (I., *averagium*, from *avaria*, i.e. cattle) signifies service which the tenant owes the king or other lord, by horse or ox, or by carriage with either, &c., Blount's Law Dict., ed. 1891. - O. F. *aver* (F. *avoir*), to have, also, as sb., goods, property; hence, cattle. - L. *habere*, to have, possess. ¶ This form (*average*) was afterwards confused with F. *avarie*, *avarie*, damage of goods (later, proportion or average of payment for damage). (Arab. *'awdr*, a fault, defect, *al-**'awdr*, spoilt merchandise, merely introduce a form borrowed from Late Lat. *avaria*.)

**binnacle**, a box for a ship's compass. (Port. - L.) A singular corruption of the older word *bittacle*, by confusion with *bin*, a chest. - Port. *bitacola*, a bittacle (i.e. binnacle); Vieyra. Cf. Span. *bitacora*, F. *habitacle*, the same. The Port. *bitacola* stands for *habitacola*\*, the first syllable being lost. - L. *habitaculum*, a little dwelling, i.e. 'the frame of timber in the steerage of a ship where the compass stands' (Bailey), and prob. (at first) a shelter for

the steersman - L. *habitare*, to frequent, of *habere*.

**cohabit**. (L.) L. *co habitare*, together with; see *habitation* below. **debouture**, acknowledgment of (L.) Formerly *debentur* (Bacon), *dentur*, lit. 'they are due,' because receipts began with the words *mitti* (Webster); pr. pl. pass. of owe; see *doubt* (below).

**debilitate**. (L.) From pp. of *tare*, to weaken. - L. *debilis*, weak; *de-hibilis*\*, i.e. not active. - L. *de* not; *habilis*, active; see *able* above.

**doubt**. (F. - L.) A bad spelling. M. E. *dette*. - O. F. *dette* (afterwards spelt *debtte*). - L. *debita*, a sum due of *debitus*, owed, pp. of *deberre*, *Debere* = *de-hibere*\*, i.e. to have away on loan. - L. *de*, down, away; *have*. Der. *debt-or*, M. E. *dettor*. O. F. *deteur*, L. acc. *debitorem*.

**deshabille**, careless dress. (F. *dishabille*, undress. - F. *dis* (L. *dis-*), apart, and *habiller*, to dress; see *habiliment* above).

**devoir**, duty. (F. - L.) M. E. *dewe*. - O. F. *devoir*, *dever*, to owe - L. *de* to owe; see *doubt* (above).

**due**. (F. - L.) M. E. *dewe*. - O. maz., *dewe*, fem.; pp. of *devoir* (above).

**duty**. (F. - L.) M. E. *duste*. sense 'debt due.' A coined word, analogy with E. words in -*ty* (of from the adj. *due* (above)).

**endeavour**, to attempt. Coined from the M. E. sb. *dewe*, duty, with F. prefix *en-* (= L. *in-*), the old phr. 'to do his *dewe*' - duty (Ch. C. T. 1600); see *dewey*.

**exhibit**, to shew. (L.) L. *exhibere*, pp. of *ex-hibere*, to hold forth.

**habiliment**, dress. (F. - L.) *hilement*, clothing - F. *habiller*, 'ong.' to get ready.' - F. *asseoir*, L. *habitare*; see *able* (above).

**habitable**. (F. - L.) F. *habitable*, L. *habitabilis*, that can be dwelt in. *habitare*, to dwell, frequent of.

**habitant**. (F. - L.) F. *habitant*, pt. of *habiter*, to dwell. - L. *habit*, frequent, of *habere*.

habitat, the natural abode of a plant. (habitat, it dwells (there); pres. part., to dwell (above). action, abode. (F - L.) F habitation, L. *sic. habitacionem*. - L. *habitu-* of *habitare*, to dwell, frequent.

habitu. (F. - L.) F. *habitu*, custom, condition. - L. *habitu-m*, *habere*.

habiter. (F. - L.) F. *inhabiter*. - L. *in*, to dwell in; see habitation

habit, to check. (L.) L. *inhibitus*, *inhibere*, to keep in, hold in. prob. (F. - L.) O. F. *probende* (de) - L. *probenda*, a payment, from a public source; orig. 'em. st. of *probere*, to afford, give, bestow, have, to have, whence contr. to *probere*. Der. *prob-*

bit, to check. (L.) L. *prohibitus*, *prohibere*, to hold before one, put away, prohibit. under (F. - L.) The final *r* is *probius*, as in *lavender*; it is prob. L. *probenda*, a trisyllabic word. *probante*, 'provender, also, a prov. Cot. - L. *probenda*, a payment; an allowance of provisions, also *probita*; see proband (above).

Habitant, &c., see Habit. (L.) to cut, mangle (L.) M. E. A. S. *harian*, in the comp. *ti-hac-* + *hatten*, Dan. *hakke*, Swed. *hakka*, to chop, hack.

hake (1), to hake awkwardly, mangle, weakened form of *hackle*, frequent out

hake (2), fish of meat cut into slices, &c. (F. *bacon*, hash. - F. *hacher*, G. *hacken*, to hake (above)).

hake (3), to shade by minute lines, each other. (F. - G.) F. *hacher*, also to hatch or engrave; see

hachet (F. - G.) M. E. *hachet* - F. *hache* of *hache*, an axe. - F. *hacher*, G. *hakken*, to cut.

hag (1), see Hackney.

hag (2) (F. - Du.) Also *hagbut*. - where, 'a hagbut, a calver' (i. of mackerel). Cot. So called bent form of the gun; the bent a great improvement on the straight one. A corruption of Du

*haakbus*, an arquebus; due, apparently, to some confusion with O. F. *buter*, to thrust - Du. *haak*, hook; *bus*, gun. See Arquebus.

Hackle (1), Hatchel, an instrument for dressing flax; see heckle, under Hook. Hackle (2); see Hook.

Hackney, Hack, a horse let out for hire (F. - Du.?) M. E. *hakeney*. - O. F. *haquenee*, 'an ambling horse.' Cot. (Cf. Span. *haranea*, Ital. *china*, shont for *chinaea*, the same.) - O. Du. *hakeneye*, a hackney (Hexham). Of obscure origin; but prob. from Du. *hakken*, to hock, chop, and *negge*, a nag. Perhaps Du. *hakken* may have meant 'to jolt'; cf. Swed. *haska*, to hock, bew, chatter with cold, stammer, stutter. ¶ *Hack* is short for *hackney*, and quite a late form; hence *hack*, verb, i. e. to use as a hack or hackney.

Haddock, a fish. (E.?) M. E. *haddeke* (15th cent.) Orig. doubtful; the Irish for 'haddock' is *codog*.

Hades, the abode of the dead. (Gk.) Gk. *Ἅδης*, *Ἄδην* (Attic), *δίδης* (Homeric), the nether world. 'Usually der. from a privative, and *ἴδειν*, to see as though it meant 'the unseen'; but the aspiration in Attic makes this very doubtful;' Liddell and Scott.

Hæmatite, Hemorrhage; see Hematite.

Haft; see Have.

Hag. (E.) M. E. *haggesse*; with same sense as A. S. *hagtesse*, a witch, a hag. + G. *hexe*, M. H. G. *hache*, a witch, O. H. G. *häsina* [prob. short for *hagazisa* \*], a witch. Most likely from A. S. *haga*, a hedge, bush; it being supposed that witches were seen in hedges by night. See Haggard (1) below. ¶ We may particularly note Du. *haaglijs*, *haagedis*, a lizard (plainly from Du. *haag*, a hedge), which strikingly resembles A. S. *hagtesse*. Cf. urchin.

haggard (1), lean, meagre (E.) Orig. *haggad*, i. e. hag-like, from *hag*. 'The ghostly prudes with haggard face,' Gray, A Long Story, near end. Misspelt by confusion with the word below.

Haggard (2), wild, said of a hawk; see Haw.

Haggard (3), lean; see Hag.

Hagggle (1), to mangle; see Hack (1).

Hagggle (2), to be slow in making a bargain. (E.) In Cotgrave, s. v. *haveler*. Doubtless a weakened form of *hackle*; frequent of *hach* (1), to hew, cut, hence to

mangle, stammer, and so to wrangle, civil. This appears more plainly by Du. *hakelen*, 'to hackle, mangle, faultier,' i.e. stammer (Sewel); *haketeren*, to wrangle, civil. It is ultimately the same word as Haggio (1).

**higgle**, to bargain. (E.) From *haggle*. Or due to O. D. *hankolane*; see Hawker.

**Hagiographa**, holy writings. (Gk.) Gk. ἁγιογράφα (Βιβλία), books written by inspiration. — Gk. ἁγιο-s, boly; γραφ-εω, to write.

**Ha-ha**, Haw-haw; see Haw.

**Hail** (1), frozen rain (E.) M. E. *haghel*, *hayl*. A. S. *hagal*, *hagol*. + Icel. *hagi*, Du. Dan. Swed. G. *hagel*. Cf. Gk. κανθης, a round pebble.

**Hail** (2), to greet; see Hale (1).

**Hail!** (3) an exclamation; see Hale (1).

**Hair** (E.) M. E. *heer*. A. S. *her*, *her*. + Du. *haar*, Icel. *hir*, Dan. *haar*, Swed. *hår*.

**Hake**, a fish; see Hook.

**Halberd**; see Helm (1).

**Haleyon**, a king-fisher; as adj. serene. (L. — Gk.) *Haleyon* days = calm days; it was supposed that the weather was calm when king-fishers were breeding. — L. *haleyon*, *alcyon*, a king-fisher. — Cik. *alcyon*, *dækkar*, a king fisher. Allied to L. *alcedo*, the true L. name.

**Hale** (1), whole. (Scand.) M. E. *heil*. — Icel. *heill*, Dan. *heil*, Swed. *hel*, hale. Cognate with A. S. *hāl*, whole, Goth. *harts*, Gk. *καρπός*, fair. See whole (below).

**hall** (2), to greet. (Scand.) M. E. *heilen*; a verb coined from Icel. *heill*, hale (above); this word is common in greeting persons, as *fjar heill* = farewell, *koma heil*, welcome, *hall*. The Scand. verb is Icel. *heilsa*, Swed. *helsa*, Dan. *hilse*, to greet.

**hail** (3), an exclamation. (Scand.) Icel. *heill*, hale, sound; used in greeting; see above.

**halibut**, *holibut*, a fish. (E.) So called because excellent eating for holidays; the lit. sense is 'holy' (i. e. holiday) plaice. From M. E. *hali*, holy (see holy), and *butte*, a plaice (Havelok, l. 729). So also Du. *heilbot*, halibut, from *heilig*, holy, *bot*, a plaice; Swed. *helsinglunda*, a halibut, from *heilig*, holidays, *hyndra*, a flounder.

**hallow**, to sanctify. (E.) M. E. *halwen*, *halowen*, *halowen*. A. S. *halingian*, to make holy, from *hālig*, holy; see holy (below).

**hallowmuss**, feast of All Hallows, i. e. All Saints. (Hybrid: E. and L.) Short for All Hallows' Mass, mass (or feast) of

## HALF.

**All Saints**. Here *hallows'* is the of *hallows*, pl. of M. E. *halwe* or a saint — A. S. *hīla*, a saint, *det* of the adj. *hālig*, holy; see holy (below) and Mass.

**heal**. (E.) M. E. *heilen*. A. S. *hīlen* to make whole; formed from *hīl*, by the usual change from *h* to *h* whole (below).

**health**. (E.) A. S. *hēlθ*, health, *hēlθ*, whole; see heal above.

**holiday**, a festival. (E.) Put for day.

**hollyhock** a kind of mallow. (Hy. E. and C.) M. E. *holihoc*, i. e. holly. A. S. *holihocce*, the same. Compound of holly, and a word *hock*, meaning 'low,' borrowed from Celtic. We find *hocks*, mallows, *hocks bendiguid*, holly-lit. 'blessed mallow,' where *bendiguid* = L. *benedictus*. So called because genous to Palestine, the Holy Land.

**holy**, sacred. (E.) [This word is in the M. E. *hool*, whole, with suffix -y, therefore closely allied to *hale*.] *hōli*, holy. A. S. *hāling*, holy; from *hāl*, whole. The orig. sense was 'per' or 'excellent' + Du. *heilig*, holy, *heel*, whole; so also Icel. *hēligr*, from *heill*, Dan. *hellig*, from *heil*; G. *heilig*, from *keri*, whole (below), and Hale (above).

**wassail**, a festive occasion, fest. (E.) Orig. a pledge or wishing of *hale* at a feast. The A. S. form was *wes* 'be whole;' where *wes* is the *u* of *wesan*, to be; and *hāl* is the E. *hāl*. But the Scand. (Icel.) *heili* has been substituted, in this expression, for the *hāl*, causing a jumble of dialects.

**whole**. (E.) M. E. *hole* (without) A. S. *hāl*, whole. Cognate with Hale, Goth. *hails*, Gk. *καρπός*.

**Hale** (2), Haul, to drag, draw viol. (F. — Scand.) M. E. *haisen*, *haisen* hater, to haul a boat, &c. (Littré). — *hala*, Swed. *hala*, Dan. *hale*, to hale. + A. S. *holian*, *geholsan*, to acquire, G. *holen*, to fetch, haul; L. *culare* summon. (✓KAR)

**haliard**, halyard, a rope for hoisting sails. (F. — Scand. and E.) *Shōt* hale-yard, because it *hales* the yards their places.

**Half** (1). M. E. *half*. A. S. *heaf*. Du. *half*, Icel. *hálfir*, Swed. *hälft*, *haly*, Goth. *halla*, G. *halb*. Also

**halif**, sb. Icel. *halifa*, Goth. *halfa*, *hal*, side. Der. *halve*, verb. behalf' interest (E.) Formerly in the phrase *on my behalf* = on my side, or my side; substituted for the S. phr. *on heafse*, on the side of, by confusion with *on heafse*, used in the same way. From A. S. *heafif*, sb., side (above).

**halibut**, see Hale.

**hall**, (E.) M. E. *halle*. A. S. *hall*, a hall, orig. a shelter. — A. S. *hal*, pt. *halan*, to hide. + Du. *hal*, Icel. *hall*, O. Swed. *hall*. Allied to *Gell*. (KAL. KAR.)

**halilujah**, Alleluia, an expression of (E. Heb.) Heb. *hailelî jâh*, praise ye ab — Heb. *hailelû*, praise ye (from to thine, praise; *jâh*, God).

**haliard**, Halyard; see Hale (2).

**halloo**, Halloo, a cry to call attention. M. E. *hallo*. A. S. *hallo*, interj. (y) *cocomoo*). Prob. often confused with *hallo*, q. v.

**hallo**, Hallowmass; see Hale.

**hallucination**, wandering of mind. L. *allucinatio*, a wandering of the mind — L. *allucinari*, *allucinari*, aluci- to wander in mind, dream, rave.

**halum**; see Haulm.

**halo**, a luminous ring. (L. — Gk.) L. *halo*, from nom. *halos*. — Gk. *álos*, a round threshing-floor, in which the oxen run a circular path. (WAL, WAR.) — In Voluble.

**halper**; see Hawser.

**halt**, lame. (E.) M. E. *halt*. A. S. *hal* + Icel. *halta*. Dan. Swed. *halt*, O. H. G. *halta*. Der. *halt*, A. S. *heathan*.

**halte**, (F. — G.) F. *halte* — G. *halt*, hold!

**halter** (E.) M. E. *halter* (an *f* has been lost). A. S. *heafster*, *halfste*, a halter. — Dan. and G. *halster*.

**halyard**, see Hale (2).

**ham**, (E.) M. E. *hamme*. A. S. *hamm*. Prob. G. *hamme*. Lit. 'bend of the tail' to W. *cam*, bent, L. *camurus*, a ham. (KAM.) Allied to *Gammon* symbol.

**hamdryad**, see Dryad.

**hammet**; see Home.

**hammer** (E.) A. S. *hamor* + Icel. *hamr*, Dan. *hammer*, Swed. *hammare*, a hammer, i. hammer. Thought to be led to Russ. *kamene*, a stone, Skt. *cam*, a stone, thunderbolt.

**Hammercloth**. (Du. and E.) The cloth which covers a coach-box; lit. cover-cloth; adapted from Du. *hemel*, heaven, also a cover, tester, canopy. 'Den *hemel* van een koetsje, the ceiling of a coach.' Hexham. Dimin. of A. S. *hamra*, Icel. *hamr*, a covering. (KAM.) Allied to Chamber.

**hammock**, a slung net for a bed. (W. Ind.) Formerly *hamaca*; Span. *hamaca*. A West Indian word.

**hamper** (1), to impede. (E.) M. E. *hamperen*, *hampren*; a variant of *hamelen* (later *hamble*), to mutilate, esp. used of 'expedition,' i.e. the cutting out of the ball of a dog's fore-foot, to *hamper* him from pursuing game. A. S. *hamelian*, to maim. + Icel. *hamla*, G. *hammeln*, to maim; allied to Goth. *hamus*, maimed, Gk. *καμψης*, blunt, dumb, deaf. (SKAP.)

**hamper** (2), a kind of basket. (Low L. — F. — G.) Formerly spelt *hanaper*. — Low L. *hanaperium*, orig. a vessel to keep cups in. — O. F. *hanap* (Low L. *hanapus*), a drinking-cup. — O. H. G. *hnapp*, M. H. G. *napp*, a cup. + A. S. *hnæp*, Du. *nap*, a cup, bowl.

**hanaper**, old form of Hamper (above). Hence *Hanaper office*, named from the basket in which writs were deposited.

**hand**, (E.) A. S. *hand*, *hand*. + Du. *hand*, Icel. *hond*, *hand*, Dan. *haand*, Swed. *hand*, Goth. *handus*, G. *hand*. Lit. 'seizer'; from *hanth*, base of Goth. *hinthan*, to seize.

**handcuff**, (E.) A. suff for the hand; but really an adaptation of M. E. *handcops*, a handcuff — A. S. *handcops*, a handcuff. — A. S. *hand*, hand; *cops*, a letter.

**handicap**, a race for horses of all ages. (E.) From *hand* + *cap*, hand in the cap, a method of drawing lots; hence, a mode of settlement by arbitration, &c.

**handicraft**, (E.) A. S. *handicrest*, a trade; the *i* being inserted in imitation of *handiwork* (below).

**handiwork** (E.) M. E. *handiwer*. A. S. *handgewore*. — A. S. *hand*, hand; *gewore*, the same as *wore*, work. The *i* is due to A. S. *ge*.

**handle**, (E.) A. S. *handlian*; formed with suffix *-ian* and causal *ian* from *hand*, hand. So also Du. *handelen*, Icel. *höndla*, Dan. *handle*, Sw. *handla*, G. *handeln*, to handle, or to trade. Der. *handle*, sb.

**handsel**, hansel, first instalment of a bargain. (Scand.) Icel. *hansal*, the conclusion of a bargain by shaking hands; lit.

'hand-sale,' so also Dan. *handsel*, Swed. *handsel*, a handsel. See *Sale*.

**handsome.** E.) M. E. *handsum*, orig. tractable, or dexterous. — A. S. *hand*, hand; -*sum*, suffix, as in *wyn-sum*, winsome. + Du. *handzaam*, tractable, serviceable.

**handy** (1), dexterous. (E.) M. E. *hensi* (never *handi*). A. S. *hendig*, skilful: formed from *hand*, hand, with suffix *-ig* and vowel-change. + Du. *handig*, Dan. *hændig*, *bekændig*, Swed. *händig*, dexterous; Goth. *handugs*, clever.

**handy** (2), near. (E.) M. E. *hende*. A. S. *gehen-le*, near, at hand. — A. S. *hand*, hand.

**Hang**, to suspend, to be suspended. (E.) The original strong verb was transitive, the weak verb intransitive; they are now mixed up. The weak verb is from A. S. *hangian*, pt. t. *hangode*, to hang down (intr.); derived from the base of the A. S. strong verb *hōn* (contracted form of *hangan*), pt. t. *hīng*, pp. *hangen*. + Icel. *hengja*, weak verb, from *hang* (pt. t. *hēkk*, for *hēnk*\*, pp. *hanginn*); G. *hängen*, weak verb, from G. *hangen* (pt. t. *hīng*, pp. *gehängen*). Allied to L. *cunctari*, to delay, Skt. *pāñk*, to hesitate. (✓ KAK.)

**hank**, a parcel of skeins of yarn. (Scand.) Icel. *hanki*, a hank, clasp, *hönk*, *hangr*, a hank, coil; Swed. *hank*, a string, G. *henkel*, a handle, ear of a vessel. The orig. sense seems to have been 'a loop' to hang up by. From the verb above.

**hanker**, to long after. (E.) Cf prov. E. *hank*, to hanker after, of which it is a frequent. form; cf. the phr. 'to hang about.' From the verb above. Verified by O. Du. *hengelen*, to hanker after (from *hangen*); O. Du. *honkeren* (Du. *hunkeren*), to hanker after.

**hinge.** (Scand.) M. E. *henge*, that on which the door hangs; from M. E. *hengen*, to hang — Icel. *hengja*, to hang (above).

**Hanseatic**, pertaining to the Hanse towns in Germany. (E. — O. H. G.) O. F. *hanse*, the hanse, i.e. society of merchants. — O. H. G. *hansa* (G. *hanse*), an association; cf. Goth. *hans*, A. S. *hs*, a band of men. (About A.D. 1140.)

**Hansel**; see *Handsel*.

**Hansom**, a kind of cab. (E.) From the name of the inventor (no doubt the same word as *handsome*).

**Hap** (Scand.) M. E. *hap*. — Icel. *happ*, hap, chance, good luck; cf. A. S. *geheaf*, fit. The W. *hap* must be borrowed from E. Der. *happy*, i.e. lucky; *hap-less*, i.e.

luckless; *hap-ly*, by luck (*happi* in the same sense).

**happen.** (Scand.) M. E. *happen*, extended from *huppen*, i.e. From the sb. above.

**mishap.** (Scand.) M. E. *mishap*, verb, to fall out ill; from *Mis* (1). **perhaps.** (L. and Scand.) A hybrid compound. — L. *per*, by (a chance, where *per* is, strictly, F. *par*) pl. of *hap*.

**Harangue**; see *Ring*.

**Harass.** (F.) O. F. *harasser*, out, vex, disquiet. Perhaps from *hacer*, to set a dog at a beast. — *haven*, to call out, cry out (hence dog) (✓ KAR.)

**Harbinger**; see *Harbour*.

**Harbour**, shelter. (Scand.) M. E. *berwe*. — Icel. *herbergi*, a harbour, i.e. shelter — Icel. *herr*, an army; base of *bjarga*, to shelter; O. Swed. an inn, from *har*, army. *berga*, to O. H. G. *hereberga*, a camp, lodg. O. H. G. *heri* (G. *heir*), an army to shelter (whence F. *auberge*, Ital. (✓ KAR.; and see *Borough*). D. *bour*, verb.

**harbinger**, a forerunner. (F. — M. E. *herbergeour*, one who provides for a man of rank. — O. F. *herberge*, to lodge, to harbour; with suffig. *-atorem*). — O. F. *herberge*, a lodger — O. H. G. *hereberga* (above).

**Hard.** (E.) A. S. *heard*. + D. Icel. *hardr*, Dan. *haard*, Swed. *hård*, G. *hart*. Perhaps allied *xparis*, strong.

**hardy**, stout, brave. (F. — M. E. *hardi*. — O. F. *hardi*, brave; pp. of *hardir*, lit. to hanmen. — *hartjan*, to harden, make strong. — *harti* (G. *hart*), hard (above).

**Hare.** (E.) A. S. *hara*. + Du. *hare*, Swed. *hore*, Icel. *héri*, G. *hase*, W. (Rhys), Skt. *paśa*, orig. *paśa* a he. Skt. word means 'jumper,' frog, to jump, leap along.

**harebell.** (E.) From *hare* (Other derivations are fables.)

**harrier** (1). (E.) Formerly from *hare*. Cf. *bowyer* from *bow*.

**Harem**, set of apartments (Arab.). Also *haram* — Arab. women's apartments, lit. 'sacred,' bited. — Arab. root *harama*, he (because men were prohibited from

**ot** (1), a stew of mutton, (2) bean. (F.) F. *haricot*, 'mutton & little turnips,' &c.; Cot. The 'bean' is late; that of 'minced with herbs' is old. The oldest is *hericote*, 14th cent. Origin un-

known; see *Hear*.

**equin**. F. F. *arlequin*, *harlequin*, clown, cf. Ital. *arlechino*, a buffoon. The Ital. word seems to be derived from the O F phrase *wasti maiusme hier* (Low L. *harlequini familias*), a troop of that haunted lonely places. This is to be derived from O. Fr. *helle* (S. *helle cyn*, Icel. *helleyr kyn*), i.e. fired of hell, host of hell, troop of hell. The change from *hellequin* to *equin* arose from a popular etymology connected the word with Charles Martel Muller, Lect. ii. 581.

**ot.** (F. — Teut.) Orig. used of *ot*, and not always in a very bad equiv. to mod. E. 'fellow.' (Ch. 19 — O F. *herlot*, *arlot*, a vagabond; *lot*, a vagabond; Low L. *arlotus*, Of disputed origin; prob. from Icel. *karl*, a man. Hence also *carlot*. Like It. iii. 5. 108, and the name *ot*.

(3) sh. (E.) M. E. *harm*. A. S. *hearm*, *harm*. + Icel. *harmr*, grief, Dan. *hærm*. Swed. *harm*, anger, grief, Russ. *strame*, shame; Skt. *harm*, from *ram*, to be weary. (✓)

(4) Der. *harm*, verb.  
**ony**, concord. (F. — L. — Gk.) *harmonie* — F. *harmonie*. — L. *harmonia* — Gk. *aporia*, a joint, proportion, — Gk. *apous*, a joining. — Gk. *apou*. (✓ KAR.)

**oan**. see Iron.  
(E.) M. E. *harpē*. A. S. *hearpē*, sharp, Icel. *harpfa*, Swed. *harpfa*, *harpē*, G. *härte*. Perhaps allied to *herr*, to crackle; if so, it meant 'crinkling.'

**ichord**. (F. — Teut. and Gk.) From *ichor*, with intrusive *s*. — F. *harpe*, 'a harpsichord.' Cot. From Latin and Greek, see *Harp* and *Chord* (F. — L.). Formerly also *harpe* in the F. spelling. — F. *harpon*, iron, a grappling-iron; whence E. *harpoon*. — O. Fr. *harpē*, a dog's paw. Cf. *se harper*, to grapple. — Spn. *argon*, a harpoon, *argar*, to

claw, rend; Ital. *arpagone*, a harpoon, *arpese*, cramp iron; *arpino*, a hook. The Ital. *arpagone* is plainly from L. acc. *arpagonem*, a hook, grappling-iron; so also L. *arpaga*, hook, *arpax*, rapacious. All from Greek; cf. Gk. *arpazō*, a hook, *arpas*, rapacious, *arpas*, a bird of prey; from *arpē*, base of *arpazō*, to seize, cognate with L. *rapere*. See *Harpy*.

**Harpsichord**; see *Harp*.

**Harpy.** (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *harpie*. — L. *harpia*, usually in pl. *harpiae*. — Gk. pl. *arpiai*, lit. 'spoilers.' — Gk. *dpr*, base of *arpiai*, to seize, cognate with L. *rapere*. See *Rapacious*.

**Harquebus**; see *Arquebus*.

**Harridan**, a jade, a worn out woman. (F.) A variant of O. F. *haridelle*, 'a poor tit, leane ill-favored jade,' Cot.; i.e. a worn out horse. Prob. from O. F. *harer*, to set on a dog, hence to vex; see *Harass*.

**Harrier** (1), a hare-bound; see *Hare*.

**Harrier** (2), a kind of buzzard; see *Berry*.

**Harrow**, sb. (E.) M. E. *harwe*. Not found in A. S. + Du. *hark*, a rake; Icel. *herfi*, Dan. *harv*, a harrow; Swed. *harka*, a rake, *hurf*, a harrow; G. *harke*, a rake.

**Harry**, to ravage, (E.) M. E. *harwen* *herien*, *herien*. A. S. *hergian*, to lay waste, as is done by an army. — A. S. *herg*, base of *here*, an army. + Icel. *herja*, to ravage, from *herr*, army; Dan. *harge*, from *hær*. The sense of *herr* is 'destroyer.' (✓ KAR.)

**harrier** (2), a kind of buzzard. (E. I. e. *harry-er*, because it destroys small birds. And see *Horiot*.

**Harsh.** (Scand.) M. E. *harsk*. — Dan. *harsk*, rancid; Swed. *harsk*, rank, rancid rusty. + G. *harsch*, harsh, rough. (I. L. Lithuan. *karts*, harsh, bitter (of taste); Skt. *krit*, to cut.)

**Hurt.** (E.) M. E. *hart*. A. S. *heort*, *heort*. + Du. *hert*, Icel. *hjortr*, Dan. *hjort*, Swed. *hjort*, G. *hirsch*, O. H. G. *hiruz*. Allied to L. *ceruus*, W. *carw*, a hart, horned animal; cf. Gk. *kipos*, a horn. See *Horn*.

**Harvest.** (E.) A. S. *hāfest*, autumn; orig. 'crop.' + Du. *herfst*. G. *herbst*, autumn; Icel. *haust*, Dan. Swed. *host* (contracted forms). Allied to L. *carpare*, to gather. (✓ KAR., for SKARP.)

**Hash**; see *Haak* (1).

**Hasp.** (E.) A. S. *hāspē*, bolt, bar of a door. + Icel. *hespa*, Dan. Swed. G. *haspe*, hasp. Lit. 'that which fits' of A. S. *geheaf*, fit; see *Hap*.

**Hassock.** (C.) M. E. *hassok*, orig. coarse grass or sedge, of which the covering of hassocks was made. — W. *hesgog*, adj., sedgy, from *hesg*, s. pl., sedges; cf. W. *hesgym*, a sieve, *hesor*, a hassock, pad. Allied to Irish *seisg*, a sedge, bog-reed.

**Hastate**, spear-shaped. (L.) L. *hastatus*, spear-like. — L. *hasta*, a spear. Allied to Goad.

**Haste**, verb and sb. (Scand.) O. Swed. *hasta*, to haste, *hast*, haste; Dan. *haste*, to haste, *hast*, *haste*. + O. Fries. *hast*, sb., Du. *haasten*, G. *hasten*, vb., Du. *haast*, G. *hast*, sb. Allied to Skt. *gas* (for *gas*), to jump; see **Hare**. (✓ KAS.) Der. *hast-en*, XVI cent.

**Hat** (E.) A. S. *hat*. + Icel. *hattr*, Swed. *hatt*, Dan. *hat*. Cf. L. *cassis*, a helmet. (✓ SKAD.)

**Hatch** (1), a half-door. (E.) M. E. *hatche*; a hatch also meant a latch of a door, North E. *hect*. A. S. *haca*, bolt or bar of a door; also *hacce*, a hook. + Du. *hek*, fence, rail, gate, Swed. *hök*, coop, rack, Dan. *hæk*, *hække*, rack. Allied to **Hook**. The orig. sense was prob. a latch or a catch of a door; hence, various modes of fastening. Der. *hatch-es*, pt. sb., a frame of cross-bars over an opening in a ship's deck; *hatch-way*.

**hatch** (2), to produce a brood by incubation. (E.) From the coop or hatch in which the mother-bird sits. Thus Swed. *häcka*, to hatch, from *häck*, a coop; Dan. *hækkebuur*, a breeding-cage, from *hække*, a rack.

**Hatch** (3), to shade by lines, in engraving; *Hatchet*, axe; see **Haak** (1).

**Hatches**; see **Hatow** (1).

**Hatchment**, escutcheon; see **Capital** (1). **Hate**, sb. (E.) M. E. *hate*. A. S. *hete*, hate; the mod. E. sb. takes the vowel from the verb *hatian*, to hate. + Du. *haat*, Icel. *hatr*, Swed. *hat*, Dan. *had*, Goth. *hatis*, G. *hass*, hate. Cf. W. *cas*, hate, *casau*, to hate. (✓ KAD.)

**hatred** (E.) M. E. *hatred*, *hatreden*. The suffix is A. S. *-reden*, law, mode, condition, state, as in *hlw-reden*, a household; and see **kindred**.

**Hauberk**, a coat of ringed mail. (F. = O. H. G.) M. E. *hauberk*. — O. F. *haubert*. — O. H. G. *halsberc*, lit. neck-dece<sup>ce</sup>re. — O. H. G. *hals*, neck; *bergan*, to protect. See **Collar** and **Bury**.

**habergeon**, armour for neck and breast. (F. = O. H. G.) M. E. *habergeon*, *hauber*

*ioun*. — O. F. *haubergon*, a small hauberk dimin. of *hauberc* (above).

**Haughty**; see **Altitude**.

**Haul**; see **Hale** (3).

**Haulm**, **Halm**, stalk (F.) A. S. *healm*. + Du. *halm*, Icel. *halmr*, Dan. *halm*; Russ. *soloma*, straw; L. *culmus*, stalk, Gk. *αὐλαῖος*, reed. Allied to Culminate.

**Haunch**, hip, bend of the thigh. (F. = O. H. G.) F. *hanche*, also *anche*. — O. H. G. *enckh*, *enckd* (also *ancha*, acc. to Inf. of the leg, joint of the leg; whence O. H. G. *enchila*, ankle. Orig. 'bend'; cf. Gk. *εγκῆ*, bent arm; allied to **Anole**.

**Haunt**, to frequent. (F.) M. E. *haunten*. — O. F. *hanter*, to haunt, frequent. Origin disputed.

**Hautboy**; see **Altitude**.

**Have**. (E.) M. E. *hauen*, pt. t. *hau* pp. *had*. A. S. *habban*, pt. t. *hafde*, *gehafid*. + Du. *hebben*, Icel. *hafi*, Swed. *hafva*, Dan. *have*, Goth. *hafan*, G. *haben*. L. *capere*, to seize. (✓ KAP.) Allied to **Capacious**.

**behave**. (E.) I. e. to be *have* (and) or control oneself; from *have* with prep. *be*, the same as prep. *by*.

**behaviour**. (E.; with F. *refuge*) Formed abnormally, from the verb *behave*. It was often shortened to *hav*, and seems to have been confused with sb. *avoir*, (1) wealth, (2) ability. Lowl. Sc. *havings*, (1) wealth, (2) behaviour.

**haft**, handle. (E.) A. S. *haft*, *haf* — A. S. *haf*, base of *haðan* to have, h — + Du. *heft*, Icel. *hefti* — pron. *hefti* — *heft*, a handle. Lit. 'that which is held.'

**haven**, harbour. (E.) A. S. *hafan*. Du. *haven*, Icel. *hafn*, Dan. *havn*, Swed. *hamn*, G. *hafen*, a harbour. Lit. 'what holds.' From the base of the verb *to have*.

**Haversack**, soldier's provision bag. (F. = G.) F. *haversac*. — G. *äpfelkörbe*, *hafersack*, lit. 'oat-bag' — G. *hafek*, i.e. oats, sack, a sack. See **Haberdashery**.

**Havoc**, destruction. (F.) It appears to be put for *havot*. — O. F. *havot*, *havot*, whence *crier havot*, E. 'cry havoc' (i.e. destroy). Cf. O. F. *haver*, to hook and G. *haf*, seizure. Prob. also *heben*, to heave. ¶ The W. *hawke*, action, is almost certainly borrowed from **Hawk**.

**haw**, a hedge; hence, berry of **hawthorn**.

*hawv*, a yard, named from the A. S. *haga*, an enclosure, *haga*, Swed. *haga*, enclosure; *garden*: Du. *hag*; G. *hag*, red to *Cinoture*. (✓ KAK.) a sunk fence (a reduplicated *horn*).

(1), wild, said of a hawk. F. *hazard*, wild; esp. used on lit hedge falcon. Formed, (of G. origin), from M. H. G. a hedge (above).

E. A. S. *hegg*; a secondary *egg*, a *haw*. + Du. *hegge*, *heg*; a *haw*; Icel. *heggr*, a kind of hedges, from *hagi*, *haw*. a bird of prey. (E) M. E. = *havk*). A. S. *hafoc*, *heafoc*, *hafic*, Icel. *haukr*, Swed. *hkt*, O. H. G. *hafuh*. Prob. ded to E. *haw*, L. *caper*; see

to carry about for sale (O. verb formed from the sb. *Hawker*.

to clear the throat. (W.) *hawk*; *hoch*, the throwing up

*pedlar*. (O. Low G.) Intro-  
the Netherlands; Du. *heuker*,  
Du. *heukeren*, to hawk, sell  
*heuker*, a buckster. So also  
a chandler, buckster, *hökre*, to  
*hökter*, higgling, *hökare*, a  
peddler. See further below.

(O. Low G.) M. E. *huk-*  
Imported from the Nether-  
affix -ster is still commoner in  
E. Formed with this stem.  
which see *Spinster*) from Du.  
-ker, O. Du. *hucker*, a stooper,  
who stoops, also a buckster.  
or *huckster* was so named  
at back, bent under his burden;  
*hucken*, to stoop under a  
Icel. *hokra*, to go bent,  
to live as a small farmer;  
to sit on one's hams, Low G.  
*ouch*. Skt. *buc*, to bend.  
ok, *Hug*.

*lawse-hole*, (Scand.) *Haws*  
hole through which a ship's  
is called because made in  
the ship. — Icel. *hals*, *hals*,  
part of a ship's bows.  
Du. *hals*; cf. L. *colum*.  
*saw-rope*. (F.-L.) From

the O. F. vb *hanser*, to raise; also, to tow a boat. — Low L. *altiare*, to elevate. — L. *altus*, high. See *Altitude*. Cf. O. Ital. *altaniere*, 'a halsier [hawser] in a ship' (Florio); from *altare*, to raise. Not allied to *Hoist*.

*Hawthorn*; see *Haw*.

*Hay*. (E.) M. E. *hey*. A. S. *heg*. + Du. *hooi*, Icel. *hey*, Dan. Swed. *ho*, Goth. *hawi*, grass; G. *heu*. Properly 'cut grass'; from the verb to *hew*; see *How*.

*Hazard*. (F. — Span. — Arab. — Pers.) F. *hazard*. — Span. *azar*, a hazard; the orig. sense must have been 'a die'; cf. O. Ital. *zara*, a game at dice. — Arab. *al zdr*, lit. the die (Devic). — Pers. *zdr*, a die (Zenker); *al* being the Arab. def. art.

*Haze*, a mist. (Scand.?) Perhaps from Icel. *höss*, gray, dusky; allied to A. S. *harn*, a dark gray colour. It may have been applied to dull gray weather. (Doubtful.)

*Hazel*. (E.) M. E. *harel*. A. S. *hazel*. + Du. *haeslaar*, Icel. *hasl*, *hesli*, Dan. Swed. *hassel*, G. *hazel*, L. *corulus*, W. coll. Root unknown.

*He*. (E.) A. S. *hd*; gen. *his*, dat. *him*, acc. *hine*. Fenn. sing. nom. *hed*, gen. dat. *hira*, acc. *hs*; neut. sing. nom. *hit*, gen. *his*, dat. *him*, acc. *hit*. Pl (all genders), nom. acc. *hig*, *hl*, gen. *hira*, *heora*, dat. *him*, *heom*. + Du. *hij*, Icel. *hann*, Dan. Swed. *han*. Allied to Gk. *keiros*, *keiros*, that one. (Base Kl.)

*hence*. (E.) M. E. *hennes*, older form *henne* (whence *hennes* by adding adv. suffix -s). A. S. *heonan*, for *hinan*\*, adv., closely allied to A. S. *hine*, masc. acc. of *hd*, he.

*her*. (E.) M. E. *hire*; from A. S. *hire*, gen. and dat. of *hd*, she. Dor. *her-s*, M. E. *hires* (XIV cent.); *her-self*.

*here*. (E.) M. E. *her*, *heir*. A. S. *htr*, adv.; from the base of *hd*, he. + Du. *hier*, Icel. *hér*, Dan. *her*, Swed. *här*, G. *hier*, Goth. *her*.

*hither*. (E.) M. E. *hider*, *hither*. A. S. *hider*, *hider*. From the base of *hd*, with Aryan suffix -tar. So also Icel. *hödra*, Goth. *hidre*, L. *citra*.

*it*. (E.) M. E. *hit*. A. S. *hit*, neut of *he*. + Icel. *hit*, neut of *hinn*; Du. *het*, neut. of *hij*. The old gen. case was *his*, afterwards *it*, and finally *its* (XVII cent.).

*Head*. (E.) M. E. *hed*, *heed*, *hened* (= *hexed*), A. S. *heafod* + Du. *hoofd*, Icel. *hofud*, Dan. *hoved*, Swed. *huvud*, Goth.



**Hackle Hatchel**: see **Hook**  
continual as a fever. F. — (sh.)  
as if from Low L. *hecticus*\*).  
hectic, consumptive. — Gk.  
session, also, a habit of body.  
Lat. *fitus* of *χειρ*, to have, hold.  
(H.)

a bully. (Gk.) From Gk. *Hector*,  
the celebrated hero of Troy. Lit.  
last; from *χειρ*, to hold.  
see **Haw**.

(E) M. E. *heden*. A. S. *hēdan*,  
Formed as if from sb. *hēd*\*.  
found; though we find the corre-  
G. sb. *hat* O. H. G. *huota*, care  
*heden*, from *hōrde*, care; G. *küten*,  
(O. H. G. *huota*), care. Prob.  
**Hood**.

part of the foot. (E.) A. S.  
+ Du. *hiel*, Icel. *hall*, Dan. *hal*,  
Allied to L. *calx*, Lithuan.  
and to L. *-cellere*, in *per-cellere*,  
drive.

to lean over, incline. (E.)  
from M. E. *helden*, *hilden*, to in-  
one side. A. S. *hēldan*, *hyldan*, to  
se; cf. *nibber*-heald, bent down.  
Icel. *halla* (for *haldr*), to heel  
a ship), from *halla* (for *haldr*),  
Dan. *hæle*, to tilt, from *held*, a  
red. *halla*, to tilt.

see **Heave**.

(Arab.) Arab. *hijrah*, sepa-  
p. used of the flight of Moham-  
blecca, on the night of Thursday,  
the era of the Hegira begins  
Cf. Arab. *hayr*, separation.

(E) M. E. *hayfare*, *hekſere*. A. S.  
heifer. — A. S. *heah*, high, full-  
er. e.g., with Gk. *τόνυσ*, a heifer.  
**ho** (E.) An exclamation; heigh,  
all attention; ho, an exclamation.  
see **High**.

(F. — O. Low G.) M. E. *heim-*  
*ous*. — O. F. *hainos*, odious;  
th. suffix -os (L. -osus) from hair.  
From an O. Low G. form, such  
*hayan*, to hate; allied to **Hate**.

(F. — L.) M. E. *heire*, heir, also  
heir, *cir* — L. *heres*, an heir,  
*heros*, a master. (✓ **GHAR**)  
F. *héir* is either from L. nom.  
or *herem*, a mistaken form of  
*heros*. Der. *heir-loom*, where *loom*  
is piece of property, but is the  
same as *heir*. See **Loom** (1).

**hairy**, adj. (L.) L. *hereditarius*.

— L. *hereditare*, to inherit. — L. *heredi-*,  
crude form of *heres*, an heir.

**heritage**. (F. — L.) O. F. *heritage*.  
Formed, with suffix -age (= L. -atum),  
from O. F. *heriter*, to inherit. — L. *heredi-*  
*tare*, to inherit (which seems to have been  
corrupted to *heritare*\*). See above.

**inherit**. (F. — L.) Coined from L. *in*,  
in; and O. F. *heriter* (above).

**heliacal**, relating to the sun. (L. — Gk.)  
Late L. *heliacus*. — Gk. *ἥλιακος*, belonging  
to the sun. — Gk. *ἥλιος*, sun (see **Curtius**).

**aphelion**, the point in a planet's orbit  
farthest from the sun. (Gk.) Coined from  
Gk. *ἀφ-*, for *διστά*, from ; *ἥλιος*, the sun.

**heliotrope**, a flower. (F. — L. — Gk.)  
F. *heliotrope*. — L. *heliotropium*. — Gk. *ἥλιο-*  
*τρόπων*, a heliotrope, lit. 'sun-turner';  
from its turning to the sun — Gk. *ἥλιος*,  
sun; *τρόπων*, base allied to *τρέπειν*, to turn;  
see **Trope**.

**perihelion**, the point of a planet's orbit  
nearest the sun. (Gk.) Gk. *περί*,  
round, near; *ἥλιος*, the sun.

**Helix**, a spiral figure. (L. — Gk.) L.  
*helix*, a spiral. — Gk. *ἅλις*, a spiral, a twist.  
— Gk. *λιθοσπίνη*, to turn round. Allied to  
**Volute**. (✓ **WAR**.)

**Hell**. (E.) M. E. *helle*. A. S. *hel*, gen.  
*helle*; orig. 'that which hides,' from A. S.  
*helan*, to hide, secondary verb formed  
from *helan* (pt. & *hal*'), to hide. + Du. *hel*,  
Icel. *hel*, G. *holle*, Goth. *halja*. Allied to  
**Cell**, **Conceal**.

**Hellebore**. (F. — L. — Gk.) Also *elle-*  
*bore*. — O. F. *ellebore*. — L. *helleborus*. — Gk.  
*ἱλλιβόρος*, the name of the plant.

**Helm** (1), an implement for steering a  
ship. (E.) Orig. the tiller or handle.  
A. S. *helma*. + Icel. *hjálm*, a rudder; G.  
*helm*, a handle. Allied to **Haulm**.

**halberd**, halbert, a kind of pole-axe.  
(F. — M. H. G.) O. F. *halberde*. — M. H. G.  
*helmbarte*, later *helenbarte*, mod. G. *helle-*  
*barte*, an axe with a long handle, from  
M. H. G. *halm*, a helve (*thelm*), or handle;  
though it seems to have been popularly  
interpreted as an axe for splitting a *heim*,  
i. e. helmet. §. The origin of O. H. G.  
*parta*, G. *barte*, a broad axe, is obscure;  
see **Partisan** (2).

**helve**, a handle. (E.) M. E. *helve*  
(= *heive*). A. S. *hiefl*, also *helfe*, a handle.  
+ O. Du. *heive*, handle, M. H. G. *halp*,  
handle; allied to **Heim** (1) above.

**Helm** (2), armour for the head. (E.)  
M. E. *helm* A. S. *helm*: lit. 'a covering.'

from *helan*, to cover. + Du. *helm*; Icel. *hjálmr*, Dan. *hjelm*, Swed. *hjelm*, G. *helm*, Goth. *hilmus*, Russ. *shleme*, Lithuan. *szalmas*. (✓ KAR.) Dor. *helm-et*, dimin. form. Allied to Hell.

**Helmintology**, history of worms (Gk.). Coined from Gk. *ἱλυνθός*, crude form of *ἱλύς*, a worm; -*λογία*, a discourse, from *λέγειν*, to speak. The sb. *ἱλύς*, also *ἱλύς*, means 'that which curls about'; allied to *Helix*.

**Helot**, a (Spartan) slave. (L. — Gk.) L. pl. *Helotes*, from Gk. *ἱλωτες*, pl. of *ἱλωτ*, a helot, bondsman, said to have meant an inhabitant of *Heiros* (a town of Laconia), enslaved by the Spartans.

**Help**, sb. (E.) M. E. *helpen*, pt. t. *halp*, pp. *holpen*. A. S. *hefian*, pt. t. *healf*, pp. *holpen*. + Du. *helpen*, Icel. *hjálfa*, Dan. *hjælte*, Swed. *hjälpa*, Goth. *hilfan*, G. *helfen*. Allied to Skt. *kalpa*, able, able to protect; Lithuan. *selti*, to help. (✓ KAR.) Dor. *help*, sb., A. S. *help*; *help mate*, a mistaken use of *help meet* (Gen. ii. 18).

**Helve**; see Helm (1).

**Hem** (1), border. (E.) A. S. *hemm*, hem. Allied to G. *hamme*, a fence, hedge. (✓ KAM.) Dor. *hem*, verb, to enclose within a border, hem in; cf. G. *hemmen*, to restrain, from *hamme*, a fence.

**Hem** (2), a slight cough to call attention. (E.) An imitative word; allied to *Hum*.

**Hematite**, an ore of iron. (L. — Gk.) Named from the red colour of the powder — L. *haematis*. — Gk. *αιματης*, blood-like. — Gk. *αιμα-*, stem of *αιμα*, blood.

**hemorrhage**, a great flow of blood. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *hemorrhagie*. — L. *hemorrhagia*. — Gk. *αιμορραγία*, a violent bleeding. — Gk. *αἷμα*, for *αἵμα*, blood; *ράγει*, base of *ρήγνυμι*, I burst, break; the lit. sense being a bursting out of blood.

**hemorrhoids**, *emerodes*, painful bleeding tubercles on the anus. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *hemorroïde*, sing., a flowing of blood. — L. *hemorrhoides*, pl. of *hemorrhoidis*. — Gk. *αιμοπολῖδες*, pl. of *αιμοπολίς*, adj., liable to a flow of blood. — Gk. *αἷμα*, put for *αἵμα*, blood; *ῥέειν*, to flow, cognate with Skt. *sru*, to flow; see *Stream*.

**Hemi**, half. (Gk.) From a Lat. spelling of Gk. *ἡμί*, half, cognate with L. *semi*, half; see *Semi*. Dor. *hemi-sphere*, &c.

**hemistich**, half-line, in poetry. (L. — Gk.) L. *hemistichus*; Gk. *ἡμιστίχιος*,

a half verse. — Gk. *ἡμί-*, half; *στίχος*, row, verse.

**megrim**, a pain affecting one side of the head. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *megre*; 'the megrim'; Cot. — Low L. *kevigras*; megrim. — Gk. *τριγματίον*, half of the skull — Gk. *ἡμί*, half; *κρανίον*, cranium.

**Hemlock**. (E.) M. E. *hemlock*, *humid*. A. S. *hemlic*, *hymilice*. The origin of the is unknown; the second syllable is a weakened form of A. S. *iude*, a leek, plant; in *garlic*, *char-lock*.

**Hemorrhage**, **Hemorrhoids**; **Hematite**.

**Hemp**, a plant. (L. — Gk. — Skt.) M. E. *hemp* (short for *henepe*). A. S. *kent*; *henepe*. Borrowed at a very early period from L. *cannabis*, so that the word suffered consonantal letter-change. — Gk. *κάννα*; Skt. *kanā*, hemp (or rather, from an old form of this word). So also Du. *hennep*; Icel. *hampr*, Dan. *hamp*, Swed. *hampa*, C. *hans*; all from L. *cannabis*.

**Hen**. (E.) A. S. *henn*, *hen*, *henn*; a sed form (by vowel-change) from A. S. *hān*, a cock, lit. 'a singer,' from his crowing. Cf. L. *cancere*, to sing + Du. *hen*, fem. C. *haan*, a cock; Icel. *hena*, f. of *ham*. Du. *hōne*, f. of *hane*; Swed. *hona*, f. of *hans*; G. *henne*, f. of *hahn*. (✓ KAN.)

**Hence**; see *He*.

**Henchman**, a page, servant. (E.) Formerly *henseman*, *hensman*; cf. *Hinna* as a proper name. Prob. for *hens*, m. i.e. groom; from M. E. *hengest*, A. S. *hengest*, a horse. Cf. Du. and C. *hengst*, the *hengst*, a horse, Icel. *hestr*, a horse. Cf. borrowed from Du. *hengst*.

**Hendecagon**; see *Dodeca*.

**Hep**, hip; see *Hip*.

**Hepatic**, re'ating to the liver. (F. — Gk.) O. F. *hepatique*. — L. *hepatum*; Gk. *ἡπατικός*, belonging to the liver. — L. *hepatum*, crude form of *ἡπας*, the liver + *κατί*, liver-wort, a flower. Dor. *hepati*.

**Heptagon**, a plane seven-sided figure (Gk.) Lit. 'seven-angled.' — Gk. *ἑπτά*, seven; *γωνία*, an angle, allied to *γωνία*, the *angle*. See Seven and *Knee*.

**hebdomadal**, weekly. (L. — Gk.) *hebdomadalis*. — Gk. *ἑβδομάδη*, stem *ἑβδομάδης*, a week. — Gk. *ἑβδομή*, seven.

**heptahedron**, a solid seven-sided figure (Gk.) From Gk. *ἑπτά*, seven, *εἴδη*, a seat 'allied to E. *Sit*'.

**heptarchy**; see *Arch*, *pref. x.*

see He.

(1) F.—O. H. G.) M. E. *herald*.*Arma*.—Low L. *herulus*.—O. H. G.G. *herulf*, a herald, also O. H. G.*Herold*, as a proper name. *Pet**herold*, i.e. army-strength, a name*armat*, esp. for an officer.—O. H. G.in army.—G. *heerl*, wall, wall,—G. *heroul*. The limitation of

use to a herald seems to have been

confusion with O. H. G. *forsharo*,i.e., from *forharen*, to proclaim (alliedto *spipul*).(2) F.—L.) M. E. *herbe*.—F. *herbe*.*herbe*, grass, fodder, herb; prob.to O. L. *herba*, Gk. *φύση*, pasture,

prob. to east

(3) a flock. (E.) M. E. *heerde**herd*, *herd*, *hymn*, (1) care, custodyof, flock, (3) family + Icel. *hjord*,*herd*, Swed. *hjord*, G. *herde*, Goth.

herde, all similarly derived.

see He.

*hetary*: see Heir.(y. F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *heresye*.*heresy*.—L. *heresys*.—Gk. *αἵρεσις*,choice, sect, heresy.—Gk. *αἵρειν*,Der. *heret*, L. *hereticus*, Gk.

able to choose, heretical (from

youth).

*heresis*, the taking away of a letter

able from the beginning of a word.

Gk. *ἀἴρεσις*, a taking away.—Gk.ab*—**ērō* away; *airos*, a taking above).*seis*, a mark (") of separation.—L. *diversis*.—Gk. *ἀἴρεσις*, a—(i. k. *di-a*, a, art; *airos*, a taking*heresis*, the coalescence of two

things a diphthong (L. —Gk.) L.

—Gk. *εναἴρεσις*, a taking together; *airos*, a taking.

st. a tribute paid to the lord of a

go, the decree of a tenant. (E.)

*heremate*, m. military apparel;

apparel which, after the death

of a man, belonged to his lord; after-

extended to include horses, &amp;c.

—*er*, in a way; *gratus*, *gratitive*, apparel,—*er*. See Harry.*Heritage*: see Heir.*Hermaphrodite*, an animal or plant ofboth sexes. (L.—Gk.) L. *hermaphroditus*.—Gk. *ἱμμαφρόδιτος*; coined from Ἔρως,

Mercury (representing the male) and

Ἀφροδίτη, Venus (representing the female

principle).

*hermeneutic*, explanatory. (Gk.) Gk.*ἰπνευτικός*, skilled in interpreting.—Gk.*ἰπνευτής*, an interpreter; also *ἐρμηνέας*,

the same. Supposed to be from Ἐρῆνη,

Mercury, the tutelary god of skill.

*hermetic*. (Gk.) Low L. *hermeticus*, re-lating to alchemy; coined from *Hermes*,

from the notion that the great secrets of

alchemy were discovered by *Hermes Trismegistus*.—Gk. Ἐρῆνη, Mercury. ¶ *Hermetically* was a term in alchemy; a glass bottlewas *hermetically sealed* when the orifice was fused and then closed against any admission of air.*Hermit*. (F.—L.—Gk.) [M. E. *her-**mite*, directly from L. *heremita*.]—F. *her-**mite*.—Low L. *heremita*, more commonly*cremita*.—Gk. *ἐρημίτης*, a dweller in adesert.—Gk. *ἐρημός*, a desert.—Gk. *ἐρημός*,desert, desolate. Der. *hermit-age*.*Horn*; see Heron.*Hernia*. (L.) L. *hernia*, a kind of

rupture.

*Hero*. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *herot*.—L.*heroem*, sec. of *heros*, a hero.—Gk. *ἥρως*,a hero, demi god. + Skt. *vīra*, a hero; L.*uir*; A S. *wer*. Allied to *Virile*. Der.*heroic*, O. F. *herouique*, L. *heroicus*.*heroine*. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *heroine*.L. *heroine*.—Gk. *ἥρων*, fem. of *ἥρως*, a

hero.

*Heron*, *Hern*, a bird. (F.—O. H. G.)M. E. *heroun*, *hairon*, *heron*.—O. F. *harroun*(F. *hron*, Ital. *ashirone*).—O. H. G.height, heiger, a heron; with suffixed *-on* (Ital. *-one*). Prob. named from its harshvoice; cf. G. *häher*, a jack-daw (lit. "laugher"), prov. E. *heighatu*, a wood-pecker, Skt. *kakk*, to laugh. (✓ KAK.)+ Swed. *hager*, Icel. *hegri*, Dan. *herre*, a

heron.

*heronshaw*, *hernshaw*, a young

heron; also a herony. (F.—O. H. G.)

L. Spenser has *hereshaw*, a heron; this isM. E. *heronsew*, a young heron (stillcalled *heronew* in the North). It answersto an O. F. *heroungau*\*, later form of*heroungel*, a young heron (Liber Custo-marium, p. 303), dim. of *hairon*; cf.*lionceau*, *lionel*, a young lion. The

usual form is F. *heronneau*, O. P. *hairon-neau*. 2. But *heronshaw*, a herony, is compounded of *heron*, a heron, and *shaw*, a wood; Cotgrave has 'haironniere', a heron's nest, a hermeshaw, or shaw of wood wherein herons breed.'

**Herring**, a fish. (E.) M. E. *hering*. A. S. *hæring*, *hæring*. Prob. so named from appearing in large shoals; from A. S. *here*, a host, army; see **Harry**. + Du. *haring*, G. *härting*.

**Hesitate**. (L.) From pp. of L. *hesitare*, to stick fast; intensive form of *hærere*, to stick. + Lithuan. *gaissti*, to tarry. (✓ GHAIS.)

**adhere**. (L.) L. *ad-hærere*, to stick to.  
**cohere**. (L.) L. *co-hærere*, to stick together (pp. *cohaerens*). Der. *cohes-ion*, *cohesive*.

**inherent**. (L.) L. *inhärent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *in-hærere*, to stick in. Hence *inhere*, as a verb.

**Hest**, a command. (E.) M. E. *hest*, the final *t* being excrescent, as in *whilst-t*, *amongst-t*, &c. A. S. *hēs*, a command. — A. S. *hētan*, to command. So also Icel. *heit*, a vow, from *heita*, to call, promise; O. H. G. *heis* (G. *geheits*), a command, from *heisan* (G. *heissen*), to call, bid, command. Cf. Goth. *haitan*, to call, name.

**behest**. (E.) M. E. *behest*. From A. S. *behēs*, a command (see above); formed from *hēs* by help of the prefix *be-* (by).

**hight**, was or is called. (E.) The only E. verb with a *passive* sense; *he hight* = he was named. M. E. *highte*; also *hatte*, *hette*. A. S. *hātī*, I am called, I was called; pt. t. of A. S. *hētan* (1) to call (2) to be called, be named. So also G. *ich heiße*, I am named; from *heissen*, to call, bid. β. Best explained from Goth. *haitan*, to call, pt. t. (active) *haihāit*, pres. tense (passive) *haitada*, I am called; as in 'Thomas, sei *haitada* Didymus' = Thomas, who is called Didymus, John xi. 6.

**Heteroclite**, irregularly inflected. (L. — Gk.) L. *heteroclitus*. — Gk. *ἑτεροκλίτος*, otherwise (i. e. irregularly) inflected. — Gk. *ἕτερος*, another; *-κλίτος*, formed from *εἰνίειν*, to lean (hence, to vary as a case does).

**heterodox**, of strange opinion, heretical. (Gk.) Gk. *ἕτερος*, another; *δόξα*, opinion, from *δοκεῖν*, to think.

**heterogeneous**, dissimilar in kind. (Gk.) Gk. *ἕτερος*, another; *γένος*, kind, kin, sort.

**Hew**. (E.) M. E. *hewen*. A S. *hēwan* to cut. + Du. *houwen*. Icel. *hugna*, S. *hugga*, Dan. *hugge*, G. *hauen*. Russ. *бить* to hammer, forge. Allied to L. *cutter*, beat. (✓ KU.)

**hoe**. (F. — G.) Formerly *hoeu*. — *hoeue*, a hoe. — O. H. G. *houwa* (G. *hau*) hoe, lit. a beaver. — O. H. G. *houzen* hoe (above).

**Hexagon**, a plane six-sided figure (1 Gk.) L. *hexagonum*. — Gk. *ἑξάγωνος*, cornered. — Gk. If, six; *γωνία*, an angle from *γόνυ*, a knee.

**hexameter**. (L. — Gk.) L. *hexamētrus*. — Gk. *ἑξαμέτρος*, orig. an adj., i. e. having six measures or feet. — Gk. If, six; *μέτρον*, a measure, metre.

**Hey**, interj. (E.) M. E. *hei*, *hay* natural exclamation. + G. and Du. *hei*.

**heyday** (1), interj. (G. or Du.) *heyda* (Ben Jonson). Borrowed from G. *heida*, hey there! 'hallo!' or Du. *hei daar*, hey there! The G. *da*, Du. *daar*, both mean 'there.'

**Heyday** (2), frolicsome wildness; High.

**Hiatus**, a gap. (L.) L. *hiatus*, a gap from pp. of *hiare*, to gape. Allied to Yawn and Chasm.

**Hibernal**, wintry. (F. — L.) F. *hibernal*. — L. *hibernalis*, wintry. — L. *hibernus*, wintry; allied to *hiems*, winter. All Gk. *χιῶν*, snow. Skt. *hi-ma*, frost. (✓ G.) Der. *hibernate*.

**Hiccough**, **Hiccup**, **Hicket**, a modic inspiration, with closing of glottis, causing a slight sound. (E.) spelling *hiccough* seems to be due to popular etymology from *cough*, cert. wrong; no one ever so pronounces word. Properly *hiccup*, or, in old Eng. *hicket* and *hickock*, which are still living forms. *Hick-et*, *hick-ock*, are dimin. of *hick* or *hik*, a catch in the voice it is of the sound. Cf. 'a hickock cow' and see **Hitch**. + Du. *hik*, the hiccough; hicken, to hiccup. Dan. *hække*, vb.; Swed. *hicka*, s. and vb.; Hiet. *hak*, a hiccup; W. *ig*, a sob, *igio*, to And cf. **Chincough**.

**Hickory**, a N. American tree; unknown

**Hidalgo**, a Span. nobleman of the lower class. (Span. — L.) Span. *hijo*, son; ironical name, lit. 'son of something'; a nobody. — Span. *hijo*, son; *de*, of; something — L. *filium*, acc. of *filius*

*hēnē* O. Span. *figo*, later *Aijo*; *de.* of; *uēi*, something.

**Hide** (1), to cover. (E.) M. E. *hiden*. + A S. *hýdan*. + Gk. *neíðeîn*, to cover. (✓SKU)

**hido** (2), a skin (E.) M. E. *hido*, *hude*. + S. *hid*, the skin, i.e. 'cover'; allied to S. *hýdan* (above) + Du. *huid*, Icel. *húð*, Dan. Swed. *hud*, O. H. G. *hüd*, G. *haut*, L. *cutis*, Gk. *eutóos*, *euáros*, skin, hide. (✓SKU)

**hido** (3), to flog. (E.) Colloquial: to beat by flagging. So also Icel. *hýða*, to beat, from *háði*, skin.

**Hide** (4), a measure of land. (E.) Estimated at 120 to 100 acres, and less; (Low Lat. *hida*) A. S. *hida*, a contracted form; the full form is *higed*. *Higid* and *hwise*

are used in the same sense, to mean enough land for one family or household. They are probably closely allied words, the one allied to *hind* (2); for *hewise* merely the adj. formed from *hítwa*, a domestic one of a household; see *Hind* (1).

¶ Not connected with *Hido* (1).

**Hideous**, ugly. (F. — L.?) M. E. *hides* — O. F. *hides*, *hidus*, later *hideus*, *hides*; the earliest form is *hisor*. The original is L. *hispidus*, roughish; *hispinus*, rough, shaggy.

**Hie**, to hasten. (E.) M. E. *hien*, *hyen*, + A. S. *higan*, to hasten. Allied to *hier*, to go, L. *cire*, to summon; see *hier*. (✓KI)

**Hierarchy**; see *Arch-*, prefix.

**Hieroglyphic**. (L. — Gk.) L. *hieroglyphicus*, symbolical — Gk. *leipographos*, relating to sacred writings. — Gk. *leipo*, to leave; *grapho*, to hollow out, engrave, — See *Glyptia*.

**Hierophant**, a priest. (Gk.) Gk. *leipōn*, teaching the rites of worship. — Gk. *phōnē*, secret; *páinein*, to shew, explain.

**Hoggle**; see *Hoggle* (2).

**Hough** (E.) M. E. *heigh*, *hey*, *hy*. A. S. *hāh*. + Du. *hoek*, Icel. *hár*, Swed. *hau*, Dan. *hee*, G. *hauhs*, G. *hoch*. The sense is bent, hence rounded, knobbed, as a mound or hill. Cf. G. *hugel*, a knoll, knothole, mock, Skt. *kucha*, the female breast. (✓KUK)

**Hight** (E.) A corruption of *highth* (above), but we find M. E. *highte* as well as *hight* (highther). A. S. *heahdu*, *heahsu*, + A. S. *heah*, *heh*, high (above). + *degha*, Icel. *hæð*, Swed. *höjd*, Dan. *hæd*, both *hæfta* (above).

**heyday** (2), frolicsome wildness. (E.) The 'heyday of youth' means the 'high day of youth.' The spelling *hey* is a preservation of M. E. *hey*, the usual spelling of *high* in the 14th century.

**highland**. (E.) From *high* and *land*; cf. *up land*, *low land*.

**how** (2), a hill. (Scand.) M. E. *hogh*. Icel. *haugr*, a hill; Swed. *hög*, a mound; Dan. *høi*, a hill. — Icel. *hár*, Swed. *hög*, Dan. *høi*, high; see *High*.

**Hight**; see *Heast*.

**Hilarity**, mirth. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *hilarité*. — L. acc. *hilaritatem*; from *hilaris*, adj. cheerful, also spelt *hilarus*. — Gk. *laopós*, cheerful. ¶ *Hilary* Term is so called from the festival of St. Hilary (L. *Hilaris*), Jan. 13.

**exhilarate**, to cheer. (L. — Gk.; with L. prefix.) From pp. of L. *ex-hilarare*, to gladden greatly. — L. *ex*, very; *hilaris*, glad (above).

**Hilding**; see *Hind* (3).

**Hill**. (E.) M. E. *hil*, *hul*. A. S. *hyll*. + O. Du. *hil*; L. *collis*, a hill; Lithuan. *kalnas*, a hill. Allied to *Culminate*. Der. *down-hill*, *up-hill*.

**Hilt**, sword-handle. (E.) A. S. *hilt*. + Icel. *hyalt*, O. H. G. *hæla*. ¶ Not allied to *hold*.

**Him**; see *Ha*.

**Hin**, a liquid measure. (Heb.) Heb. *hīn*, a hin; said to be of Egyptian origin.

**Hind** (1), female of the stag. (E.) A. S. *hind*. + Du. *hinde*; Icel. Dan. and Swed. *hind*, M. H. G. *hinde*, O. H. G. *hintsi*, a doe. Perhaps 'that which is caught by hunting'; allied to *Hand*.

**Hind** (2), a peasant; see *Hive*.

**Hind** (3), adj. in the rear. (E.) We now say 'hind feet'; but the older form is 'hinder feet.' We even find M. E. *hyn-desere* (as if hinder-er). — A. S. *hindan*, adv. at the back of, *hinder*, adv. backwards. + Goth. *hindar*, prep. behind; *hindana*, beyond; G. *hinter*, prep. behind, *hinten*, adv. behind. Extended from A. S. *hine*, hence; from *hi*, base of *he*; see *Ho*.

**behind**. (E.) A. S. *behindan*, adv. and prep., after. — A. S. *be*, *þreca* (E. *by*); *hindan*, adv. (above).

**hilding**, a base wretch. (E.) Short for prov. F. *hilderling* or *hinderling*, a wretch. From M. E. *hinderling*, base from A. S. *hinder*, adv., backwards, with suffix *-l-ing*.

Hinder (E.) M. E. hindren. A S hindra, to put behind, keep back - 3. 2 hindra, whence above. Dan hindren, to hinder, oppose.

hindmost (E.) Comparison of hindmost to anterior will need. Hence at a distance, a hinder portion A S hindra, hindmost itself a posterior part, whence as in L *hincus*, + Gk. *hindos*, *hindmost* = *hindra-los*, with double super suff.

Hinge see Hung.

Hint; see Hint.

Hip (1) the haunch. (E.) M. E. ipe A. S. ipe. + Du. iep, ied, hogge, Dan. høie, swed. iyp, iak, iyp. (E.) iyp. G. H. G. *hip* Ling. 'a bend' or 'a hump'; cf. Gk. *hippos*, bent above a hump, comes to bend. ✓KU. Allied to Heap.

Hip (2) Hep, trunk of the dog-rose. (E.) M. E. ipe. A. S. ipe, a dog, *i-pyng* a Bramble-rose + M. H. G. *ipe*, H. G. *ipe*, a Bramble-bush.

Hippish. (Gk.) Short for hypochondriacal, adj. of *Hypochondria*, q. v. Hence *hippish* - *hippish*. The contraction was prob. suggested by *hippus*, foal, which may well have been due to the phr. 'to have on the hip', *Merc. Ven.* 2. 3. 47, iv. 1. 134.

Hippopotamus L.-Gk. L. *hippopotamus* - Gk. *hippopotamus*, the river horse of Egypt - Gk. *hippos*, horse; *potamus*, river. Gk. *hippos* is cognate with L. *equus*; see Equine. *potamus* is fresh water, allied to Potable.

Hira, id. (E.) M. E. iyr. A S. iyr, bry, wages, + Du. ijar, Swed. iyr, Dan. iyr, G. ieyer, bry, rest.

Hirsute; see Horrid.

Hiss; see He.

Hiss (E.) M. E. hissen, hissen. A S. hisse, to hiss, + O. Du. *hissen*. An imitative word.

hist, an interjection enjoining silence (E.) A mere variant of *hush* or *his*. Cf. Dan. *kyr*, silence! *kyss*, to hush. Milton has *hist* - silenced, hushed. II Pens. 55

hush. (E.) M. E. hushen, to make silent; whence pp. *hushed*, silenced. A purely imitative word, allied to *hiss*.

whist, a game requiring silence. (E.) From the use of the word *whist*: to enjoin silence; Cunquer has a note, 'silenced' or 'quiet'; tr. of Boethius, b. ii. met. 5, l. 1341. Also called *whisk*; from Swed. *kvika*, to whisper; see Whisper.

Hoecology. The science treating of diseases of horses or ponies by the use of herbs, a web doctor's name, and disease from horses to speak. Hence also a name is given to drugs, as this. ✓KU.

History L.-Gk. M. E. historie L. *historia* - the narrative, a record of events, information about former times, hence *history*, knowledge given for direct use. It is hard to know. ✓WU. Allied to Web.

History 1. F.-L.-Gk. M. E. *histo-* + R. *istoria* history and *prostoria* history, tale - L. *istoria* above.

Historical, relating to the stage. From L. *historicus*, relating to an act L. *historia*, and L. *actus* of history, action. Prob. these were made other language than Latin to laugh, hence a fol.

Hiz, to kick, stomp, strike, strain. Sound? M. E. hizze - Icel. *hiss*, w. open Dan. hizze. *Wexh. hizze* etc. *hizze*, cognate with Welsh *huzion*, cym. *hi* m. *fruzion*, to strain. Hint.

Hitch, to move by jerks, catch sight. (E.) M. E. hich, hich, to move, remove. Lowl. Sc. *hinch*, hinch, to move by fits. A weakened form from a base H. I. expressing consecutive motion, as in *hinch*. Not allied to hawk.

Hithe, Hythe, a small haven. (E.) M. E. hithe. A S. *hit*, a haven. (Icel. *hitter*) allied to Hides (1) and Hides. ✓KU.

Hither; see He.

Hive, a house for bees. (E.) A S. *hwe*, earliest form *hyw*, a hive. Ong *hyw*, cognate with L. *cupsa*; see C. Not allied to A. S. *hives*, derived (as said in the first edition)

hind (1), a peasant. (E.) The first is excrement. M. E. *hene*, a domestic. A. S. *hene*, a domestic, unchristianated M. *hene* means, and really a gen. pl. that *hene* stands for *hene man* - a man the domestic; cf. *hene cofer* - *cofer* the domestic, a master of a house. *Hins* = *truma*, gen. pl. of *truman*, covered (above).

Ho, Hoa, a call to excite attention. A natural exclamation. Cf. Icel. *ho*, *ho*, to shout out ho!

Hoar, white (E.) M. E. *hoar*. A. S. *hær*. + Icel. *hær*, hoar. Cf. *hæl*, variegated in colour, also used of

In gray and white. Der. *haar-y*, *haarfrost*.  
**ound**, horehound, a plant.  
*the true horehound* is the white,  
*bulgarum*. The final *t* is excre-  
*s* *harkane*, also called simply  
*S. air*, heat; *hine*, i.e. strongly  
*of L. *cuscuta**, Gk. *konit*, a species  
*sm.* Skt. *knay*, to stink.  
*; see House.*

**ing**, a kind of fence; *see*

**ound**; *see Hoar*

**o**, having a rough, harsh voice.

**r** is intrusive but sometimes

M E *hoz*, properly *hoos*, hoarse,  
*hoarse*. + Icel. *hoss*, Dan. *hes*,

Du. *heisch*, G. *heiser*.

*; see Hoar.*

*see Hocus.*

**o**). Hub, the nave of a wheel,  
*grate*. (E.) The true sense is  
*the*, the *ho* of a fire-place was  
*raised stone on either side of the*  
*between which the embers were*  
*(Webster). Closely related to*  
*which is merely the nasalized*

**Der. *hab-nail***, a nail with a

*head*.

**o**), a clown, rustic, a fairy. (F.  
*Elves, hob*, and fairies;  
*and Fletcher, Mons Thomas.*

*was a common personal name,*  
*son of Robin (like Hodge from*  
*The name Robin is F., and is*  
*corruption of Robert, a name of*  
*origin. Der. *hobgoblin*; *see**

*see Hop (1).*

**(1)**, an ambling nag; *see*

**(2)**, a kind of falcon; *see*

**blin**; *see Hob (2).*

**b**, see Hob (1).

**b**, Habnab, with free leave, at  
*(E.). Compounded of *hab* and*  
*ave or not to have, hence applied*  
*to a thing or leaving it, implying*  
*as in 'to hob-nob together'. *Hab**  
*S. *habban*, to have; *nab* is from*  
*Scn. *put* for *ne habban*, not to*

*have*.

**b**, see Hough

**b**, a wine. G. For Hochheim,  
*of a place in Germany, on the*

**river Main, whence the wine comes. It**  
**means 'high home.'**

**Hockey**, a game; *see Hook.*

**Hocus-pocus**, a juggler's trick, a jug-  
*ger. (Low L.) As far as it can be said to*  
*belong to any language, it is a sort of*  
*Latin, having the L. termination -us.*  
*But it is merely an invented term, used by*  
*jugglers in performing tricks; *see* Todd s*

*Johnson.*

**hoax**. (Low L.) Short for *hocus*, i.e.  
*to joggle, cheat.*

**Hod**, a kind of trough for carrying  
*bricks. (E.) A prov. E. form of hold; *see**

**Hold**. In Lanc. and York. *hod* means

'hold' or 'receptacle'; as in (Whitby)

*powder-hod*, powder-flask; *cannie hod*, can-

dlestic. ¶ Not from F. *hotte*, as said.

**Hodge-podge**; *see Hotchpot.*

**Hoe**; *see How.*

**Hog**. (E.) M. E. *hogge*, 'maialis, est enim  
*porcus carens testiculis'; Cathol. Anglic.  
*p. 187. From the verb *hack* (Scotch *hay*), to**

*cut. Cf. hog-sheep*, one clipped the first year.

**Hogshead**. (O. Du.) More correctly,  
*oxhead*. An adaptation of O. Du. *okshoofd*,  
*oxhoofd*, a hogshead; of which, however,  
*the lit. sense is ox-head*. So also Dan.  
*oxhoved*, O. Swed. *oxhuswud*, an ox-head,  
*also a hogshead. No doubt the cask was*  
*at first named from the device or brand of*  
*an 'ox head' upon it.*

**Holden, Hoyden**; *see Heath.*

**Hoist**, to heave. (O. Du.) The final *t*  
*is due to the pp. *hoist*, used for hoisted.*  
*The verb is really *hoise*. (Cf. graft for*

*graft) - O. Du. *hyssen*, Du. *hijzen*, to*

*hoise (y sounded as E. long i. + Dan.*

*heise, hisse; Swed. *hissa*, to hoist (whence*

*F. *hisser*). ¶ Not allied to F. *hausser*, to*

*elevate.*

**Hold** (1), to keep. (E.) A S. *healdan*.

+ Du. *hewden*, Icel. *halda*, Swed. *hålla*,

Dan. *holde*, Goth. *haldan*, G. *halten*. Dor.

*hold*, sb.; also *be hold*, with prefix *be-* (E.

*hy*); *up-hold*.

**upholsterer**. (E.) Lengthened from

*upholder*, put for *uphold-ster*, another form

*of upholster*, which was formerly used of a

*dealer in furniture, lit. one who holds up to*

*sale.*

**Hold** (2), the 'bold' of a ship; *see*

*Hole.*

**Hole**. (E.) M. E. *hole*, *hol*. A. S. *hol*,

*a cave. + Du. *hol*, Icel. *hol*, Dan. *hol*,*

*Swed. *hol*, G. *hol*.* Cf. Goth. *us-hulun*,

*to hollow out. B. Prob. A. S. *hol* is from*

*hol-en*, pp. of str. vb. *helan*, to cover; see Hell. Not allied to Gk. *σοίλος*, hollow.

**hold** (v.), the cavity of a ship. (Du.) Put for *hole*, with ex crescēt *d*, due to confusion with the verb to *hold*. — Du. *hol*, a hole, cave, esp. used of the hold of a ship (Sewel).

**hollow**. (E.) M. E. *holwe*, adj. A. S. *holw*, sb. a hollow place, also spelt *holg*. Extended from A. S. *hol*, a hole, cave.

**Holibut, Holiday**; see Hale (1).

**Holla, Hallo**, stop! wait! (F.) Not the same word as *halloo*, to shout; but differently used in old authors. See Oth. i. 2 56; As You Like It, iii. 2 257. — F. *hol*, 'an interjection, hoe there;' Cot. — F. *ho*, interj.; and *lā*, there (= L. *illae*). ¶ The form *hallo* is due to a confusion with *halloo*.

**Holland**, Dutch *lunen*. (Du.) From Holland, the name of the country. So also *hollands*, spirits from Holland.

**Hollow**; see Holo.

**Holly**. (E.) M. E. *holin*; so that an *n* has been dropped. A. S. *holen*, *holegen*, holly. + W. *celyn*, Corn. *celin*, Bret. *kelen*, Gael. *cuilinn*, Irish *cuileann*, holly. Cf. also Du. *holst*, G. *hülse*, holly, O. H. G. *hūlis* (whence F. *houx*).

**holm-oak**, the evergreen oak. (E.) Here *holm* is a contraction of M. E. *holin*, a holly. 'Holme, or holy [holly];' Prompt. Parv.; and see Way's note. The *Quercus ilex* is a most variable plant; the leaves are sometimes as prickly as a holly.

**Hollyhock**; see Hale (1).

**Holm**, an islet in a river, flat land by a river. (E.) M. E. *holm*. A. S. *holm*, orig. a 'mound.' + Icel. *holmr*, *holmi*, *holmr*, an islet, flat meadow; Dan. *holm*, Swed. *holme*, G. *holm*, hill, island, Russ. *kholm'*, a hill, L. *cutmen*, hill-top. Allied to Culminate.

**Holm-oak**; see Holly.

**Holocaust**; see Gaustic.

**Holster**, a leathern case for a pistol. (Du.) Du. *holster*; lit. a cover. Allied to A. S. *heolstor*, a case, covering, Icel. *huistr*, sheath, Goth. *hulistr*, a veil. The verb is Du. *hullen*, Icel. *hylla*, Goth. *huijan*, to cover; from the strong verb seen in A. S. *helan* (pp. *holen*), to cover. (✓KAL, KAR.) ¶ The suffix *-ster* = *-s-ter*, a double suffix; see Spinster.

**holt**, a wood. (E.) M. E. and A. S. *holt*. + Du. *hout*, O. Du. *holt*, Icel. *holt*, G. *holz*; so also W. *celt*, a covert, from *celu*, to hide. Orig. 'covert'; from the same root as the above.

## HOMOGENEOUS

**housings**, trappings of a horse. (F. Teut.) The old form was *housis*. — *huskis* has been added. — F. *housis*, a coverlet, 'a hot cloth for a horse.' Cot. Low L. *hukusia*, *hussia*, the same; also *hukissa* & *citum*. — Du. *huisce*, a husk, shell, brane, cover, as in Du. *huisel*, a woman's headdress. From the verb seen in O. H. I. and Du. *hullen*, to cover; see Holst above.

**hull** (1), husk. (E.) M. E. *huse*. A. S. *hūl*, a husk, lit. 'covering'; from the same root as Holster.

**hull** (2), body of a ship. (E.) L. 'the shell' of a ship, and the same word as the above. Or prob. Dutch; from O. hol, hold. 'Het hol van een schip,' the ship's hold or hull; Sewel. See Hold.

**husk**, shell. (E.) M. E. *huse*. The word has lost an *h*, preserved in the cognate languages. The A. S. has only the older word *huse*, a *hus* + Du. *huisce*, a *hus*. Swed. *hylsa*; M. H. G. *hulswæc*, G. *hul*. From the verb seen in Du. *hullen*, G. *huljan*, to cover; see Holster.

**Holy**; see Hale (1).

**Homage**; see Human.

**Home**. (E.) M. E. *hoom*. A. S. *hū* + Du. *heim*; Icel. *heimr*, a village; I. *heim*, Swed. *hem*, G. *heim*; Goth. *haim*, a village; Lithuan. *kemas*, a village, G. *heim*, a village. (✓KAL)

**hamlet** (F. — O. Low G.) M. E. *hamlet*, dimin. of O. F. *hamel*; F. *hameret*, hamlet. Formed, with dimin. suffix, from O. Fries. *ham*, a home, dwelling.

**Homer**, a large measure. (Heb.) He *chōmer*, a homer, also a mound with *cheth*. — Heb. root *chimar*, to undulate, surge up.

**Homicide**; see Human.

**Homily**; see Homogeneous.

**Hominy**, maize prepared for food. (Indian.) W. Indian *aahulminea*, parched corn.

**Hommock**; see Hump.

**Homoeopathy**; see Homogeneous.

**Homogeneous**, of the same kind throughout. (Gk.) Englished from G. *ἴσογενής*, of the same race. — L. *homo*, same (cognate with E. *same*), and *gen*, a race (cognate with E. *kind*). So *homo-genous*, corresponding, from *λέγειν*, saying, λέγειν, to say; *hom-ayounous*, in sound, from λέγων, a name.

**homily**. (L. — Gk.) L. *homilia*; G. *διμεία*, a living together; also *courte-*

homœctia, homœly. — Gk. *ὅμοιος*, a throng, mass, race. — Gk. *ὅμοι-*τ, like, same, together, cognate with L. *Same*; and *ἴση*, *ἴση*, a part from *ἴσθει*, to compress, shut in. (✓KAT.)

homœopathy. (Gk.) Englished from Gk. *ἴσος*, likeness in feeling or condition — Gk. *ὅμοιος*, like; *ποιεῖν*, aorist part. of *ποιέω*, to suffer. See *Same* and *Pain*. And see *Homœly*.

Hone. (E.) A S. *han*, a bone, (with change from *a* to long *o*, as in *bain*, bone). + Icel. *hein*, Swed. *hen*; Skt. *śāṅga*, a hard stone from *śa*, to sharpen; Gk. *νύρος*, *νύρη*, peak. See *Cone*.

Honest; see Honour.

Honey. (E.) M. E. *huni*. A. S. *hunig*. + in *hunig*. Icel. *hunang*, Dan. *honnning*, *hønning*. Gk. *honig*. Perhaps ong. ‘an-like,’ or like broken rice; cf. Skt. *śraṇi*, grain; broken rice.

honeyscomb. (E.) A. S. *hunigecamb*, *honey-comb*; where *comb* is the usual E. word, though the likeness to a comb is rather fanciful.

honeysuckle. (E.) Lye gives A. S. *lūn*; sole, unauthorised; but we find A. S. *lūnig*, privet, similarly named. From A. S. *lūnian*, to suck.

Honour. (F. — L.) O. F. *honur*. — L. *honor*, acc. of *honor*, better *honos*, honour.

honest. (F. — L.) O. F. *honeste* (F. *honest*) — L. *honestus* honourable, put for *honos*, from *honos*, orig. form of *honos* honour.

Hood. c-vering. (E.) A. S. *hild*. + Du. *hut*, G. *hut*, O H. G. *hutat*, *hōt*, a hat. Cf. Gk. *καπία*, a hollow vessel. (✓KAT.) *hild* fr. Cotyledon.

hoodwink. (E.) To make one *wink* or close his eyes by covering him with a hood. hood, -head, suffix. (E.) A. S. *hild*, *hild*, quality; cognate with Goth. *haidus*, *haidjan*. (cf. RAY)

Hoof. (E.) M. E. *hoof*, *huf*; pl. *hoves*. A. S. *huf* + Du. *hoef*. Icel. *höfr*, Dan. *hov*, *høf*; *høf*. G. *huf*, Russ. *koftu*, Skt. *capha*.

Hook. E. M. E. *hok*. A. S. *hōc*. + Du. *hak*, Icel. *haki*, Dan. *hage*, Swed. *hak*; G. *haken*. Allied to Gk. *κύνθως*, *κύνθων*; Skt. *huk*, to bend. And see Hatch 1.

hackle (2), any flimsy substance unspun, as silk (Du. so named from its appearance, as if it has been hacked; see Hackle below).

hake, a fish. (Scand.) Norw. *hakefish*, lit. ‘hook-fish;’ from the hooked under-jaw.

heckle, hackle, hatchel, an instrument for dressing flax or hemp. (Du.) Du. *hekkel*, a heckle; dimin. of *haak*, a hook (above). + Dan. *hægle*, from *hæge*; Swed. *hækla*, from *hake*; G. *hechel*, the same as *hækkel*, a little hook, dimin. of *haken*, a hook.

hockey, a game. (E.) Also called *hokey*, because played with a hooked stick.

huckle-bone, the hip-bone. (E.) *Huckle* is the dimin. of prov. E. *huck*, a hook. A *huckle* is a ‘small joint.’ Cf. Skt. *kuch*, to bend.

Hookah, Hooka. (Arab.) Arab *hug-qâ*, a casket, also, a pipe for smoking.

Hoop (1), a pliant strip of wood bent into a band. (E.) M. E. *hoop*, *hope*. A S. *hōp*. + Du. *hoep*. Cf. also Icel. *hōp*, a bay, from its circular form, prov. E. *hope*, (1) a hollow, (2) a mound, according as the curvature is concave or convex. Cf. Skt. *chispa*, a bow, Gk. *άσπρων*, to bend. Allied to Hop (1), Hump.

Hoop (2), Whoop, to call out, shout. (F. — Teut.) M. E. *houfen*, to shout. — O. F. *houper*, ‘to hoop unto;’ Cot. Of Teut. origin; cf. Goth. *hwupjan*, to boast.

hooping-cough, a cough accompanied by a hoop or convulsive noisy catch in the breath. (Formerly called chincough.)

Hoopoe, the name of a bird. (L.) L. *upupa*, a hoopoe; the initial *h* is due to the F. *uppe*, also derived from *upupa*. + Gk. *ιπω*, a hoopoe. Of imitative origin. ¶ The F. *uppe*, a tuft of feathers, is from *uppe*, a hoopoe (from its tufted head); not vice versa.

Hoot. (Scand.) M. E. *houten*. — O. Swed. *huta*, to hoot. — Swed. *hut!* interj. begone! of onomatopoetic origin. So also W. *hwt!* Irish *ut!* expressions of dislike.

hue (2), clamour, outcry. (F. — Scand.) In the phr. ‘hue and cry.’ M. E. *hue*, a loud cry. — O. F. *huer*, to hoot. — O. Scand. *huta*, to hoot (above).

Hop (1), to leap on one leg. (E.) M. E. *hoppen*, *huppen*. A. S. *hoppian*, to leap, dance. + Du. *hoppen*, Icel. *hoppa*, Swed. *hoppa*, Dan. *hoppe*, G. *hüpfen*. The orig. sense is ‘to go up and down.’ (✓KUP.) Der. *hopper* (of a mill); *hopping*, a fetter for horses; *hop scotch*, a game in which children hop over scotches, i.e. lines scored on the ground.

Montana Hospital, in House  
of Representatives

Montana Hospital, in House  
of Representatives, -  
Montana Hospital, in House  
of Representatives,

master, governor, lord; see **Possible**  
host, *hoste* = *hostipes*, guest master, a  
master of a house who receives guests. Cf.

hoste, the Lord, *gospodare*, a  
guest, prince, from *goste*, a guest, and  
-er. — See *patri*, lord. Der. *hostess*,  
Dan O. F. *hostesse*, 'an hostess.' Cot.  
hospice. F. — L. *hospitium*, a house for guests. — L. *hospiti-*,  
Dual form of *hospes* (above).

hospitable. F. — L. F. hospitable.  
From Low L. *hospitare*, to receive as  
a guest — L. *hospit-*, stem of *hospe-*  
(see above).

hospital. (F. — L.) M. E. hospital. —  
O F. *hospiṭal*. — Low L. *hospitale*, a large  
house being formed from L. pl. *hospitium*,  
quarters for strangers. — L. *hospit-*, stem  
(see above).

hostel, inn. (F. — L.) O F. *hostel*. —  
L. *hospitale*; see hospital above.

hostler, ostler. (F. — L.) Orig. the  
keeper himself, and named from his  
(see above).

hotel, inn. (F. — L.) Mod. F. *hôtel*,  
the same as O F. *hostel*; see hostel above.  
spittle (1), a hospital. (F. — L.) M. E.  
hostel — O F. *ospital*, hospital; see hos-  
pital above.

Host (1), an army (F. — L.). The orig.  
is 'enemy' or 'foreigner'. M. E.  
host — O F. *host*, a host, army. — L.  
host, see *hostis*, an enemy (orig. a  
stranger, a guest); hence a hostile army;  
host + Lat. *goste*, a guest, stranger;  
— guest, see Guest. Doublet, guest.

Host (2), the consecrated bread of the  
christian. (L.) L. *hostia*, a victim in a  
sacrifice; O Lat. *hostia* lit. 'that which  
is given' — L. *hostia*, O. Lat. *feste*, to  
offer. (✓ GLEAN)

Hostage, see Sedentary.

Hostel, Hostler; see Host (1).

Hot (E.) M. E. *host* with long o).  
A. S. *hāt*, hot + Du. *heer*, Icel. *heita*, Swed.  
*heta*, Dan. *het*, G. *heiss*. Allied to Icel  
*heat*, heat, Goth. *hass*, a torch, Lithuan.  
*heat*, heat. (✓ KID)

heat (E.) M. E. *hete*. A. S. *hētu*,  
hot, formed from *hāt*, hot, by the usual  
word change. + Dan. *hete*, Swed. *hett*.  
Also also and A. S. *hētan*, verb, to heat.

Hotchpot, Hodgepodge. (F. — Du.)  
H. — *hōdēpōdē* is a corruption of *hōchpot*, a  
common medley. — F. *hachepot*, a medley.  
— (1) Ira. *kunzpot* (lit. shake pot), hodge-  
podge, beef or mutton cut into small

pieces. — O. Du. *hutzen*, *hotsen*, to shake;  
for a pot. See Hustle and Pot.

Hotel, see Host (1).

Hottentot, a native of the Cape of  
Good Ho. e. (Du.) A name given them  
by the Dutch, in derision of their speech,  
which sounded like stammering, or a repetition  
of the syllables *hot* and *tat*. *En* is  
Dutch for 'and'; hence Du. *hot en tat* —  
'hot' and 'tot.' Cf. Du. *hateren*, to  
stammer, *tateren*, to tattle.

Houdah, Howdah, a seat fixed on an  
elephant's back. (Arab.) Arab. *hawdah*, a  
litter carried by a camel, a seat placed on  
an elephant's back.

Hough, Hock, the joint in the hind leg  
of an animal, between knee and fetlock; in  
man, the back part of the knee joint. (E.)  
Now usually hock; formerly hough. M. E.  
hough. A S. *hōh*, the heel. + Icel. *hā*, the  
hock; Dan. *ha*. Cf. Du. *hak*, the heel, L.  
*coxa*, the hip. Skt. *kaksha*, an arm-pit.  
Der. hough, verb, also spelt *hox*.

Hound, a dog. (E.) A S. *hund*. + Du.  
hond, Icel. *hundr*, Dan. Swed. G. *hund*,  
Goth. *hunds*. Allied to L. *canis*, Gk.  
*κύων* (gen. *κυνός*), Skt. *swan*, a dog; also  
to Irish *cu*, W. *ci*, a dog, Russ. *inika*, a  
bitch.

Hour. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *hore* (F.  
heure). — L. *hora*. — Gk. *ὥρα*, a season,  
hour. Prob. allied to Skt. *yātu*, time  
(✓ YA, from ✓ I, to go.)

horologe, a clock. (F. — L. — Gk.)  
O. F. *horologe* (later *horloge*). — L. *horologium*. — Gk. *ὥρολογιον*, a sun-dial, water-  
clock. — Gk. *ὥρος*, for *ὥρα*, hour; — *λογίον*,  
teller, from *λέγειν*, to tell.

horoscope. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *hor-  
oscope*. — L. *horoscopus*, a horoscope, from  
*horoscopus*, adj., observing the hour. — Gk.  
*ὥροσκοπος*, observing the hour (also as sb.).  
— Gk. *ὥρα*, for *ὥρα*, hour; — *οὐράνιος*, to consider, allied to *οὐρανός*, I consider; see  
Scopio.

Houri, a nymph of Paradise. (Pers.)  
Pers. *hūrī*, one virgin of Paradise, *hūrī*,  
*hūrī*, a virgin of Paradise, black-eyed  
nymph. Cf. Arab. *hawrd*, fem. of *ahwār*,  
having fine black eyes.

House. (E.) M. E. *hous*. A. S. *hūs*. +  
Du. *huis*, Icel. *hūs*, Dan. *hus*, Swed. *hus*,  
Goth. *hus*, G. *haus*. Cf. Skt. *koshu*, *koya*,  
a coop, a sheath, an abode.

hoard, a store. (E.) A. S. *hord* + Icel.  
hoid, G. *hort*, Goth. *huzd*. The Goth.  
form shows that the orig. — was 'a

thing housed,' from Goth. *hus*, a house (above).

**husband.** (Scand.) Icel. *husbundi*, the master of a house, the goodman; short for *husbundi*. — Icel. *hus*, house; *buandi*, dwelling in, pres. pt. of *bila*, to dwell; see **Boor**. Dor. *husband-man*, *husband-ry*.

**hussif**, a case for needles, thread, &c. (Scand.) The final *f* is due to confusion with *huswife*, for which see *hussey*, below. — Icel. *husi*, a case, as in *skarvhisci*, a scissors-case. — Icel. *hus*, a house.

**hussey**, a pett girl. (E.) Short for *hus-wife*, which is put for *house-wife* (like *hus-band* for *house-band*).

**hustings**. (Scand.) The mod. use is incorrect; it is properly *husting*, sing., and means a council, an assembly for the choice of a candidate. M. E. *husting*. A S. *husting*. — Icel. *husting*, a council, meeting. — Icel. *hus*, a house; *ting*, a thing, also an assembly; see **Thing**. Cf. Swed. and Dan. *ting*, the same as Icel. *ting*; and the Swed. form better accounts for the E. form.

**huswife**. (E.) I. e. *house-wife*.

**Housel**, the eucharist. (E.) The orig. sense is 'sacrifice.' M. E. *housel*. A. S. *husel*. + Goth. *hunsl*, sacrifice. (Root uncertain.)

**Housings**; see **Holster**.

**Hovel**, a small hut. (E.) M. E. *hovel*, *hovil*; dimin. of A. S. *hof*, *hosfa*, a house. + Icel. *hof*, temple, hall; G. *hof*, yard, court.

**hover**. (E.) A frequentative of M. E. *houen* (= *hoven*), to stay, tarry, wait, orig. to dwell, a verb formed from A. S. *hof*, a house, dwelling (above). Cf. O. Fries. *hovna*, to receive into one's house; O. Du. *hoven*, to entertain, lodge. ¶ The W. *hosfo*, to hover is borrowed from M. E. *houen*.

**How** (1), in what way; see **Who**.

**How** (2), a hill; see **High**.

**Howdah**; see **Houdah**.

**Howitzer**, a short cannon. (G. — Bohemian.) Borrowed from G. *haubitze*, a howitzer; formerly spelt *hauffnitz*. — Bohemian *haufnice*, orig. a sling for casting a stone. Jungmann, Bohem. Diet. i. 662.

**Howl**. (F. — L.) M. E. *houlten*. — O. F. *houter*. — L. *ostulare*, to shriek, howl. — L. *ulula*, an owl; see **Owl**. So also G. *heulen*, to howl, from *eule*, an owl.

**Hox**, to hamstring; see **Hough**.

**Hoy** (1), a kind of sloop. (Du.) Du.

**hen**, *hende*, a flat-bottomed merchant ship; Flemish *hui*, a hoy.

**Hoy** (2), stop! (Du.) Du. *hui!* hoy! come! well! Allied to **Ho**.

**Hoyden**, *Hoiden*; see **Heath**.

**Hub**, a projection; the same as **Hob** (1). **Hubbubble**; see **Whoop**.

**Huckaback**, a sort of linen cloth (Low G.?) The orig. sense was prob. 'purlar's ware'; cf. Low G. *hukkebab*, G. *hucke-back*, pick-a-back. See **Hawker**.

**Hucklebone**; see **Hook**.

**Huckster**; see **Hawker**.

**Huddle**. (E.) M. E. *hodderen*, *hadren*, which is an equivalent form, meaning to huddle together, as under a covert or shelter. **Frequentative of M. E. *hude***; to hide; see **Hide**. It seems also to have been confused with Du. *hoedelen*, Swed. *hulta*. Dan. *hulte* to bungle, which are allied to **Hustle**, q. v.

**Hue** (1), show, appearance, colour. (E.) M. E. *herwe*. A. S. *hiew*, *herow*, *her*, appearance. + Swed. *hy*, skin, complexion, Goth. *hwi*, form, show.

**Hue** (2), clamour; see **Hoot**.

**Huff**, to puff, bluster, bully. (E.) The old sense is to puff, blow hard; hence to bluster, vapour. An imitative word, like *puff*. Cf. Lowl. Sc. *hauch*, a forcible puff, hech, to breathe hard; G. *hauchen*, to breathe. ¶ To *huff*, at draughts, simply means 'to blow'; it was customary to blow upon the piece removed; cf. Lowl. Sc. *blaw*, to blow, also to huff at draughts; Dan. *blæse en brikke*, to huff (lit. blow) a man at draughts.

**Hug**, to embrace closely, (Scand.) The orig. sense was to squat, or cower down. Palsgrave has: 'I *hugge*, I shrink in my bed. It is good sport to see this little boy *hugge* in his bed for cold' Of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. *siddle fau hug* (lit. to sit in a hook), to crouch down; Swed. *hukka*, to crouch down; Icel. *hukka*, to sit on one's hams. So also O. Du. *hukken*, G. *hucken*, to couch, Skt. *kuch*, to bend. Allied to **Hook**.

**Huge**, vast. (F. — Teut.?) M. E. *hunge*, *hage*. An initial *a* has dropped with *h*. *ahuge*, huge, vast (13th cent.). Prob. from the old form of mod. G. *erhöhen*, to exalt, increase, which is from *hoch* (M. H. G. *houch*), high; see **High**.

**Huguenot**, a French protestant (F. — G.) F. *huguenot*; named from some person of the name of *Huguenot*, who was doubtless conspicuous as a reformer. The

in use two centuries at least before Reformation, and is a dimin. of Hugh (like Jeannot from Jean).

**Hug.** Hugh, lit. a thoughtful H. G. *hugn*, thought; allied to to think. ¶ See 15 false ety. of this word noted by Scheler.

heavy ship. (Low L. — Gk.)

— Low L. *hulka*, better *hulus*, ship — Gk. *θλος*, a ship which also a heavy ship, merchantman.

to draw, drag. + Lithuan. *ail.* (✓ WARK.) Der. *hulk*, bulky, unwieldy ¶ Distinct *hulke*, A. S. *hulc*, a hovel, a husk; see Holster.

body of a ship; see Holster. to buzz. (E.) M. E. *hummen*; a word. + G. *hummen*, Du. *hum*.

to trick, cajole. (E.) A part of *hum*, to buzz; it also meant sound expressive of contempt

(49); also to applaud; see and Todd's, Johnson. Hence flatter, cajole, trick. So also to buzz, zombar, to jest; to hum, also to jest. Der. *hex*.

**bee**, a humming-bee. (E.) From *umble*, put for *humile*, frequent. Cf. Du. *hommel*, a humble-bee, to hum; G. *hummel*, from *hummen*, to hum

**bug**, a hoax, piece of trickery; bug, a false alarm, a bugbear; MS. (quoted in Halliwell), bonmots, and *humbug*; about compounded of *hum*, hoax, spectre, ghost bugbear; the being 'sham bugbear; see bug. Der. *humbug*, verb.

**drum**, dull, droning. (E.) Comp. *hum*, a bursting noise, and ring sound; see Drum.

(1) — L. Formerly *humaine*. *main*, 'humane, manly.' Cot.

human. — L. *homo*, a man; one of earth; from *humus*, Humble.

(F. — L.) M. E. *homage*. — the service of a vassal to his

L. *homagium*, the service of a man. — L. *hom-o*, a man

mat slaughter, also a man. — L. F. *homicide*, meaning (1) a, from L. *homicidium*; (2) a

man-killer, from L. *homicida*. — L. *hom-o*, a man; -*cidium*, a killing, or -*cida*, a slayer, from *cedere*, to kill.

**humano.** (L.) Directly from L. *humans*, (1) human, (2) kind.

**ombre**, a game at cards (F. — Span — L.) F. *homme*. — Span. *juego del hombre*, lit. 'game of the man.' — L. *hominem*, acc. of *homo*, a man.

**Humble.** (F. — L.) F. *humble*. — L. *humilem*, acc. of *humilis*, humble, lowly, near the ground. — L. *humus*, the ground. Cf. Gk. *χαπαι*, on the ground, Russ. *zemlia*, earth, land.

**exhume**, to disinter. (L.) Comed from ex, out of; *humus*, the ground.

**humiliate.** (L.) From pp. of L. *humilare*, to humble. — L. *humilis*, humble (above).

**humidity.** (F. — L.) M. E. *humilitie*.

— O. F. *humiliteit*, humility. — L. *humilitatem*, acc. of *humilitas*, humility. — L. *humilis*, humble.

**Humble-bee**, Humbug; see Hum (1). **Humdrum**; see Hum (1).

**Humeral**, belonging to the shoulder. (L.) Low L. *humeralis*, belonging to the shoulder. — L. *umerus*, the shoulder; better *umerus*. + Gk. *Ὥρος*, Goth. *ansia*, Skt. *ansia*, the shoulder.

**Humid**, moist. (F. — L.) F. *humide*.

— L. *humidus*, better *umidus*, moist. — L. *umere*, *umere*, to be moist; cf. *uens*, *uius*, *uius*, moist. Gk. *ὑγρός*, moist. (✓UG, for WAG.)

**humour**, orig. moisture. (F. — L.) See Trench, Select Glossary, and Study of Words. The four humours, according to Galen, caused the four temperaments of mind, viz. choleric, melancholy, phlegmatic, and sanguine. — O. F. *humor* (F. *humeur*).

— L. *humorent*, acc. of *humor*, moisture. — L. *humere*, to be moist (above).

**Humiliate**, **Humility**; see Humble. **Hummock**; see Hump.

**Hump**, a lump, bunch, esp. on the back. (E.) 'Hump, a hunch, or lump,' Westmoreland: Halliwell. Not found in M. E. It is a nasalised form of *heap*, and from the same base as *heap* and *hof* (1); see Hop (1). Cf. Gk. *κύρρος*, a hump, Lithuan. *kumpas*, hunched, Skt. *kubja*, hump backed. Parallel to *hunch*, q. v.

**hummock**, hommock, a mound, hillock, rounded mass (E.). It appears to be merely a dimin. of *hump*; put as it for *hump-ock*. Cf. *hill-ock* from *hill*.

**Hunch**, a bump, round mass (E.) A nasalised form of *hook*, q. v. Cf G. *hucke*, the bent back, *hocker*, a hunch on the back. And cf. Skt. *kunčha*, to bend, with *kunčha*, to bend.

**Hundred**. (E.) M. E. *hundred* A. S. *hundred*; a compound word. — A. S. *hund*, a hundred; and *rēd*, *rēd*, speech, discourse, but here used in the early sense of 'reckoning' or rate, to denote the rate of counting. Cf. Icel. *hund-rað*, hundred, *átt-raðir*, eighty, *tíraðr*, a hundred (ten rate). This suffix is allied to *Read*, q. v. β The A. S. *hund* is cognate with L. *centum*, answering to an Aryan form *KANTA*, short for DAKANTA, i.e. tenth, as appears from Goth. *taihun-taihund*, a hundred (lit. tenth). In fact *hund* = *tenth* without the *t*, just as L. *centum* is for *de-centum*. See *Ten*.

**Hunger**. (E.) A. S. *hungor*. + Icel. *hungr*. Swed. *hunger*. Du. *honger*. G. *hunger*; Goth. *huhrus*, hunger. Prob. allied to Skt. *kunčha*, to contract; so that *hunger* denotes the feeling of being shrunk together.

**Hunt**, to chase wild animals (E.) M. E. *hunten*. A. S. *huntau*, to capture. Allied to Goth. *hunthas*, captivity, which is from *hunthans*, pp. of *hinthan*, to seize, capture (pt. t. *hanth*). Thus the Teut. base is HANTH, to seize. Cf. Skt. *édhya*, to sell, to drive, causal of *pad*, to fall. (✓ KAD.)

**hint**, a slight allusion. (E.) *Hint* is properly 'a thing taken' or caught up; short for M. E. *hirsted* pp. of *listen* or *henten*, to seize. — A. S. *hentan*, to seize, hunt after; from the Teut. base HANTH (above). ¶ Or from Icel. *ymta*, to mutter.

**Hurdle**. (E.) M. E. *hurdel*. A. S. *hyrdel*; a dimin. from an A. S. base *hurd*\*, not found; but see the cognate words. + Du. *hord*, Icel. *hurð*, G. *hürde*, M. H. G. *hurt*, a hurdle; Goth. *hounds*, a door. Cognate with L. *craues*, a hurdle, Gk. *κραπτός*, a (woven) basket. Cf. Skt. *krit*, to spin, *cris*, to connect. The sense is a 'woven' thing. (✓ KART.) Doublet, *crate*.

**hoarding**, a kind of fence. (F. — Du.; or Du.) Not old. Either from Du. *hordé*, a bundle or from F. *hordé*, a palisade, barrier, which is the same word.

**Hurdygurdy**, a kind of violin, played by turning a handle. (E.) A derisive name, from the grating sound. Cf. Low. *ne gær*, to snarl, *gær*, to growl. 'Som v-ej'

strange *wlaſſyng*, chattering, *larryng* and *garryng* = some people use a strange babbling, chattering, snarling and growling. Spec. of English, ed. Morris and Skeat, p. 241, l. 163. Formed on the model of *hurly-burly*. See *Hurry*.

**Hurl**; see *Hurt*.

**Hurlyburly**, a tumult. (F. — I.; and E.) A reduplicated word, the second syllable being an echo of the first. The simple form *hurly* is the original, see K. John, iii, 4, 16, — F. *hurler*, to howl; *vel* a corruption of *huller*, to howl; see *Howl*. So also Ital. *urlare*, *uilarare*, to howl; L. *ululare*, to howl.

**Hurrah**; see *Hussah*.

**Hurricane**, whirlwind. (Span. — Carib. bean.) Span. *huracan*. — Carib. *huraca* (Littré).

**Hurry**. (Scand.) Not allied to *hurr*. Formed from an older word *hurr*; so also *seurr-y* from *skir*. M. E. *hurrie*, to hurry (Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 883) — Swed. *hurra*, to swing, whirl round, Swed. dial. *hurra*, to whirl, whence *hur*, sh. *hurry*, haste. Cf. Dan. *hurre*, to hum, whir; Icel. *hurr*, a noise. Allied to *Whir*, being an imitative word.

**Hurst**, a wood. (E.) M. E. *hurt*; A. S. *hyrst*. + M. H. G. *hurz*, a shrub, thicket. Lit. 'interwoven thicket'; allied to *Hurdle*.

**Hurt**, to dash against, to harm. (F. — C.) M. E. *hursten*, *hirtien*, (1) to push, dash against; (2) to injure. — O. F. *hurter* (F. *heurter*), to strike or dash against. Of Celtic origin: W. *hyrddu*, to ram, push against; *hyrdd*, a push, a thrust, *hyrddau*, a ram; Uga. *horidh*, a ram; Manx *heoridh*, a he-goat.

**hurl**, **hurtle** (F. — C.; with F. *engre*) *Hurl* is short for *hurtle*; and *hurtle*, i.e. to keep on dashing against, is the frequentative of *hurt*, in the old sense of 'dash against.' See *hurteth* = pushes down Chaucer, C. T. 2618, where some MSS. have *hurteth*; also *hurled*, Wyclif, I. 16 vi. 49, in six MSS., where seventeen MSS. have *hurllid*.

**Husband**; see *House*.

**Hush**; see *Hiss*.

**Husk**, see *Holster*.

**Husky**, hoarse. (E.) Corrupted from *husty* or *hanty*, by confusion with the commoner word *hast*. 'Hast, a cat's cough'; Coles (1684). From M. E. *hast*, a cough. A. S. *hastia*, a cough. Du. *hast*, Icel. *hast*. Dan. *hast*. See

**G. Husten.** a cough. Allied to Skt. *cough* (✓KAS.)

**huzar** (Hungarian.) So called because of Corvinus, king of Hungary and son, raised a corps of horse soldiers in commanding that one man should be out of twenty, in every village.

**huzzar**, twentieth; from *huse*.

(Littre, Scheler).

**hif**, **Hussy**, **Hustings**; see

**hie**, to jostle. (Du.) Put for *hutsle*. *hutschen*, to shake up and down together, frequent. of O. Du. *hutzen*, *zen*, to shake. See *Hotchpot*. Cf. Sc. *hott*, to move by jerks, *hotter*, to

(F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *hotte*. — F. a cottage; Cotgrave. — O. H. G. *hutti*, a hut. + Swed. *hydda*, Cf. Skt. *kuti*, a hut; from *kut*, to bence to cover).

**hutch**, a box. (F. — Low L.) M. E. *hucche*. — F. *huche*, a hutch, bin. — L. *hutia*, a hutch, box; of unknown

Prob Teutonic, cf. O. H. G. *huatan* 'to take care of. See *Heed*.

**huh** (G.), **Hurrah** (Scand.) *Hus* the older form; also written *husza*, *huszah!* So also Swed. and Dan. *huszah!* Cf. Dan. *hurre*, to hum. See *Hurry*.

**hyacinth**, a flower. (F. — L. — Gk.)

*hyasche* — L. *hyacinthus*. — Gk. *id* an iris, larkspur (not our hyacinth).

**hath**, a precious stone. (F. — L. — O. F. *jacinthe*. — L. *hyacinthus*, a — Gk. *βάινθος*, a jacinth; Rev.

**henna**; see *Hyena*.

**hybrid**, mongrel. (L. — Gk.?) L. *hybrida*, a mongrel, a hybrid,

derived from Gk. *ὑβρίδη*, stem of *ὑβρίστη*, wantonness, violation.

**hydras**, a water-snake. (L. — Gk.) L. — Gk. *άρπη*, water-snake. — Gk. *άρπη*,

Cf. Skt. *udras*, a water-animal, A S. *otter*. Doublet, otter. And *water*,

**hyposy**; see *hydropsy* (below).

**hyangan**, a flower. (Gk.) A coined referring to the cup-form of the seed-vessel. From Gk. *ὕπηρ*, for water; *άρπη*, a vessel.

**hydraulics**, relating to water in motion. (L. — Gk.) F. *hydraulique*. — L. *hydraulica*. — Gk. *ὑδραυλικός*, belonging to a

water-organ. — Gk. *ὑδραι*, an organ worked by water — Gk. *ὕδη*, for *ὕδη*, water; *ἀέρας*, a pipe, tube (from the base *αέρ*, to blow; see Air).

**hydrodynamics**, the science relating to the force of water in motion. (Gk.) Gk. *ὕδη*, for *ὕδη*, water; and E. *dynamics*, a word of Gk. origin; see *Dynamios*.

**hydrogen**, a very light gas. (Gk.) The name means 'generator of water' — Gk. *ὕδη*, for *ὕδη*, water; and the base *γενή*, to produce; see *Gensis*.

**hydropathy**, the water-cure. (Gk.) Gk. *ὕδη*, for *ὕδη*, water; *άθετ-* or, suffering, endurance of treatment; see *Pathos*.

**hydrophobia**, fear of water. (Gk.) Coined from Gk. *ὕδη*, for *ὕδη*, water; *φόβος*, fear. (✓ BHA.)

**hydropay**, **dropsey**. (F. — L. — Gk.) Formerly *dropsie* or *ydrapstie*; the form *dropsie* being due to loss of *y*. — O. F. *hydropisie*. — L. *hydropisiz*, *hydropistia*. — Late Gk. *ὑδρόποσις*\*, not found, from Gk. *ὕδη*, dropsy, extended from *ὕδη*, for *ὕδη*, water. Der. *dropsi-c-al*.

**hydrostatics**, the science which treats of fluids at rest. (Gk.) Gk. *ὕδη*, for *ὕδη*, water; and *Statics*, q. v.

**Hyena**, **Hyæna**, a sow-like quadruped. (L. — Gk.) L. *hyæna*. — Gk. *βάρα*, a hyena; lit. 'sow-like.' — Gk. *βύρα*, a sow, cognate with E. *Sow*; with semi. adj. suffix *-ava*.

**Hymen**. (L. — Gk.) L. *hymen*. — Gk. *ἱμην*, the god of marriage.

**Hymn**. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *umpne* (with ex cresc. *p*). — O. F. *ymne* (later *hymne*). — L. *hymnum*, acc. of L. *hymnus*. — Gk. *ὕμνος*, a song, festive song, hymn.

**Hypallage**, an interchange. (L. — Gk.) L. *hypallage*. — Gk. *ὑπαλλαγή*, an interchange, exchange. — Gk. *ὑπό*, under; *λαγῆ*, change, from *λαλάσσειν*, to change, which from *ἄλλος*, another. See *Allion*.

**Hyper-**, prefix, denoting excess. (L. — Gk.) L. *hyper-*, for Gk. *ὑπέρ*, above, beyond, allied to L. *super*. Hence *hyperbaton*, a transposition of words from natural order, lit. 'a going beyond' (from *βαῖνειν*, to go); *hyper-borean*, extreme northern (from *Βορέας*, north wind); *hyper-bolē*, exaggeration. Gk. *ὑπερβολή* (from *βάλλειν*, to throw, cast).

**Hyphen**, a short stroke (-) joining two parts of a compound word. (L. — Gk.) L. *hyphen*, for Gk. *ὑπέρ*, lit. 'under one.' — Gk. *ὑπό*, for *ὑπό*, under; *ἐν*, neut. of *ἐν*, over.

**Hypo-**, prefix. (Gk.) Gk. *ὑπό*, under; cognate with L. *sub*.

**Hypocondria**, a mental disorder involving *melancholy*. (L. — Gk.) Named from the spleen (which was supposed to cause it), situated under the cartilage of the breast-bone. — L. *hypochondria*, a pl. — Gk. *ὑποχόνδρια*, s. pl., the parts beneath the breast-bone. — Gk. *ὑπό*, under; *χόνδρος*, a corn, grain, gristle, cartilage of the breast-bone. Der. *hypo-isch.* q. v.

**Hypocrisy**, pretense to virtue. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *hypocrisie* — L. *hypocrisia*, i. Tim. iv. 2. — Gk. *λαβαπαῖς*, a reply, answer, playing a part on a stage, acting of a part. — Gk. *τυπιρωπαῖ*, I reply, play a part. — Gk. *ὑπό*, under; *σπίνω*, I contend, middle voice of *σπίω*, I judge. See Critic. Der. *hypocrite*, F. *hypocrite*, L. *hypocrita*, Gk. *ὑποκρύθης*, a dissembler, Matt. vi. 2.

**Hypogastric**, belonging to the lower part of the abdomen (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *hypogastrique* — Late L. *hypogastricus*, belonging to the lower part of the belly — Gk. *τυγχάσπιρος*, lower part of the belly; see Hypo- and Gastric.

**Hypostasis**. (L. — Gk.) L. *hypostasis*. — Gk. *ὑποστάσις*, a standing under, groundwork, subsistence, substance, a Person of

the Trinity — Gk. *ὑπό*, under; *στάνειν*, standing, from  $\sqrt{\text{STA}}$ , to stand. See *Stance*.

**Hypotension** F. — L. — Gk. *hypotensio* (τάση) — F. *hypertonie*; *hypotension* — Gk. *ὑπερτάσσειν*, the tension [line] from of pres post tenses, to subtend, lit. to stretch ( $\sqrt{\text{TAN}}$ )

**Hypothec**, a kind of mortgage. L. — Gk.; Eng. based from O. F. *thecue*, a mortgage — L. *thecula* same. — Gk. *ὑποθέσις*, lit. 'under pre-charge, mortgage.' — Gk. *ὑπό*, under, in  $\tau\mu\sigma\tau\omega$ , I place. (✓ DHA.)

**hypothesis**, a supposition (L. — L. *hypothetica*) — Gk. *ὑπόθεσις*, a pl. under, supposition. — Gk. *ὑπό*, under; a place from the same root as the n.

**Hysop**, a plant. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *ysope*. — O. F. *hypsope* — L. *hypsope* — Gk. *ὕσοπος*, an aromatic plant (as 'hyssop'). — Heb. *אַשְׁפֵּת*, a plant (root unknown what plant).

**Hysterie**, convulsive, said of fits. (L. — Gk.) O. F. *hystericque* — L. *hystericus* — Gk. *ὑστερεῖς*, suffering in the hysterical. — Gk. *ὑστέρα*, the womb, from Gk. *ὑστέρος*, latter, lower, compare from the Aryan base UD, ost; see O.

## L

**I**, nom. case of first pers. pronoun. (E.) M. E. (Northern) *ik*, *i*; (Southern) *ich*, *neh*, *i*. A. S. *ic* + Du. *ik*, Icel. *ek*, Dan. *eg*, Swed. *jag*, Goth. *ik*, G. *ich*, W. *i*, Russ. *ia*, L. *ego*, Gk. *ἴγμα*, *ἴγώ*, Skt. *aham* (Aryan form, AGAM.) ¶ *Me* is from a different base.

**I-**, neg. prefix; see In- (3).

**Iambic**, a certain metre, a short and a long syllable (—). (L. — Gk.) L. *iambicus*. — Gk. *ἰαμβικός*. — Gk. *ἰαμβός*, an iambic foot, iambic verse, lampoon. So called from use in satiric poetry. — Gk. *λάρρευ*, to throw, cast (thence attack). Allied to Jet (1).

**Ibex**, a genus of goats. (L.) L. *ibex*. **Ibis**, a bird. (L. — Gk. — Egypt.) L. *ibis*. — Gk. *ἴβη*, an Egyptian bird (of Egypt, origin, cf. Coptic *heppen*, Peacock).

**Ieo**. (E.) M. E. *ye*, *ii*. A. S. *is* + Du. *ie*, Icel. *iss*, Dan. *ii*, Swed. *is*, G. *eis*. (✓ Is, to glide) Cf. Icel. *risa*, to go,

swiftly, Skt. *isk*, to hasten. Der. is quite a modern word; the latter is the Du. Swed., and G. *berg*, a m. of Du. *ijberg*, Swed. *isberg*, Dan. G. *eisberg*, an ice-berg; (prob. a word). Also *icelink*, Dan. *isbl*, field of ice, from Dan. *blinke*, to gl.

**icicle**. (E.) M. E. *isikel*, ic, from M. E. *ys*, ice, *iskil*, a point of A. S. *ligrigel*, an icicle; also *witnigigel*, where *ties* is the gen. case, is a dimin. form, meaning 'a small piece'; cf. Irish *nígh*, Gael. *eigh*, ice; *iss-yakull*, though *yakull* is gen. itself in the sense of icicle, and is a of *yaki*, a piece of ice; Low G. *isjaket*.

**Ichneumon**. (L. — Gk.) L. *ichneumon* — Gk. *ἰχνεύων*, an *ichneumon*, i. lit. 'a tracker,' because it tracks or devours crocodiles' eggs. — Gk. *ἰχνέω* to track. — Gk. *ἰχνος*, a footprint.

*ichor*, the juice in the veins of gods. (Gk. ιχύς, juice; allied to *ικεῖν*. Cf. Skt. *icch*, to sprinkle, wet.)

*ichography*, description of fishes. (Gk. ιχθία, crude form of ιχθίος, a πάγμα, to describe. So also *ichthyos* from ἰχθυς, a discourse, λέγειν, to

do; see *Ioe*. *doxast*, a breaker of images. (Gk.) from Gk. *δικεῖν*, for *δικέω*, an ελάσσωτη, a breaker, from ελάσσειν, to

*icosahedron*, a solid figure with twenty faces. (Gk.) From Gk. εἴκοσι, twenty; ἕδρα, a base, lit. a seat, from the δι-, to sit. See *Sit*.

(L. — Gk.) L. *idea*. — Gk. ιδεα, the semblance of a thing, species; hence, — Gk. ιδεω, to see. (✓ WID.)

*idol* (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *idole*. — L. — Gk. εἰδώλον, an image, likeness. Εἶδος, I appear, seem; θεῖν, to see. (ID.)

*idolatry* (corruption of *idery*), from O. F. *idelatrie*, Low L. *idaria*, shortened form of *ideolatria*, from *deus*-λατρεία, service to idols (where *deus*, service, is from λαός, a hired man, slave). Hence *idolater*, &c.

*Idyll*, a pastoral poem. (L. — Gk.) *εἰδύλλιον*. — Gk. εἰδύλλιον, a short descriptive poem — Gk. εἶδος, form, shape, figure. Εἶδος, I appear (see above).

*identical*, the very same. (L.) Formerly *identicul*. Formed as if from Low Latin *identicus*; adj. suggested by L. *identitas*; *identitatem*.

*identity*, sameness. (F. — Low L. — L.) *identitas*. — Low L. acc. *identitatem*, — L. *identitas*, occurring in *identitatem*; with suffix -tas. — L. *idem*, same — L. *i-*, and *-dem*; from Aryan verbal bases I and DA.

the 15th day of March, May, July, &c.; 15th of other months. (F. — L.) — L. *idus*, ides.

*idiom*, peculiar mode of expression. (F. — Gk.) F. *idiome* — L. *idiotoma*. — Gk. ιδιομένη, an idiom, peculiarity of language. — ιδεω, I make my own — Gk. ιδεός, own. To Nat. *οὐτισμόν*, self (Curtius).

*idionymy* peculiarity of temperament. (Gk.) ιδική οὐτισμός, own; σύγχρονος, together, from σύγχρονος (= σύγχρονος), to be together, a mingling. See *Orasias*.

*idiot*. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *idiot*. — L. *idiotā*, an ignorant, uneducated person — Gk. ιδιοτης, a private person; hence, one who is inexperienced (1 Cor. xiv. 16). — Gk. ιδούω, I make my own. — Gk. ιδεός, own.

*idle*. (E.) M. E. *idel*. A. S. *idel*, vain, empty, useless. + Du. *ijdel*, vnyt; Dan. *idel*, Swed. *idel*, mere; G. *eitel*, vain, trifling. The orig. sense seems to have been 'clear' or 'bright'; cf. Gk. ιθαρίς, clear, pure (as a spring). (✓ IDH.)

*Idol, Idyll; see Idea.*

*If*, conj. (E.) M. E. *if*. A. S. *gif*. + Icel. *ef*, *if*, O. Fries. *ief*, *gef*, *ef*, O. Sax. *ef*; Goth. *iba*, *ibai*, perhaps. We also find Goth. *jabai*, if (compounded of *jah*, and, *ibai*, perhaps); with which cf. Du. *of*, if, or, whether, G. *ob*, whether. Also O. H. G. *ibu*, if, lit. 'on the condition,' dat. of *iba*, condition, stipulation. B. The E. *if*, Icel. *ef*, Goth. *ibai*, O. H. G. *ibu*, are from a Teut. type EBAI, dat. of EBA, stipulation, doubt, seen in O. H. G. *iba* (as above); cf. L. *ap-*, in *op-inus*, imagining, *op-nari*, to suppose. Prob. from ✓ AP, to obtain.

*Ignition*, a setting on fire. (L.) F. *ignition*. As if from L. *ignitio*\* (not used). — L. *ignitus*, pp. of *ignire*, to set on fire. — L. *ignis*, fire. + Skt. *agni*, fire. Hence also *ignis fatuus*, a vain fire; *igneous*, adj.

*Ignoble, Ignominy, Ignore; see Noble.*

*Iguana*, a kind of American lizard. (Span. — W. Indian.) Span. *iguana*. Of Caribbean origin.

*Il-* (1), put for *in-*, prefix, from L. *im*, prep., when *I* follows. Exx.: *il-lapse*, *illusion*, &c.

*Il-* (2), put for *in-*, negative prefix when *I* follows. Exx.: *il-legal*, *il-legible*, *il-legitimate*, *il-liberal*, *il-limited*, *il-literate*, *il-logical*; for which see *legal*, *legible*, &c. And see *illicit*.

*Iliac*, pertaining to the smaller intestines. (F. — L.) F. *iliaque*, belonging to the flanks. Formed from L. *ilia*, s. pl., flanks, groin. See also *Inde* (2).

*Iliad*, an epic poem. (L. — Gk.) L. *Iliad*, stem of *Ilias*, the Iliad. — Gk. Ιλιάς, stem of Ιλιός, the Iliad. — Gk. Ιλιος. Illos, the city of Ilus, commonly known as Troy. — Gk. Ιλιος, Ilus, grandfather of Priam, and son of *Tros* (whence *Troy*).

*Ill*: see *Evil*.

*Illassp*; see *Lapse*.

*Illation*, an inference. (F. — L.) F. *illation*. — L. acc. *illationem*, a bringing in

16. *Leucanthemum vulgare* L. (Fig. 16) is a common species throughout the country. It is a low-growing, hairy annual, 10-30 cm. tall, with numerous branched stems. The leaves are deeply lobed, the upper ones becoming narrow and linear. The flowers are white, with yellow centers.

10. The following table gives the results of the experiments made by Mr. J. C. Goss on the growth of the plant under different conditions of temperature and light.

...and, probably, 7-10, or 10-12, in  
other words, two or three times the  
size of L. m. pectoralis. This species  
is not as well known as L. m. pectoralis,  
but it is described by Gmelin, and  
by Cope.

三：三上山，山高水深。

Image 2: Lateral view. (F - L) F  
empty - L fullness, size of 10x12, a  
Macoma Pectinata with soft shell, good  
condition, to measure; see below.

Imagine (F. - L. F. *imaginari*, to think - L. *imaginari*, to picture to oneself; *im* + *gen* - L. *imaginari*, stem of *image*, as image, picture; see above).

**imitate** (L) From pp. of I. **imitari** to imitate; representative of **image**, **model**

*Imboclo*, *seeble*. (F. - L.) Formerly rare as an adj., but the verb *imboclo*, to

— O F .

二三月，是春耕的开始，播种。——

#### REFERENCES

*—L. H. L.*

卷之三

**BRITISH MUSEUM**

卷之三

Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com

卷之三

## **How to use Myo**

*University People from all over  
the world are invited to attend  
the annual meeting of the American  
Society of University Professors, held  
in the Hotel Statler, Boston, Mass., October  
10-12, 1912.*

卷之三

Imp a great deal to demon. (Low  
L-11) I think it's a good idea  
because I know nothing. M.E. 1971,  
but you have to learn to go on. She  
then goes on to explain a great deal about  
the life she has had, which seems  
to be like the year, Swiss jumps  
and so on. Q. If G. wants to go on

Be **G**rateful **A**nd **P**lease **L**eave.

**Impact**, *see* **Pact**.  
**Impair**, to make worse. *Intra*, *worse*.  
F. - L. *M. E. empair* - O. Fr. *empair* - later *empair*, 'to impair.' *Cet* - L. *impigerare*, 'to make worse' - L. *im* in prop., with intensive force, and *pigerare*, 'to worse', a comparative form from a *base*.

卷之四

**i**n; see Patient.  
**i**n; see Fano.  
**i**n, Impede; see Pedal.  
**i**nc Pulsate  
**i**; see Pendant  
**i**nde, Imperial; see Pare.  
**i**ment; see Tenable.  
**i**ous, see Vladuct.  
**i**; see Petition.  
**i**; see Pact  
**i**ent; see Plenary.  
**i**sto, Imply; see Ply.  
**i**, see Deprise.  
**i**mportable; see Port (1).  
**i**me; see Port (2).  
**i**; see Pose (1).  
**i**on; see Position.  
**i**ume, an abscess. (F.—L.—  
*apostume*, as in Cotgrave.—  
*iume*, 'an apostume, an inward  
*full* of corrupt matter.' A still  
*ing* is F. *apostème*, also in Cot-  
*apostema*. — Gk. *dwēr̄n̄ia*, a  
*way from, hence, a separation of*  
*ter* — Gk. *dwō*, away; *ōr̄n̄*, base  
*set, place, stand.* (VSTA.)  
**i**or, see Position.  
**i**rish; see Pauper.  
**i**ste, see Precarious.  
**i**mable; see Prehensile.  
**i**nato, see Natal.  
**i**; see Press.  
**i**; see Press.  
**i**; see Prehensile.  
**i**ptu; see Exempt.  
**i**riate; see Proper.  
**i**; see Probable.  
**i**so; see Vision.  
**i**nt, shameless. (F.—L.) F. *im-*  
*impudent*, stem of *impudens*,  
— L. *im-*, for *in*, not. *pudens*,  
*pt. of pudere*, to feel shame.  
**i**; see Pugilism.  
**i**; see Pulsate.  
**i**y, see Pain.  
**i**; see Putative.  
(E.) A S *in*. + Du. *in*, Icel.  
*in*, Goth. *in*, G. *in*, W. *yn*,  
L. *in*, Gk. *iv*, *iv̄i*. *In* is a  
form of *en*, as in Gk. *iv*; the  
*to be a locative case, and*  
*related to Gk. *drō**, E. *on*; see  
*om. base ANA.*) Der. *inn-cr.*,  
*in-most*. A S *inuenest* (i.e.  
*a double superl. form*). The  
*nest* is also a corruption of  
*est*. Also *in ward*, *there-in*,

*where-in, with-in, in-as-much, in-so-much,*  
*in-ter, in-tro.* And see inn (below).

inn, sb (E.) M. E. *in, inn.* — A. S. *inn*,  
*in, sh* — A. S. *in, inn*, adv., within indoors.  
— A S *in*, prep., in (above). + Icel. *inni*,  
*an inn*; *inni*, adv., indoors.

**i**nning. (E.) Properly the securing or  
*housing* of grain, from *inn*, verb, due to  
*inn, sh*, above. Hence *innings*, as a term  
*at cricket*, invariably used in the plural,  
*because the side which is in consists of*  
*several players.*

**i**n- (1), prefix. (E.) In some words, it  
*is only the prep. *in* in composition.* Exx.:  
*in-born, in-breathe, in-breath, in-land, &c.*

**i**n- (2), prefix. (L.) In some words, it is  
*the L. prep. *in* in composition.* Exx.: *in-*  
*augurate, in-carcerate, &c.* Sometimes, it  
*has passed through French; as in *indication*,*  
*&c.* ¶ It becomes *il-* before *t*, *im-* before  
*b, m, and p*, *ir-* before *r*.

**i**n- (3), negative prefix. (L; or F.—L.)  
*From L. neg. prefix *in-*, cognate with E.*  
*neg. prefix *un-*; see Un- (1).* ¶ It becomes  
*i-* before *gn*, as in *i-gnoble*; *il-* before *t*;  
*im-* before *b, m, and p*; *ir-* before *r*. Dor.  
*in-ability, in-accessible, &c., &c.*; for which  
*see able, access, &c.*

**i**nane, empty, silly, useless. (L.) L.  
*inanis*, void, empty. Root unknown. Der.  
*inan-i-ty.*

**i**nanition, exhaustion from lack of food.  
(F.—L.) F. *inanition*, 'an emptying';  
Cot. From the pp. of *inanire*, to empty;  
from *inanis* (above).

**i**naugurate; see Augur.

**i**ncandescent; see Candid.

**i**ncantation; see Cant (1).

**i**ncarcerate, to imprison. (L.) L. *in-*,  
*and carceratus*, pp. of *carcerare*, to im-  
*prison*, from *carcer*, a prison.

**i**ncarnadine; see Carnal.

**i**ncarnation; see Carnal.

**i**ncendiary, Incense; see Candid.

**i**ncentive; see Cant (1).

**i**nceptive; see Capacious.

**i**ncessant; see Cede.

**i**ncest; see Caste.

**i**nch, the twelfth part of a foot. (L.)  
M. E. *inche*. A. S. *ynce*. — L. *uncia*, an  
inch; also an ounce; orig. a small weight.  
Cf. Gk. *byros*, bulk, weight.

**i**ounce (1), twelfth part of a pound. (F.—L.) O. F. *unce*. — L. *uncia* (above)  
*uncial*, large, applied to letters. (L.)  
L. *uncialis*, adj. from *uncia*, inch. (From  
*the size of the letters.*)

Incident; see Cadence.  
 Incipient; see Capacious.  
 Incise; see Cisura.  
 Incite; see Cite.  
 Incline, to lean towards. (F.-L.) F. incliner. - L. *inclinare*. - L. *in*, towards; *clinare*\*, to lean, cognate with E. Lean (1), q.v. (✓ KRI.) Doublet, *encline*.  
 declension. (F.-L.) O. F. *declinacion*, used for the 'declension' of a noun. - L. *declinationem*, acc. of *declinatio*, declination, declension. - L. *declinatus*, pp. of *declinare* (below).  
 decline. (F.-L.) O. F. *decliner*. - L. *de-clinare*, to lean or bend aside from.  
 encline. (F.-L.) M. E. *enclinen*. - O. F. *encliner*. - L. *inclinare*; see Incline.  
 recline. (L.) L. *reclinare*, to lean back, lie down. See also Aclivity.  
 Inclose, Include; see Clause.  
 Incognito; see Noble.  
 Income; see Coms.  
 Incommode; see Mode.  
 Incorporate; see Corporal (2).  
 Increase, Increment; see Crescent.  
 Incubate, Incubus; see Covet.  
 Inculete; see Calk.  
 Inculpate; see Culpable.  
 Incumbent; see Covet.  
 Incur, Incursion; see Current.  
 Incurvate; see Curve.  
 Indeed; see Do (1).  
 Indemnify, Indemnity; see Damn.  
 Indelible; see Delete.  
 Indent; see Dental.  
 Index, Indicate; see Diction.  
 Indict, Indiction; see Diction.  
 Indigenous; see Genus.  
 Indigent, destitute. (F.-L.) F. *indigent*. - L. *indigent*, stem of pres. part. of *indigere*, to be in want. - L. *ind-*, for *indo* or *indu*, an O. Lat. extension from *in*, in (cf. Gk. *ivōw*, within); *egere*, to want, be in need; cf. L. *insignis*, needy. Cf. Gk. *άχθειν*, poor, needy (Theocritus). (✓ AGH)  
 Indigo, a blue dye. (F.-Span. - L.-Gk.-Pers.-Skt.) F. *indigo*. - Span. *indigo*. - L. *indicum*, indigo; neut. of *Indicus*, Indian (hence Indian dye). - Gk. *ινδικός*, Indian. - Pers. *Hind*, India; a name due to the river Indus. - Skt. *śindhu*, the river Indus; a large river. - Skt. *ryand*, to flow. The Persian changes *s* into *h*.  
 Indite; see Diction.  
 Indolence; see Doloful.  
 Indomitable; see Daunt.

Indubitable; see Dual.  
 Induce, Induct; see Duke.  
 Indue (1), to invest or clothe with, supply with. (L.) In Spenser, F. Q. iii 6, 35. - L. *induere*, to put into, put on, clothe with. The prefix is rather *ind-* than *in* (for this prefix see Indigont); cf. *ex-annis*, spoils, *ind-annia*, clothes. See Extrav.  
 Indue (2), a corruption of Endue, q.v.  
 Indulgonce. (F.-L.) F. *indulgencie*. - L. *indulgentia*. - L. *indulgent*, stem of pres. pt. of *indulgere*, to be courteous to, indulge. (Of unknown origin.)  
 Indurate; see Dure.  
 Industry. (F.-L.) F. *industrie*. - L. *industria*. - L. *industrius*, diligent. Origin uncertain; perhaps from O. Lat. *inst-*, within, and *stru-ere*, to arrange, build; see Structure.  
 Inebriate; see Ebriety.  
 Ineffable; see Fata.  
 Inept; see Apt.  
 Inert; see Art (2).  
 Inexorable; see Oral.  
 Infamy; see Fame.  
 Infant, Infantry; see Fata.  
 Infatuate; see Fatuous.  
 Infect; see Fact.  
 Infer; see Fertile.  
 Inferior. (F.-L.) O. F. *inferieur*. - L. *inferiorum*, acc. of *inferior*, lower, comp. of *inferus*, low, nether. Strictly, *inferus* is itself a compar. form, answering to Skt. *ādhara*, lower, from *ādhas*, adv., underneath, low, down.  
 Infernal. (F.-L.) F. *infernal* - L. *infernalis*, belonging to the lower regions. - L. *infernus*, lower; extended from *inferus* (above).  
 Infest, to harass. (F.-L.) F. *infester*. - L. *infestare*, to attack. - L. *infestus*, attacking, hostile. *Infestus* = *infestus*\*; from *in*, against; and *fed-*, base of *femina*, to strike, as seen in *of-fendere*, de-fendere.  
 Infidel; see Faith.  
 Infinite; see Finite, under Final.  
 Infirm, Infirmit, Infirmary; see Firm.  
 Inflate; see Fistulent.  
 Inflect; see Flexible.  
 Inflict. (L.) L. *inficere*, pp. of *inficere*, to inflict, lit. to strike upon - L. *in-*, upon; and *figere*, to strike. (✓ BHLAUGH.) See Afflict.  
 Inflorescence; see Floral.  
 Influence, Influenta, Influx; see Fluenta.

see Form.  
 1. Infringe; see Fragile.  
 2. see Fury.  
 3. see Fuse (1).  
 4. Ingenuous. see Genus.  
 5. (C) Gae and Irish *aingeal*, prob. borrowed from *ignobilis*, ignis, fire. See Ignition.  
 mass of unwrought metal. (E.)  
 Chaucer, C. T. 16677, &c.,  
 has a myld for molten metal.  
 sense is 'that which is poured  
 of metal.' — A. S. *in*, in; and  
 red. pp. of *giefan*, to pour, fuse  
 Du. *ingieten*, Swed. *ingjuta*,  
 Also Du. *gieten*, G. *gießen*,  
 (pp. *gotim*), Dan. *gyde*, Swed.  
*gjuta*, to pour, shed, fuse;  
 L. *fundere*. (✓ CHU.)  
*ingot*, put for *single*. + G.  
 pouring in, also an ingot.  
 6. see Grain.  
 7. see Grace.  
 8. Ingress; see Grade.  
 9. relating to the groin. (L.)  
 stem of *inguem*, the groin.  
 10. see Habit.  
 11. see Exhale.  
 12. see Hesitate.  
 13. see Hair.  
 14. see Habit.  
 15. see Amatory.  
 16. see Equal.  
 17. see Itinerant.  
 18. see Jet (1).  
 19. see Join.  
 20. see Jury.  
 Encantio.  
 kind of tape. (F. — L.) In the  
 prv. (1440) we find, 'Lynyolf,  
 thred to sow wythe, lynyolf,'  
 that the M. E. *lynolf* some-  
 times without the initial *l*. This  
 O. F. *lynel*, *lignoli*, *ligneul*,  
 shoemaker's thread; called in  
 Eng. *ingle*. We may conclude  
 a corrupt form of *ingle*, which  
 the word *ingle* without its initial  
 for the French (cf. article 1').  
 as, an ingot, from E. *ingot*,  
 has, contrariwise, been supplied.  
*lynolf* is from *ligne*, thread. — L.  
 or *linum*, hempen, flaxen. — L.  
 See Linen  
 a. hunt, intimation. (Scand. ?)  
 b. a whisper, murmur, low  
 Alexander, when in disguise,

fear'd he was discovered, because he 'herd  
 a nyngkiling of his name.' Allit. romance  
 of Alexander. 2968; where *a nyngkiling*  
 stands for *an yngkiling*, 'To inle the  
 truthe' = to hint at the truth. Alisaunder  
 (in app. to Wm. of Palerne), 616. I  
 suspect it to be corrupted from Dan.  
*ymte*, to murmur, mutter, an iterative verb  
 from *ymja*, to mutter, hum (of imitative  
 origin); so also Icel. *ymta*, to mutter.  
 Inn; see In.

Innate; see Natal.

Innings; see In.

Innocent, Innocuous; see Noxious.

Innovate; see Now.

Innuendo; see Nutation.

Inoculate; see Ocular.

Inordinate; see Order.

Inquest, Inquire; see Query.

Inscribe, see Scribe.

Inscrutable; see Scrutiny.

Insect; see Secant.

Insert; see Series.

Insidious; see Sedentary.

Insignia; see Sign.

Instigate; see Sinus.

Insipid; see Sapid.

Inseist; see State.

Insolent. (F. — L.) M. E. *insolent*. — F.  
*insolent*, saucy. — L. *insolent-*, stem of *insolens*, not customary, unusual, insolent. —  
 L. *in*. not; *solens*, pres. pt. of *solere*, to be  
 accustomed, be wont.

Inspect; see Species.

Inspire; see Spirit.

Inspissate, to make thick. (L.) From  
 pp. of L. *insipisci*, to thicken. — L. *in*,  
*spissus*, thick, dense.

Instance; see State.

Instead; see Stead.

Instep, the upper part of the foot, where  
 it rises to the front of the leg. (E.) Formerly *instup* and *instop* (Minsheu). The  
 probability is that *instep* is a corruption, and that the true etymology is from *in* and  
*stoop*, i. e. 'the in-bend' of the foot.

Instigate; see Stimulate.

Instil; see Still (2).

Instinct; see Distinguish.

Institute; see State.

Instruct, Instrument; see Structure.

Insular. (L.) L. *insularis*, insular. —  
 L. *insula*, an island. Prob. from L. *in*  
*salo* = in the main sea, where *salo* is abl. of  
 L. *sulm* the main sea, cognate with Gr.  
*oikos*, house, swell of the sea. Allied to  
 Swell.

**isle**, an island. (F. — L.) O. F. *isle* (F. *île*) — L. *insula*, an island (above).

**isolate**, to insulate. (Ital. — L.) Suggested by Ital. *isolato*, detached, used as a term in architecture. — Ital. *isola*, an island. — L. *insula*, an island.

**Insult**: see *Sabot*.

**Insurgent**, *In*surrection; see *Regent*.

**Intiglio**; see *Taylor*.

**Integer**; see *Tangent*.

**Intellect**, *Intelligence*; see *Legend*.

**Intend**, *Intense*; see *Tend* (1).

**Inter**; see *Terrace*.

**Inter**, prep., amongst. (L.) L. *inter*, among; a comparative form, answering to Skt. *antar*, within; closely allied to *Interior*, q. v.

**Intercalate**; see *Oalends*.

**Intercede**; see *Cede*.

**Intercept**; see *Capacious*.

**Intercourse**; see *Current*.

**Interdict**; see *Diction*.

**Interest** (1), profit, advantage. (F. — L.) O. F. *interest* (F. *intérêt*), an interest in a thing, interest for money. — L. *interest*, it is profitable, i. p. vng. of *interesse*, to concern, lit. 'be among' — L. *inter*, among; *esse*, to be. See *Inter-* and *Essence*.

**Interest** (2), to engage the attention of another. (F. — L.) A curious word, formed (by partial confusion with the verb above) from the pp. *intervener* of the obsolete verb to *intervenere* used by Massinger and Ben Jonson. — O. F. *intervenir*, 'interested', or 'touched in.' Cot. — L. *intervenire*, to concern, as above. Der. Hence *dis-inter-*venire, from the verb *disconvenire*, orig. a pp. and put for *disconvenientia*.

**Interfere**, see *Permit*.

**Interior** (L.) L. *intervic* comp. of *inter* + *vicinus*. This word was only a comparative term = to *lie* to *Set* *exterior* *exterior*. The positive is the L. *in*, in, see *In*.

**Indemnify**, a naturalized citizen, inhabitant. (L.) *Indemnus* — O. F. *indemnir* (from *de-munir*), used in the Liber Alz. to denote a *titulus* within the *propositio* of the city magistrate, as opposed to *exemptus* (from *ex-munir*), being the *titulus* *extra* (= *out*) *de-munir*, now *speluncus*, *willem* = I. *de-munir*, *deum* within = L. *intra*, *deum* within, allied to *interior* (*inter* + *deum*).

**Inductilia**, the inward parts. (F. — L.) O. F. *inductilia*, *intervic* — Low L. *intervic* —

## INTONE.

**lia**, also (more correctly) *intrance*.

— L. *intrance*, entrails, neut. pl. *interanes*, inward, adj., from *inter*,

**internal** (L.) Coined from *ternum*, inward, extended from inward; see *Interior* (above).

**Interjacent**, *Interjection*; see *Interloper*; see *Leap*.

**Intermit**; see *Missile*.

**Internal**; see *Interior*.

**Internecine**, thoroughly destructive. — L. *internecinus*, utterly slaughtered, thoroughly (see *White*); and to kill

**Interpellation**; see *Pulsate*.

**Interpolate**; see *Polish*.

**Interpose**; see *Pose* (1).

**Interposition**; see *Position*.

**Interpret**, to explain. (F. — L.) *interpretari* — F. *interpréter* — L. *interpretari*, to expound — L. *interpretari*, *interpretari*, an interpreter, properly an broker. The latter part of the is related rather to Gk. φράστερ — φράσις to speak, than to Gk. σπάρτειν, sp. to do.

**Interregnum**; see *Regent*.

**Interrogate**; see *Rogation*.

**Interrupt**; see *Rupture*.

**Intersect**; see *Secant*.

**Intersperse**; see *Sparse*.

**Intestate**; see *Testate*.

**Interval**; see *Wall*.

**Intervene**; see *Venture*.

**Intestate**, see *Testament*.

**Intestine**. (F. — L.) F. *intestin*, 'intestine, inward'; Cot. — L. *intus*, inward. Formed from L. *intus*, cognate with Gk. *intos*, within, cf. from L. *in*, in.

**Intimate** (1), to announce, bring from pp. of L. *intimare*, to bring to knowledge. — L. *intimari*, *intimari*, corresponding to comp. *intensus*; ter.

**intimate** (2), familiar (L.) This is due to confusion with the word. It is really founded on O. F. *intimari*, secret, dear, entirely affected; from L. *intimari*, above.

**Intimidate**; see *Timid*.

**Into**, prep. E. M. E. *into*; on, upon. A S. in, in, in, where in especially, and at is a preposition, at, to.

**Intone**, to chant. (Low L. — L. —

*intenare*, to sing according to tone. *tonum*, according to tone; where *tonus* of *tonus*, borrowed from Gk. *Tone*.

*intoxicate* (Low L. = L. and Gk.) of Low L. *intoxicare*, to make I. in, into; *toxicum*, poison, from Gk. *τοξικόν*, poison for Gk. *τοξικόν* is der. from *τόξον*, which the pl. *τόξα* is used to mean

*Id*; see *Trepidation*.

*intoxicated*, perplexed, obscure. (L.) pp. of L. *intricare*, to perplex. — *trixa*, pl. sb., hindrances, vexa-

*intestate*. (L.) From pp. of L. *extirpare*, to disentangle. — L. *ex*, out of; *testamentum*.

*introduce*, to form secret plots. (F. — L.) *intraver*, formerly spelt *intriquer*, 'to perplex, insnare'; Cot. — L. *intervolare*.

*intervale*; see *Sequence*.

*intervent*; see *Duke*.

*intervention*; see *Species*.

*intervene*, to thrust oneself into. (L.) *ire*, to thrust into. — L. *in*, in, *dere* (pp. *tritus*), to thrust. Al-  
lure, threaten

*intervent* (L.) L. *abstrusus*, difficult, — pp. of *ab-strudere*, to thrust

*intervene*. (L.) L. *de-trudere*, to thrust

*intervene*. (L.) L. *ex-trudere*, to thrust

*intervene*. (L.) L. *ob-trudere*, to thrust

*intervent*. (L.) L. *pro-trudere*, to thrust

*intuition*; see *Tuition*.

*intumescence*; see *Tumid*.

*intundation*; see *Undulate*.

*intuplicate*; see *Operate*.

*intuit*; see *Evade*.

*intuit*; see *Vehicle*.

*intuit*. (Unknown). In Spenser, F. Q.

— Orig. unknown. ¶ It can come from F. *avenger*, to blind; yet *avouer*, to cajole, seduce, A.D. (From c's Hist. v. 132; and A.D. de Payer, ix : 47).

*intuit*; see *Venture*.

*intuit*; see *Verse*.

*intuit*; see *Vest*.

*intuit*; see *Vestige*.

*inveterate*; see *Veteran*.

*invictious*; see *Vision*.

*invite*. (F. — L.) F. *inviter*. — L. *invitare*, to ask, request, invite. Origin uncertain. Doublet, *vite*, q. v.

*invocate*; see *Vocal*.

*invocative*; see *Viaduct*.

*invoke*; see *Vocal*.

*involute*, *involve*; see *Voluble*.

*iodine*, an elementary body. (Gk.) Named from the violet colour of its vapour. — Gk. *λιθ-ης*, contr. form of *λιθίης*, violet-like; with suffix *-ίνε-*. — Gk. *ἴον*, a violet; *εἶδος*, appearance.

*iota* (Gk. — Heb.) Gk. *ἰῶτα*, the smallest letter of the Gk. alphabet — Heb. *יֹתְאַ*, the smallest letter of the Heb. alphabet, with the power of y. (Of Phoenician origin.)

*jot*. (L. — Gk. — Heb.) Englished from L. *iota*, Matt. v. 18 (Vulgate). — Gk. *ἰῶτα* (above).

*ipeacuanha*, a medicinal root. (Port. — Brazilian.) Port. *ipeacuanha* (Span. *ipeacuana*). From the Brazilian name of the plant; Guarani *ipé-kaua* *guama*. *Ipe*, small; *kaua*, plant; *guama*, causing sickness.

*Ir*. (1) *prefix*. (L. ; or F. — L.) Put for L. *in*, in, prep., when r follows.

*Ir*. (2) *prefix*. (L. ; or F. — L.) Put for L. neg. prefix *in-*, when r follows.

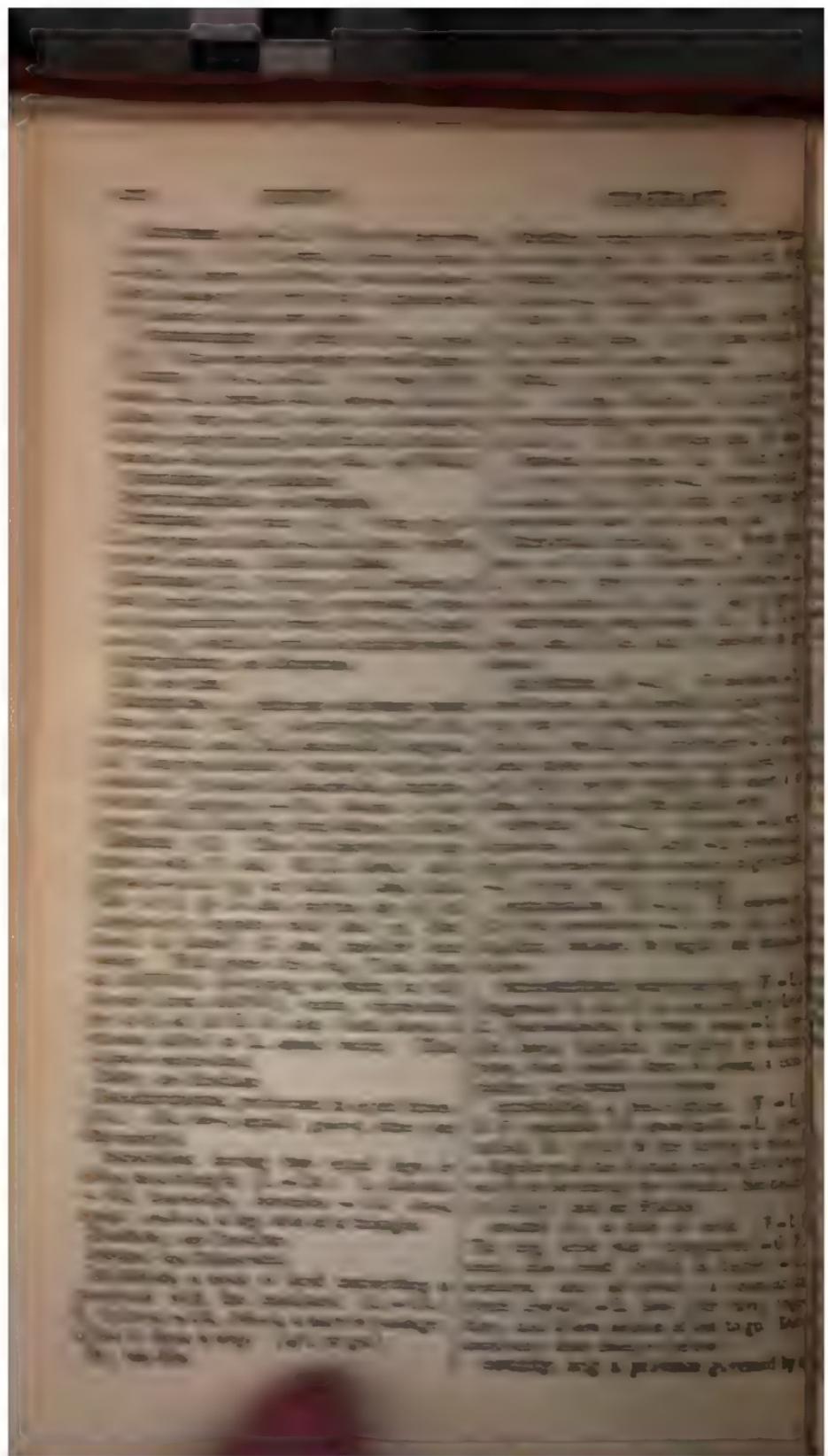
*ire*. (F. — L.) F. *ire*. — L. *ira*, anger. — *irascible*. (F. — L.) F. *irascible*. — L. *irascibilis*, choleric, from *irasci*, to become angry. — L. *ira*, anger.

*iris*, a rainbow. (L. — Gk.) L. *iris*. — Gk. *ἱρις*, a rainbow. Der. *iridescent*, *iridium*, stem of L. *iris*.

*orris*, a plant. (Ital. — L. — Gk.) Formerly *orice*, *oris*. These are E. corruptions of O. Ital. *irio* (Ital. *irios*) — O. Ital. *irios*, 'ons-roote,' Flomo. Modified from L. *iris*, above.

*irk*, to weary. (Scand.) M. E. *irken*, to tire. — Swed. *yrka*, to urge, enforce, press, press upon; cognate with L. *urgere*, to urge. See *Jrge*. (✓WARG.)

*iron*, a metal. (E.) M. E. *iren*, also *ire*. A. S. *fren*, older form *fren*, iron, both adj. and sb. + Du. *ijzer*, Icel. *járn* (contr. from O. Icel. *isarn*); Dan. Swed. *jern*; O. H. G. *isarn*, G. *eisen*; Goth. *eisarn*, sb. whence *eisarnem*, adj.). And cf. W. *haearn*, Irish *tarann*, Bret. *houarn*, iron. B. The Teut. seems exactly correspond to an adj. form from *ice*, perhaps *iron* was named from its smooth hard surface when brightened



*out.* (F.-L.) M. E. *countee*. — O. F. *comte* (i.e. *com-té*), a province. — Low L. *comitum*, acc. of *comitatus*, a county though the old meaning was a company or retinue. — L. *comes*, stem of *comes*, a count; *comere*, to come.

*exit.* (L.) L. *exit*, i.e. 'he goes out,' used as a stage direction; 3rd pers. s. pres. *ex-ire*, to go out.

*circuit.* (F.-L.) M. E. *cire*, *circut*, esp. of a judge. — O. F. *cire*, *circur*, way. — L. *itter*, a journey; see *itinerant* (above).

*initial*, pertaining to the beginning. (L.) *initialis*, adj. from *initium*, a beginning. L. *initium*, pp. of *in-ire*, to go in, to enter, to begin.

*initiate*, to begin. (L.) From pp. of *iniciare*, to begin. — L. *initium* (above). issue, progeny, result. (F.-L.) M. E. *issue*. — O. F. *issu*, 'the issue, end, exit.' Col. Fem. of *issu*, pp. of *issir*, to go out — L. *ex-ire*, to go out.

*obit*, a funeral rite. (F.-L.) O. F. *obit* — L. acc. *obitum*, a going to or down, fall, death — L. *obitum*, supine of *obire*, to go near.

*perish*. (F.-L.) M. E. *perischen*. — F. *perir*, stem of pres. pt. of *perir*, to perish. — L. *perire*, to come to naught, perish; but *per-* is used with a destructive force — F. *perir* in *per-dre*.

*praetor*, praetor, a Roman magistrate. — L. *praetor*, lit. a goer before, leader; *for* *pra-e*-*tor* — L. *pra*, before; *tor*, a, from *ter*, to go.

*præterite*. (F.-L.) M. E. *præterit*. — *præterit*, m., præterite, fem. — L. *præteritus*, pp. of *præter-ire*, to pass by.

*sedition*. (F.-L.) O. F. *sedition*. — L. *seditionem*, a going apart, dissension,

mutiny. — L. *sed*, apart; *itum*, supine of *ire*, to go.

*sudden*. (F.-L.) M. E. *sodain*. — O. F. *sodain*, *sudain* (F. *soudain*). Cf. Ital. *subitaneo*, *subitano*, sudden — Low L. *subitanus*\*, put for L. *subitanus*, sudden, extended from *subitus*, sudden, lit. that which has come stealthily, orig. pp. of *subire*, to come or go stealthily.

*trance*. (F.-L.) F. *trance*, 'a trance, or swoon'; Cot. Lit. a passing away (from consciousness). — L. acc. *transitum*, a passing away; see *transit* (below).

*transient*. (L.) From *transient*, supposed stem of L. *transiens*, passing away, though the real stem is *transiunt*; pres. pt. of *trans-i-re*, to pass across or away.

*transit*. (L.) L. *transitus*, lit. a passing across. — L. *transitum*, supine of *trans-i-re*, to pass across.

*Ivory*. (F.-L.) M. E. *ivorie* (= *ivorie*). — O. F. *ivurie*, later *ivoire*. — L. *eborus*, adj., made of ivory. — L. *ebor*, stem of *ebur*, ivory. Perhaps allied to Skt. *ibha*, an elephant.

*Ivy*, an evergreen. (E.) A. S. *isfg* + O. H. G. *ibah*. Perhaps allied to L. *apium*, parsley, a word borrowed from Gk. *ēpion* (whence prob. G. *esfeu*, *epiph*).

*Iwis*, certainly. (E.) M. E. *ywis*, *iwiſ*. A. S. *gewis*, adj., certain (whence *gewiðdice*, adv., certainly). + Du. *gewis*, adj. and adv.; G. *gewiss*, adv. Cf. Icel. *viss*, certain, sure. Allied to *Wit*. (✓ WID.) ¶ The M. E. prefix *i-* (A. S. *gr-*) is sometimes written apart from the rest of the word, and with a capital letter. Hence, by the mistake of editors, it has been printed *I wiſ*, and explained as 'I know.' This is the origin of the fictitious word *wiſ*, to know, given in some dictionaries.

## J.

*jabber*, to chatter. (Scand.) Formerly *gabber*, and *gabber* weakened forms of *gabber*, gabble, which are frequentative forms of the base *gabba*, as seen in Icel. *gabba*, etc. Cf. Du. *gabberen*, to jabber. See *babble*.

*Jack* (1), a fancy fellow, sailor. (F.-L.) — Heb. — M. E. *jakke*, *jalle*, often as a term of reproach, as in 'Jacke' Chaucer, C. T. 5708. Really from F. *jacques*, but it is remarkable that *Jack* was

generally used formerly (as now) as a substitute for *John*. — F. *Jacques*. — L. *Jacobus*. — Gk. *Iakobos*. — Heb. *Ya'aqob*. Jacob; lit. one who seizes by the heel. — Heb. root *yaqab*, to seize by the heel, supplant.

¶ The name was extended to denote various implements, such as a *smoke-jack*, a *boot-jack*; so also *Jack-o'-lantern*, *Jack-in-the-pot*, *Jack-in-the-box*, with inserted *n* to prevent hiatus.

*Jack* (2), a coat of mail. (F.-L. — Gk. — Heb.) O. F. *jaque*, 'James, also a

or coat of mail; Cot. Cf. Ital. *giaco*, a coat of mail, Span. *jaco*, a soldier's jacket, G. *jakte*, a jacket. Of obscure origin; but prob. due to the *Jacquerie*, or revolt of the peasantry nicknamed *Jacques Bonhomme*, A. D. 1358; and hence due to F. *Jaques*, James; see above.

*jacket*, a short coat. (F. - L. - Gk. - Heb.) O. F. *jaquette*, a jacket; dimin. of O. F. *jaque*, a jack of mail (above).

*jacobin* (F. - L. - Gk. - Heb.) M. E. *jacobin*. - F. *jacobin*. - Low Lat. *Jacobinus*, adj., formed from *Jacobus*, and applied to a friar of the order of St. Dominic. See *Jack* (1). B. Hence one of the *Jacobin* club in the French Revolution, which first met in the hall of the *Jacobin* friars in Paris, Oct. 1789. Also the name of a hooded (friar-like) pigeon.

*jacobite*, an adherent of James II. (L. - Gk. - Heb.) From L. *Jacob us*, James. *jockey*, one who rides a race-horse. (F. - L. - Gk. - Heb.) A North. E. pronunciation of *jockey*, dimin. of *Jock* as a personal name.

*Jackal*, a kind of wild animal. (Pers.) Pera *shaghd*. Cf. Skt. *grigdā*, a jackal, a fox.

*Jacket*, *Jacobin*, *Jacobite*; see *Jack*.

*Jade* (1), a sorry nag, an old woman. (Unknown.) Cf. Lowland Sc. *yaud*, *yawd*, a jade. Of unknown origin; perhaps from Icel. *jarð*, a mare; prov. Swed. *jord*, a mare (Rietz).

*Jade* (2), a hard dark-green stone. (Span. - L.) The jave brought from America by the Spaniards was called *piedra de iasa*, because it was believed to cure pain in the side; for a similar reason it was called *nephritis* (from Gk. *reppos* kidneys). - Span. *iyada*, the flank. - Span. *ijar*, the flank; cf. Port. *ithal*, *itharga*, the flank, side. - L. *itis*, pl., the flanks.

*Jag*, a notch, tooth. (C.) Irish *gag*, a cleft, from *gagan*, I. split, notch; W. *gag* Gael. *gag*, an aperture, cleft, chink; Gael. *gag*, to split, notch.

*Jaguar*, a beast of prey. (Brazil.) 'Jagua in the Guianas' [Brazilian] language is the common name for tigers and dogs. the generic name for tigers is *jaguarete*; Clavigero, Hist. of Mexico, tr. by Cullen, ii. 312.

*Jail*; see *Cava*.

*Jalap*, the root of a plant. (Mexican.) Named from *Jalapa* or *Xalapa*, in Mexico.

*Jam* (1), to press, squeeze (Scand.). same word as *cham*, to chew, to cl. prov. E. *champ*, to tread heavily, to chew; so also *champ*, hard, firm, chammed or pressed down. See *Cham*.

*Jam* (2), a conserve of fruit. S. A soft substance, like that which is etc. 'And if we have any stronger meat must be chammed afore by the nuse, so put into the babes mouth.' *De More, Works*, p. 241 A. See above.

*Jamb*, side-post of a door; *Gambol*.

*Jangle*, to sound discordantly (O. Low G.) M. E. *janglen*. - O. F. /z/ to jangle, prattle. Of Q. Low G. or cf. Du *jangelen*, to importune, to jangle, to howl, yelp. An imitation of L. *gannire*, to yelp.

*Janizary*. (F. - Turk.) O. F. /z/ *saires*, 'the Janizaries'; Cot. Of L. origin; it means 'new soldiers'; Turk *yehi*, new; and *cheri*, soldiery. C. is for *cherik*, a troop; of Pers. (Zenker).

*January*. (L.) Englished from *Iannarius*, a month named from the Janus, who was supposed to have his under his protection. cf. L. *iannus*.

*Japan*, a name given to certain kinds lacquered work. (Japan.) Named the country. Der *japan*, verb, to pol.

*Jar* (1), to make a harsh noise. It stands for an older form *char* found in the derivative *charken*, to croak (Prompt. Parv.) Again, *char* is the Teut. base KAR, corresponding to the base GAR, as seen in L. *garrire*, to croak; see *Garrulous*.

*Jargon*, a confused talk. (F. - L. *jargon*, orig. the chattering of birds; cf. Span. *gerigonza*, jargon. Prob. an extension of the base of L. *garrire*, to croak; cf. M. E. *charken*, to (above).

*Jar* (2), an earthen pot. (F. - P. O. F. *jare*, 'a jarre'; Cot. - Pers. *jar*, a jar; cf. Pers. *jurrat*, a little earthen jar.

*Jargon*; see *Jar* (1).

*Jargonelle*, a kind of pear. (F. - P. Pers.?) F. *jargoneille*, a kind of pear, stony (Littré); formed (acc. to L.) from F. *jargon*, a yellow diamond, stone. - Ital. *giargone*, a sort of diamond. Perhaps from Pers. *zargan*, coloured; from *zar*, gold (Devic).

Jessamine, a plant. (F. — *jasmin*. (So also Span. *jasmin*.) *amtu*, *jaamine*; *yasamin*, *jess-*

precious stone. F. — L. — Gk. (O. F. *jaspre* (Littré), an occasion of *jaſſe*, a jasper. — L. *ias-* of *jasper*. — Gk. *iaſter*. — Arab. *yaſh*, jasper; whence Pers. *yi*, jasper. Cf. Heb. *yâshpêh*,

figured linen cloth. (F. — Ital. — Arab.) From O. F. *diapré*, from the verb *diaprer*, to diaper, i.e. with flourishings; — Cot. The word from O. F. *diaspre*, later *aspre*, a stone much used for jewellery. — O. Ital. *diaspro*, a Jasper. — L. *iaspidem*, acc. of *jasper*, cf. prov. Ital. *diacere*, put *as*, to be (Diez). — Gk. *lacon*

*b.* (F. — L.) M. E. *iaunis*; the crescent — F. *jaunisse*, yellow, the jaundice. — F. *jaune* (old); *jaunes*, yellow — L. *galbinus*, yellow, — L. *galbus*, yellow. Allow to ramble. (Scand.) The same *jaun*, to jest, whence *jaundier*, to jest. — Swed. dial. *ganta*, to juggle, sport, jest. O. Swed. *gö*. — Swed. dial. *gant*, a busoon, drill. Cf. Icel. *gan*, frantic. Der. *jaunt*, sh., an excursion. *Janty*, fantastical. (F. — L.) (or *janſi*). Old spelling of *gentle*. But obviously confused with the to stroll about (above).

see *Gaff*.  
Formerly *chaw*; see *Chew*. *Gray*.

see *Zeal*.  
*Rock*, *wolf*; see *Shear*.  
He. *Heb. yahush*, or, with, *yakoth*, God, see article in Dict. of the Bible.  
*hungry*, meagre. (L.) L. *lein*, hungry, dry.

*Gelid*.  
Gennet, a small Spanish horse. — Arab.) O. F. *genette*, 'a Spanish horse.' Cot. — Span. *g*, but orig. 'a horse soldier.' origin, traced by Dozy to a tribe of Barbary celebrated

*Jenneting*, a kind of early apple. (Unknown) Spelt *granniting* in Bacon. En. 46. Origin unknown, the 'etymology' from 'June-eating' is a miserable jest; Bacon says they come in *July*. But see p. 579.

*Jeopardy*; see *Joke*.

*Jerboa*, a rodent quadruped. (Arab.) Arab. *yarbu'*, (1) the flesh of the back or loins, an oblique descending muscle, (2) the jerboa, from the use it makes of the strong muscles in its hind legs, in taking long leaps.

*Jerk*. (E.) We find *jerk*, *jert*, and *gird* all used in much the same sense, orig. to strike with a lash, whip, or rod. *Jerk* appears to be a mere variant of *jert* or *gird*; M. E. *giriden*, to strike. See *gird* (2), given under *Yard* (1).

*Jerked beef*. (Peruvian.) A singular corruption of *charqui*, the S. American name for 'jerked' beef, or beef dried in a particular way. It appears to be a Peruvian word; see Prescott, Conquest of Peru. c. v.

*Jerkin*, a jacket, short coat. (Du.) Dimin. of Du. *jurk*, a frock (Bewel), by help of the once common Du. dimin. suffix *-ken*, now supplanted by *-je* or *-tje*. Cf. *fir-kin*, *kilder-kin*.

*Jersey*, fine wool, a woollen jacket. (Jersey.) From *Jersey*, one of the Channel Islands.

*Jessamine*; see *Jasmine*.

*Jessos*; see *Jet* (1).

*Jest*; see *Gerund*.

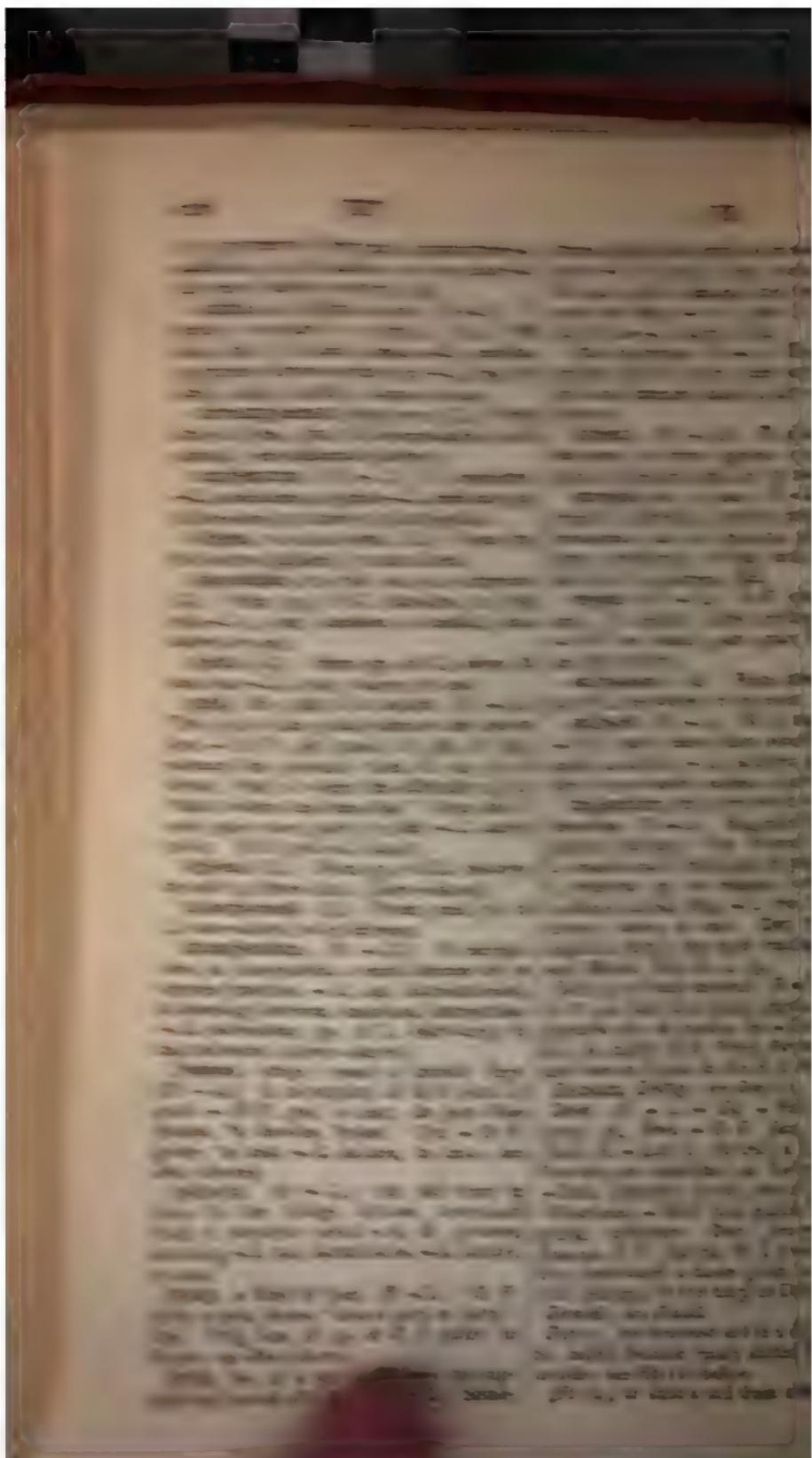
*Jesuit*; see below.

*Jesus*, the Saviour. (L. — Gk. — Heb.) L. *Iesus*. — Gk. *Iησούς*. — Heb. *Yeshua*, *Jeshua* (Nehem. viii. 17); contr. form of *Yeshua*, *Jehoshua* (Numb. xiii. (6); signifying saviour, lit. 'help of Jehovah.' — Heb. root *yish'a*, to be large, to save. Der. *jesu-st*, one of the society of Jesus.

*Jet* (1), to throw out, fling about, spout. (F. — L.) Formerly, to jet was to strut about. M. E. *jetten*, to strut. — O. F. *jetter*, *getter*, to throw, fling, push forth. — L. *iacare*, to fling; frequent. of *iacere*, to throw. Allied to Gk. *iastix*, to throw (whence *iambic*). Der. *jet*, sb formerly in the sense of guise or fashion, &c. *abject*, mean, lit. cast away. (L.) L. *abjectus*, pp. of *abscire*, to cast away.

*adjacent*, near to. (L.) From stem of ptes. pt. of *ad-iacere*, to lie near. *iacere*, to lie, is formed from *iacere*, to throw.

*adjective*. (L.) A grammatical w



to shift the boom-sail from  
of the mast to another; Ash  
also spelt *jibe*, *gybe* — Dan. *gibbe*,  
Swed. dial. *gippa*, to jerk up.  
Swed. *gippa*, to move up and  
to E. *jump*. ¶ The form *gibe*  
Du. *grijpen*, to turn suddenly,  
sl.

to move restively, as a horse.  
— O. F. *giber*, to struggle with  
and feet (Roquesfort); whence  
*ixer* (F. *regimber*), to kick as a  
Swed. dial. *gippa*, to jerk up

same as *Gibe*, q. v.

Gig.

Gill (4).

to chink (E.) M. E. *ginglen*;  
active verb from the base *gink*,  
*ink*; see *Chink* (2). Also allied

to peck with the beak; see  
a small piece of work; see

see *Jack* (1).

Jocular, see *Joke*.

(F. — L.) M. E. *joconde*. —  
de\*, pleasant, only recorded in  
*jocondeux*, adj., *jocondit*,  
*joint*. — L. *iucundus*, pleasant;  
ul. — L. *iuvare*, to help; see

push slightly, jolt. (C.) M. E.  
*yggi*, to shake, agitate; Gael.  
of the head; Irish *gogaim*, I.  
plate. Cf. also W. *yiggi*, to  
shake, E. *shag*; allied to *Shake*,  
q. v.

Dory, the name of a fish. (F. — L.)  
is the vulgar name of the fish  
*dory*. *John* appears to be a  
prefix, like the *jack* in *jackdaw*,  
hardly be from an alleged F.  
which would be tautological.  
*Dory* is borrowed from F. *doree*,  
*gilded*; *doree* being the fem.  
*dorer*, to gild — L. *deaurare*,  
*deuro*, of gold. see *Aureate*.  
— I. — O. F. *joindre*. — L. *iung-*  
*re*, to join. (✓ YUG.)

to be next to (F. — L.) O. F.  
— L. *ad iungere* (pp. *adiunctus*),  
Der. *adjunct*, from the pp.  
(I. — L.) O. F. *conjoindre*.  
— L. *coniungere* (pp. *consumctus*), to join

together. Der. *conjunct-ion*, *conjunct-i-ve*,  
from the pp.

conjugal, relating to marriage. (F. —  
L.) F. *conjugal*. — L. *coniugalis*, also *coniugialis*, adj. — L. *coniugium*, marriage. —  
L. *coniugare*, to unite in a yoke. — L. *con-*,  
together; *iugare*, to connect, from *iugum*,  
a yoke.

conjugation. (L.) From L. *coniugatio*,  
a conjugation (Priscian); lit. a yoking together. — L. *coniugatus*, pp. of *coniugare*,  
to yoke together (see above).

enjoin, to bid. (F. — L.) O. F. *en-*  
*joindre* — L. *in iungere*, to bid, ordain, orig.  
to join into. — L. *in*, in; *iungere*, to join.

injunction, command (L.) From L.  
*in iunctio*, an order. — L. *in iunctus*, pp. of  
*iungere*, to bid; see *enjoin* (above).

joint. (F. — L.) O. F. *joint*, joint, a  
joint, sb. — O. F. *joinct*, joint, pp. of *joindre*,  
to join; see *Join* (above).

jugular, pertaining to the side of the  
neck. (L.) From L. *iugul-um*, or *iugul-us*,  
the collar-bone, which joins the neck and  
shoulders; dimin. of *iugum*, a yoke.

junction, a joining. (L.) From L.  
*iunctio*, a joining. — L. *iunctus*, pp. of  
*iungere*, to join.

juncture, a union, a critical moment.  
(L.) The sense 'critical moment' is astro-  
logical, from the 'union' of planets. —  
L. *iunctura*, a joining. — L. pp. *iunctus*  
(above).

junta, a council. (Span. — L.) Span.  
*junta*, a congress; a tem. form of *junto*  
(below).

junto, a knot of men, a faction. (Span.  
— L.) Span. *junto*, united, conjoined. —  
L. *iunctus*, pp. of *iungere*, to join.

rejoin. (F. — L.) Lit. to join again;  
in legal language, to answer to a reply —  
F. *rejoindre*. — L. *re-iungere*, to join again.  
Der. *rejoinder*, which is the F. infin. mood  
used as a sb., as in the case of *attainder*.

subjoin. (F. — L.) F. *subjoindre* (Cot.)  
— L. *sub-iungere*, to join beneath, annex,  
*subjoin*.

subjugate, to bring under the yoke.  
(L.) From pp. of L. *subiungere*, vb. — L.  
*sub iugo*, under the yoke.

subjunctive. (L.) L. *subiunctiōn*,  
lit. joining on at the end, from the use of  
the subjunctive mood in dependent clauses.  
— L. *subiunctus*, pp. of *subiungere*, to sub-  
join; see *subjoin* (above).

Joint; see *Join*.

Joist; see *Job* (1).

**Joke**, a jest. (L.) From L. *iocus*, a jest, game.

**jeopardy**, hazard. (F. = L.) M. E. *jiportie*, later *jopardye*, *jeopardie*. — O. F. *jeu parti*, lit. a divided game; a game in which the chances were equal, hence, a risk, hazard. — Low L. *iocus partitus*, the same; also an alternative. — L. *iocus*, a game; *partitus*, pp. of *partiri*, to part, divide, from *parti-*, crude form of *par*, a part. ¶ The diphthong *eo* = F. *eu*; cf. *people* (= F. *peuple*).

**jocose**, merry. (L.) L. *iocosus*, sportive. — L. *iocus*, sport.

**jocular**. (L.) L. *iocularis*. — L. *iocularis*, a little jest, dimin. of *iocus*, a jest.

**juggler**. (F. = L.) M. E. *igelour*. — O. F. *jogleor*, *jogleres*; later *jongleur*. — L. *iocularis*, a jester. — L. *ioculari*, to jest — L. *iocularis*, a little jest, dimin. of *iocus*, joke.

**Jole**: see *Jowl*.

**Jolly**: see *Yule*.

**Jolly-boat**: see *Tawl*.

**Jolt**: see *Jowl*.

**Jonquil**, kind of narcissus: see *Junk* (2).

**Jordan**, a pot. (L. = Gk. = Heb.?) M. E. *iordan* (*jordan*), Chaucer, C. T. 1239. Short for *Jordan-bottle*; it was customary for pilgrims to bring home water from the river Jordan, and a *jordan* was orig. a bottle, not a pot (Bardsley, Halliwell). — L. *lordanes*. — Gk. *lopðavrys*. — Heb. *baron*, i.e. 'flowing down.'

**Jostle**: see *Joust*.

**Jot**: see *Iota*.

**Journal**, *Journey*: see *Diary*.

**Joust**, *Just*, to tilt. (F. = L.) O. F. *jouster*, to tilt. — Low L. *iuxtare*, to approach (hence to approach with hostile intent, as in tilting). — L. *iuxta*, close to, hard by (whence O. F. *jouste*, close to). ¶ The form *iuxta* is short for *ing-is-ta*, fem. abl. of the superlative form of L. *iug-is*, continual. From the base *ing-* of *iungere*, to join. (✓VUG.)

**jostle**, *justle*, to push against. (F. = L.; with E suffix.) A frequent form, with suffix -te, from M. E. *jeusten*, to tilt, push against.

**Jovial**: see *Deity*.

**Jowl**, *Jole*, the jaw or cheek. (E.) M. E. *jolle*, all the forms are corruptions of M. E. *chol*, *chaul*, which is a contraction of M. E. *chauel* (*chavel*), the jowl. — A. S. *ceaf*, the jaw; pl. *ceafas*, the jaws, chaps. Allied to *Chaps*, q. v. ¶ The successive spellings are A. S. *ceaf*, *chafle* (Layamon), *chanele*, *chaul*, *chol*, *jole*, *jowl* (all found).

**Jolt**, to jerk. (E.) From *joll*, verb, the *jole* or head, cf. *As You Like It*. *Joy*: see *Gaud*.

**Jubilation**, a shouting for. From L. *iubilatio*, sb. — L. *iubilari* of *iubilare*, to shout for joy — L. a shout of joy. ¶ Quite distinct from *jubilee*.

**Jubilee**, a season of great joy — Heb. — M. E. *jubilee*. — O. F. *jubilee*; Cot. — L. *iubilans*, th. (Levit. xxv. 11); masc. of adj. belonging to the jubilee (Levit. xi. Heb. *yobel*, a blast of a trumpet, joy. ¶ Distinct from the word a.

**Judge**. (F. = L.) F. *juger* = L. acc. of *iudex*, a judge, lit. 'one without law.' — L. *iuris*, law; *dicere*, out. See *Jury* and *Diction*.

**adjudge**. (F. = L.) M. E. also *ajugen* (= *ajugen*). — O. F. decide — L. *adjudicare*, to award to, *dicere*, to judge, from *iudex*, a judge (above).

**adjudicate**. (L.) From *adjudicare* (above).

**judicature**. (F. = L.) F. *judicature*. Low L. *iudicatura*, office of a judge. — L. *iudicatus*, pp. of *iudicari*, to judge — L. *iudic-*, stem of *iudex*, a judge.

**judicial**. (F. = L.) O. F. *judicialis*, pertaining to courts of *iudicium*, a trial. — L. *iudicari*, cf. of *iudex*, a judge.

**judicious**. (F. = L.) F. *judicieux* if from a L. form *judiciosus*. — L. crude form of *iudex*.

**prejudge**. (F. = L.) O. F. *pre-iudicare*, to judge beforehand.

**prejudice**. (F. = L.) O. F. *pre-judicium*, a judicial trial previous to a trial, also a prejudicial (above).

**Jug**, a kind of pitcher. (Heb.) Vessels were formerly called *jugs* and *jugs*, all of which represent names. *Jug* and *Judge* were two female names, sometimes *Jenny* or *Joan*: see *Jannette*, *Jess*, *Cotgrave*. But they can hardly be once a common name, see *Gen. I.*

**Juggler**, see *Joke*.

**Jugular**: see *Join*.

**Juice**. (F. = L.) M. E. *ius*, juice, broth — L. *iuri*, a mixture. + Slt. *juice*, soufflé.

a fruit. (F. — L. — Gk. — Pers.) *Jujube*, pl. (Cot.) — L. *muspum*, a fruit of the tree called *sicyphus*. — *gor*, fruit of the tree *gypot*. — *masfum*, *masfan*, *masafan*, the jujube.

a drink. (F. — Span. — Pers.) F. *jujube* — Pers. *julib*, *julep*, a drink; from *gulab*, rose-water, also Pers. *gul*, a rose; *db*, water. (L.) Englished from L. *Iulus*, formerly called *Quinctilis*) named as Cesar, who was born in July (1), to leap, spring, skip. (Scand.) *gumpa*, to spring, jump, wag allied to Swed. *gappa*, to move up & down; Dan. *gumpe*, to jolt. + M. H. G. to jump. *gumpeln*, to play the *gampeln*, to jump, prov. G. *gampen*, to hop, sport (Schmeller). Prob. Jib (2).

to, to mix together confusedly. We also find M. E. *jombren*, Ch. 1037; and *jumper*, to mix haphazard. (More). In fact, *jumb-le*, *jomb-re* are all frequentative forms of to jump, used transitively. Thus to make to jump, jolt together, discord, or otherwise, to shake make to agree. See *Jump* (1). (2), exactly, pat. (Scand.) From above, used in the sense to agree esp. in the phr. to jump with, esp. not; Oth. i. 3. 5; cf. Tam. 295.

*Juncture*; see *Join*.

Englisched from L. *Junius*, of the month and of a Roman Prob. allied to *Juvenile*.

Skt. *jangala*, adj. dry, — jungle — waste land. The sounds like *u* in mud.

*juniper*, see *Juvenile*.

a Chinese vessel. (Port. — and Span.) *juncos*, a junk. — *ju*, a ship, boat, bark, junk; see Dict. p. 120. Hence also junk.

rope of old cordage. (Port. — *juca*, a rush; also junk, as a name for rush-made ropes — L. *funus*, a rush. (Junk meat tough as old ropes up, is fat chunk.)

— F. — L. F. *jonquille*; rush-like leaves — F. *jone*; — L. *funis*, a rush.

*junket*, a kind of sweetmeat. (Ital. — L.) Orig. a kind of cream-cheese, served up on rushes, whence its name. Ital. *guincata*, a kind of cream-cheese on rushes, also a junket (Florio). — Ital. *giunco*, a rush. — L. *iuncum*, acc. of *iuncus*, a rush.

*Junta*, *Junto*; see *Join*.

*Juridical*; see *Jury*.

*Jurisdiction*, *Jurist*; see *Jury*.

*Jury*, a body of sworn men. (F. — L.) F. *jurie*, a jury, a company of sworn men, orig. the fem. pp. of *juror*, to swear — L. *iurare*, to swear, bind by an oath. + Skt. *yu*, to bind. (✓YU.)

*abjure*. (L.) L. *ab-iurare*, to deny, lit. to swear away from.

*adjure*. (L.) L. *ad-iurare*, to swear to.

*adjust* (1), to fit exactly. (F. — L.) From F. *adjuster*, 'to adjust, place justly'; Cot. — L. *ad*, to; *iustus*, just, exact, see Just below.

*conjure*. (F. — L.) M. E. *conuren*. — F. *conjurer*. — L. *con-iurare*, to swear together, combine by oath.

*injure*. (F. — L.) F. *injurier*. — L. *iniuriari*, to harm. — L. *iniuria*, harm — L. *iniurius*, wrong. — L. *in-*, not; *iuri*, crude form of *ius*, law, right.

*juridical*, pertaining to courts of law or to a judge. (L.) From L. *iuridictus*, relating to the administration of justice. — L. *iuri*, crude form of *ius*, law; *dicere*, to proclaim. See just (1) below.

*jurisdiction*. (F. — L.) F. *jurisdiction*. — L. *iurisdictionem*, acc. of *iurisdictio*, administration of justice. — L. *iuris*, gen. of *ius*, law (see just (1) below), and see diction. ¶ So also *juris-prudence*.

*jurist*, a lawyer. (F. — L.) F. *juriste* (Cot.) — Low L. *iurista*, a lawyer. — L. *iuris*, stem of *ius*, law; with suffix *-ista* (= Gk. *-artes*).

*juror*, one of a jury. (F. — L.) Imitated from F. *jureur*, a swearer, a juror. — L. *iuratorem*, acc. of *iurator*, one who swears.

— L. *iurare*, to swear; see *Jury* (above).

*just* (1), upright. (F. — L.) M. E. *Just*. — F. *juste*. — L. *iustum*, acc. of *iustus*, just, according to right. — L. *ius*, right, that which is fitting; cf. Skt. *yu*, to join. (✓YU.)

*justice*. (F. — L.) F. *justice*. — L. *iustitia*, justice; Low L. *iustitia*, a tribunal, a judge. — L. *iusti*, for *iustus*, just; see just (1) above.

*justify*. (F. — L.) F. *justifier*. — L. *iustificare*, to shew to be just. — L. *iusti*.

*juridic*, *juris*; *juror*, *jurare*, to swear  
objurgation. F - L) F *objurgation*  
- L *ad objurgationem* a scolding - L  
*anjerer*, sp. it *anjerer* to scold  
- L, & Eng. *curse*, *cursing* to curse  
which means to scold. Thus *curse*  
comes of L, and *curse* has gone to agree to  
curse. F - L) F *perjuror*. - L  
*perjurare*, to *perjure*.

Jury mast, a suspended mast. F -  
L) short for *jury-mast* which means  
- Q. F. *jurie* an assembly *Constitutio*  
From. L *curia* to sit; see And.  
Cf. N. E. *curate*, *curriculum*. French  
part.

Just (1). Justice, Justify, see Jury

Just (2), by post, see *Joint*  
*Juniper*, see *Joint*.

Just, see *Just*.  
Juvenile young (F - L) F  
- L *juvénile* youthful - L  
young, see *Young*.

Juniper (1), a kind of spruce. (F - L)  
not *justitia* a corruption of F  
*justitia* - L *sue iustitiam*, see below.

Junior, younger. L) L *junior*,  
of course young, short for *junior*.

Juniper, in evergreen shrub. L  
*juniperus* a juniper, cf. 'you know'  
because it is evergreen - L *juniper* - in  
classical Latin *juniperus*, young; per-  
haps from *parent*.

Juxtaposition; see Position.

## K.

Kail, Kalo; see Cole.

Kails, sweepes (Dz.) Formerly also  
kails, see *gail* in *Cognac*. These kails  
were cone-shaped - Dz. *kaili*, a pin, ham,  
and *kaili* spear, to play at darts pins +  
Dan. *kølde*, a cone *kølde*, an expense. Swed.  
*kølde*, a pin, etc. G. *köhl* (whence F  
*quille*). Apparently a dozen of Dz. *kølde*,  
*kølde*, a wedge, but *kølde* means a peg.

Kaleidoscope, an optical toy. (Eng.)  
From Gr. *καλος*, beautiful, *ειδος* form,  
*ειδεῖν*, to behold; because it enables one  
to behold beautiful forms.

Kalendar; see Calends.

Kangaroo, a quadruped (Australian).  
The native Australian name.

Kayless; see Kails.

Kedge (1), to warp a ship. (Scand.)  
Swed. *hal keda*, to drag at anything tough,  
work contrarily, drag oneself slowly toward,  
drive soothily. To *kedge* is to drag a  
ship slowly forward, by help of a kedge  
anchor, against tide. Hence *kedge*, *beage*,  
*anchor*.

Kedge (2), Kidge, brisk, lively.  
(Scand.) An East Anglian word. M. E.  
*kyde*, *kydge*. - Icel. *kyðr*, *co* ruster, tonn  
of *kyðr*, quick, lively; see *Quiock*. Cf.  
G. *deck*, the same.

Keel (1), the bottom of a ship. (E. or  
Scand.) The form answers to A. S. *cell*, a  
ship (- Icel. *kyll*); but it has been confused  
with Icel. *kyðr*, Dan. *kyd*, Swed. *kyd*, the  
keel of a ship. + G. *die kiel*, a keel.

Keelson, kelson, a piece of timber

next a ship's keel. (Scand.) Fr.  
*kele* Chapman. - Swed. *kolmen*,  
Norweg. *kolm* (- *kolm*), a keel.  
G. *keilwelle*, Lit. 'keel-wave', but  
can hardly have been the orig. sense,  
but sense is given by New, where this  
answers to G. *keilwelle*, E. see *Sill*. This suffix, not being *-en*,  
may easily have been corrupted to  
and afterwards, in English, to *-on*.

Keel (2), to cool, see Cool.

Keelson; see Keel (1).

Keen, sharp. E. M. E. *kras*  
-, where / is due to an older  
eng. sense is 'knowing' or wise, or  
+ Icel. *kras*, bold, daring. Icel. *kras*  
*kras*, wise, also ab'e; G. *krass*,  
O. H. G. *krasni*. The Teut. base *kras*  
to know, see *Can* (1).

Keep; see Cheap.

Keg, a small cask. (Scand.) F.  
also *bag* - Icel. *bagr*, a keg. Swed.  
Norweg. *bagr*, a keg, a round mass of  
Ired named from its roundness. ○

Kelp, calcined ashes of sea-weed  
unknown. (Also spelt *kali*).

Ken; see *Can* (1).

Kennel (1); see Canine.

Kennel (2); see Canal.

Kerbstona, i.e. curb-stone; see C.

Kerchief, see Cover.

Kermes, the dried body of insect  
dyeing crimson. (Arab. - *dkil*) *tier Cru-*

**Kerne**, an Irish soldier.  
Irish *ceatharnach*, a soldier.  
**Corn** (2) : see Quern.

**Cornel**, see Corn.

**Jersey**, coarse woollen cloth. (E.)  
said from *Jersey* (an A. S. word), a  
village three miles from Hadleigh, in Suffolk,  
where a woollen trade was once carried on. ¶ Not from *Jersey*, which is also  
as the name of a material.

**Cashmere**, a twilled cloth of fine  
(Cashmere) A corruption of *Cash-*  
or *Cassimere*, by confusion with  
the above.

**Ketch**, a small yacht or hoy. (Turkish.)  
Borrowed from Turk *gaig*, *gaiq*, a boat,  
whence also Ital. *cacco*, F. *casque*.  
The Du. *kitt*, F. *caische*, a ketch, are  
borrowed from E.

**Cetel**, (L.) M. E. *ketyl*. A. S. *cetel*;  
an A. S. word, but borrowed from L.  
*tun*, a small bowl (whence also Goth.  
G. Du. *ketyl*, G. *kessel*, &c.). Dumin. of  
*tun*, a bowl, deep vessel for cooking.

Allied to Gk. *κύρυκος*, a cup; see  
Cedon.

**Hemlock**, a hollow stem. (C.) M. E.  
—W. *ceg*, pl., hollow stalks, hemlock;  
to *ceg*, hemlock; Corn. *cegas*, hem-  
+L. *ceuta*, hemlock. ¶ *Keks* = kecks,  
is probably a plural form.

**Key** (E.) M. E. *keye*. A. S. *cag*, *cage*,  
+O. Fries. *cas*, *kei*, a key.

**Khan**, a prince (Pers. — Tatar.) Pers.  
lord, prince; of Tatar origin. Cf.  
*air Khan*, i. e. great lord, a Tatar  
Chaucer's *Canibuscan*.

**Cib**, a chibbiain (E.) W. *cibwst*, child;  
explained by Pugh as standing for  
*cib* — W. *cib*, a cup; *guast*, a humour,  
disease; hence 'a cup-like malady,'  
the rounded form. The E. word has  
retained only the syllable *cib*, rejecting  
the other syllable. Prob. allied to Cup.

**Cok** (C.) M. E. *ciken* — W. *civw*, to  
tread, *ceng*, to kick. O. W. *cic*, a foot.

**Chashaw**, a dainty dish. (F.—L.) A  
chashaw; the pl. is *chashawes* (Shak.)  
Various corruption of F. *quelque chose*,  
thing; hence, a trifle, a delicacy. Spelt  
various ways by Dryden. — F. *quelque chose*,  
qualité, of what sort, with suffix *-quante*;  
cause, a thing.

**Kid**, a young goat. (Scand.) M. E. *kid*.  
In Dan. *kid*, Icel. *kið*, a kid +  
— Allied to Chit, Child. (✓ GI,  
WA.)

**Kidnap**, to steal young children.  
(Scand.) *Kid*, in thieves' slang, means a  
child; *nap* is our *nab*. — Dan. *kid*, a kid;  
*nappe*, to nab; see Nab.

**Kidney**. (Scand.) Corruption of M. E.  
*kidnere*, *kidneir*; *nere* is also used alone.  
1. Here *kid* is a corruption of *quid* or  
*quith*; cf. prov. E. *kite*, the belly, which is  
the same word. — Icel. *kvíðr*, womb, Swed.  
*qvéd* (A. S. *cvið*), the womb; this word is  
cognate with Skt. *jahara*, the belly, womb,  
Gk. *γαστήρ*. 2. M. E. *nere* is also a Scand.  
word. — Icel. *nýra*, Dan. *nyre*, Swed. *njure*,  
a kidney; cognate with Du. *nier*, G. *niere*,  
and allied to Gk. *νεφρός*, kidney.

**Kilderkin**. (Du.) A corruption of O.  
Du. *kindeken*, also *kinnenken*, the eighth part  
of a vat. The lit. sense is 'little child,' be-  
cause the measure is a small one as com-  
pared with a tun, vat, or barrel. Formed,  
with dimin. suffix *-ken* (now nearly obso-  
lete), from Du. *kind*, a child, cognate with  
E. *Child*, q. v. The mod. Du. name is  
*kinnetje*, by substitution of *-je* for *-ken*.

**Kill** (Scand.) M. E. *killen*, more com-  
monly *cullen*. The old sense was merely  
to strike. 'We *kylle* of thin heued' = we  
strike off thy head; Allit. Poems, B. 876.  
— Icel. *kolla*, to hit on the head, harm;  
from *kollr*, top, head, pate; Norweg. *kylla*,  
to poll trees, from *koll*, top, head, crown,  
poll. So also Du. *kollen*, to knock down;  
*kol*, a knock on the head.

**Kiln**. (L.) A. S. *cyln*, also *cylene*; merely  
borrowed from L. *culina*, a kitchen (hence,  
a drying-house). See Culinary.

**Kilt**. (Scand.) The sb. is derived from the  
verb *kilt*, to tuck up. — Dan. *kile*, to truss,  
tuck up; Swed. dial. *killa*, to swaddle.  
Again, this verb is from the sb. seen in  
Swed. dial. *killa*, the lap, Icel. *kylla*, lap  
(whence *kjölltu-barn*, a baby in the lap),  
Goth. *kilti*, the womb. Allied to Child.  
From the sense of womb or lap we pass to  
that of swaddling a child and of kilting or  
tucking up clothes.

**Kimbo**: see Aklimbo.

**Kin**, genus, race. (E.) M. E. *kin*, *kun*.  
A. S. *cynn*, orig. a tribe. +Icel. *kyn*, kin,  
Du. *kunne*, sex; Goth. *kuni*, tribe. Allied  
to Genus. (✓ GAN.)

**Kind** (1), adj., natural, loving. (E.)  
M. E. *kunde*, *kinde*. A. S. *cynnde*, natural,  
in born; allied to Goth. *kunds*, born. Al-  
lied to Kin. (✓ GAN.)

**kind** (2), sb. nature, sort. (E.) M. E.  
*kund*, *kund*. A. S. *cynnd*, ge-*cynnd*, nature;

due to the adj. above. **Der.** *kind-ly*, natural.

**kindle** (2), to bring forth young. (E) M. E. *kindlen*; from the adj. now spelt *kind*; see above. We find also M. E. *kindel*, sb., a progeny, from the A. S. *cyn*, nature, or from the adj. *cynlē*, natural.

**kindred.** (E.) The former *d* is ex- crescent. M. E. *kinrede*.—A. S. *cyn*, kin; -*riddan*, a suffx signifying law, state, condition (so also *hat-red* from hate). *Ræden* is allied to the verb to read.

**king**, a chief ruler. (E.) A. S. *cyning*, a king; lit. 'belonging to the tribe,' or 'son of the tribe'; hence, elected by the tribe.—A. S. *cyn*, a tribe, kin; with suffix *-ing*, as in *Ælfred Æthelwulfing* = *Ælfred the son of Æthelwulf*.—O. Sax. *kuning*, from *kuni*, tribe; O. Fries. *kining*; Icel. *kounungr*; Swed. *koning*; Dan. *konge*; Du. *koning*; G. *könig*. O. H. G. *chunung* (from O. H. G. *chunni*, a tribe, race).

**kingdom**. (E.) M. E. *kingdom*; not really a compound of *king* and suffix *-dom*, but an easy substitution for M. E. *kinedom*. A. S. *cyndom*, a kingdom. The A. S. *cyn* signifies 'royal,' very common in composition, and is allied to A. S. *cyn*, a tribe. The substitution of *kingdom* for A. S. *cynedom* makes little practical difference; see *king* above.

**Kindle** (1), to inflame; see *Candle*.

**Kindle** (2), to bring forth young; see *Kin*.

**Kindred**; see *Kin*.

**Kine**, cows; see *Cow*.

**King** **Kingdom**; see *Kin*.

**Kink**, a twist in a rope. (Scand.) A Northern word. — Swed. *kink*, Norweg. *kink*, a twist in a rope. (So also Du. *kink*.) Allied to Norweg. *kika*, *kinka*, to writh, Icel. *kikna*, to sink at the knees under a burden, Icel. *keikr*, bent back. (Teut. base KIK, to bend.)

**Kipper**, to cure salmon. (Du.) This meaning is an accidental one, arising from a habit of curing *kipper-salmon*, i.e. salmon during the spawning season, which were cured because of inferior quality. A salmon, after spawning, was called a *kipper* (Pendant). The lit. sense is 'spawner.' — Du. *kippen*, to hatch; also to catch, seize. + Icel. *kippa*, Swed. dial. *kippa*, Norweg. *knappa*, to snatch.

**Kirk**, a church. (Scand. — E. — Gk.) M. E. *kirke*. — Icel. *kirkyja*, borrowed from A. S. *cirice*, *circe*, a church. See *Church*.

**Kirtle**, a sort of gown or petticoat. (E.

or Scand.) M. E. *kirtel*. A. S. *cyrtel*, tunic. + Icel. *kyrtill*, Dan. *krortil*, Swed. *kjortel*; evidently dimin. forms. Prob. dimin. of skirt; cf. Icel. *skyrtla*, Dan. *skiorte*, Swed. *skjorta*, a shirt, skirt. The loss of *s* may have been due to L. *cyrta*, short, which is from the same root as *size* and *short*; see *Skirt*. *Shirt*, *Curt*. C. Iml. *kort*, G. *kurz*, short.

**Kiss**, a salute with the lips. (E.) The vowel *i* is due to the verb, which is formed from the *sh*, by vowel-change. M. E. *cu sh*, a kiss; whence *kissen*, verb. A. S. *cussh*; whence *cysian*, verb. + Du. *kus*, Icel. *kost*, Dan. *kus*, Swed. *kuss*, G. *kuss*, a kiss. Allied to Goth. *kustus*, a proof, test. L. *gustus*, a taste. The Goth. *kustus* is from *kusian*, to choose. A *kiss* is a gust, taste, or something choice. Allied to *Choose* and *Gust*.

**Kit** (1), a milk-pail, tub: also, an outfit (O. Low G.) M. E. *kit*. — O. Du. *kitt*, tub; Du. *kit*. Cf. Norweg. *kitt*, a cow-bin.

**Kit** (2), a small violin. (L. — Gk.) Said for A. S. *citerne*, a cittern; from L. *cithara*; see *Cithern*.

**Kit** (3), a brood, family, quantity. (E.) A variant of *kith*. 'The whole kit' = the whole *kith*. See under *Can* (1).

**Kit-cat**, **Kit-kat**, the name given to portraits of a particular size. (Per. said name.) The size adopted by Sir G. Kneller for painting members of the *Kit-Kat* club which used to meet at a house kept by Christopher Kat (Hay-n). *Kit* is Christopher (Gk. *Xristos*-popos, lit. 'Christ-bearer').

**Kitchen**; see *Cook*.

**Kite**, a bird, a toy for flying (E.) M. E. *kite*. A. S. *cyla*, a kite.

**Kith**: see *Can* (1).

**Kitten**; see *Cat*.

**Knack**, a snap, dexterity, trick. (E.) Imitative, like *Knip*. Cf. Gav. — Irish *enag*, a crack, *enagnim*, 1. to strike; 2. *enec*, a snap. It meant (1) snap, (2) a snap with the finger or nail, (3) a jester's trick, piece of dexterity, a joke, trifle, toy, &c.

**knag**, a knot in wood, peg. (C.) M. E. *knagge*, a peg, a knot in wood — Irish *enag*, a knob, peg, *enag*, a knot in wood, and *enag*, knob, pin, peg. Cf. W. *eneg*, a lump. Just as E. *bump*, a swelling from blow, is from the verb to bump, so E. *knag*, a bump, knob, is from Irish *enag*.

**k.** strike. Gael. *cnag*, to crack, snap; gen., knock. W. *cnawo*, to knock; *knock above*.

**knock-knack**, a trick, trifles, toy. (E.) application of *knack*, in the sense of toy. Cf. Du. *knikken*, to snap, red form of *knakken*, to crack; a word of Celtic origin.

**knock**, to strike, imp. (E.) M. E. *\*A S. cnacian*. Gael. *cnac*, to *cnag*, to knock; Irish *cnagaim*, I. W. *cnario*, to knock; Corn. *cnouye*. An imitative word, closely allied to *knock*.

**knoll** (1), a hillock. (C.) M. E. *knol*. (So also Du. *knol*, a turnip, from *knol*, Dan. *knold*, a knoll, Swed. *bump*, G. *knollen*, a knoll, clod, a word of Celtic origin. — W. *cnol*, hillock; a dimin. form. The orig. in Gael. *cnor*, a hill, knoll, hillock, etc., a hillock, a turnip.

**knuckle**, the projecting joint of the (C) M. E. *knokil*; cf. O. Fries. Du. *knokkel*, Dan. *knokkel*, G. *knöchel*. A dimin. form; the shorter appears in Swed. *knoge*, a knuckle, etc., a bone, knuckle, knot of a tree, etc., a bone; words of Celtic origin. — a lump, bump. Gael. *cnag*, a Irish *cnag*, a knob; see *knag*.

**knob**, a wooden cup. (C.) Irish Gael. *nogean*, a noggin. The lost an initial *c*; cf. Gael. *cnagan*, knob, a peg, an earthen pipkin, *gnáire*, a noggin. Named from its form, or from knotty wood; cf. *gnagadh*, bunchy; Irish *cnag*, a blow, bump, *cnraig*, a knot in wood. — a slight push. (F.) Lowl. Sc. to push, strike, strike with the hand. A derivative of *Knock* (above).

**knoge**, to press, Swed. *knoge*, a dealer in old horses. (Scand.) *verily meant a saddler and harness*. — Bay. — Icel. *knakkr*, a saddle. — see *Knack*.

**knock**, to snap. (Du.) Du. *knappen*, to crack, crush, eat (whence *knapper*, *knattered a bit*). Cf. Dan. *knæppe*, Swed. *knep*, a trick. A parallel to *knack*, and of imitative origin. — a snap, to strike, beat, thump; Irish *cnap*, to strike. See *Knop* (below).

**knack**. (Du.) Du. *knapeak*.

**knapsack**, lit. a provision-bag. — Du. *knap*, eat, g. *knappen*, to crush, eat (a word of Celtic origin, as above); *zak*, a sack (a word of Hebrew origin); see *Sack*.

**knapweed**, knopweed, a weed with a hard head or *knop*; see *knop* (below).

**knave**, a boy, servant, sly fellow. (E., perhaps C.) M. E. *knaue* (*knave*), a boy, servant. A. S. *cnafa*, older form *cnafa*, a boy. (So also Du. *knaap*, a lad, servant; Icel. *knapi*, servant-boy; G. *knabe*, boy.) All of Celtic origin (the Celtic boys being servants to the Teutons); cf. Gael. *cnaphach*, a youngster, a stout small boy, orig. an adj. signifying knobby, lumpy, stout; from the sb. *cnap*, a knob. We may therefore regard it as ultimately a derivative of *knop*; see below.

**knob**, a weakened and later form of *knop*.

**knop**, a bump, protuberance, boss. (E.) M. E. *knop*, a rose-bud; *knap* is also a hill-top (whence *Nab Scar*). A. S. *cnaf*, a hill-top (so also Du. *knop*, a knob, bud, Icel. *knapp*, Dan. *knap*, *knop*, Swed. *knopp*, *knop*, G. *knopf*, all in the sense of knob, button, stud). We may also compare Gael. *cnap*, a knob, button, boss, stud, hillock, also a slight blow; from the verb *cnap*, to thump, beat (hence, to raise a bump); W. *cnap*, a knob; Irish *cnap*, knob, bunch, hillock, from *mapaim*, to strike. See *Knap* (above).

**nap** (2), the roughish surface of cloth. (E.) M. E. *nuppe*, nap, orig. a little *knop* or knob on cloth, which was cut away with little nippers, thus leaving what we now call *nap*. The same as *knop*.

**napo**, the joint of the neck behind. (E.) M. E. *nape*, of which the orig. sense was 'knob,' as applied to the slight projection at the back of the head, above the neck. The same word as *knap* or *knop*.

**Knave**; see under *Knap*.

**Knead**, to mould by pressure. (E.) M. E. *kneden*. A. S. *cnedan* (pt. t. *cned*, pp. *cnoden*), a strong verb, to knead. + Du. *kneden*, Icel. *knöfa*, Swed. *knöda*, G. *kneten* (all from Teut. base KNAID). Allied to Russ. *gnetate*, *gnesti*, to press, squeeze.

**Knee**. (E.) M. E. *kne*, pl. *knees*; also *cnec*, pl. *cneon*. A. S. *cnecw*, *cned*. + Du. *knie*, Icel. *kni*, Dan. *kne*, Swed. *kni*, G. *knie*, Goth. *kniu*. + L. *genu*, Gk. *γένους*, Skt. *jānu*. (Aryan GANU, knee). See *Genu*, *flexion*, *Pentagon*, &c.

**kneel**, to fall on the knees. (Scand.) M. E. *knelen*. — Dan. *knæle*; formed from *knæ*, knee.

**Knell, Knoll**, to sound as a bell, toll. (E.) M. E. *knellen*. A S. *cnyllan*, to knock, beat noisily. + Du. *knallen*, to give a loud report, Dan. *knalde*, to explode; Swed. *knalla*, to resound, G. *knallen*, to make a loud noise, Icel. *gnella*, to scream. Words of imitative origin, to denote a loud noise; cf. Du. *knal*, Dan. *knald*, Swed. *knall*, G. *knall*, a loud noise.

**Knick knack**: see Knack.

**Knife**: see Nip.

**Knight**, a youth, servant, man-at-arms. (E.) M. E. *knight*. A S. *cniht*, a boy, servant. + Du. *knecht*, a servant; Dan. *knegt*, man-servant, knave (at cards); Swed. *kunkt*, soldier, knave (at cards); G. *knecht*. β. *Pethapunihrt - cyn ihrt*, belonging to the kin or tribe; cf. Gk. *γνήσιος*, legitimate, from *γένος*, kin, see Kin.

**Knit**; see Knot.

**Knob**; see Knap.

**Knock, Knoll** (1), a hillock; see Knock.

**Knoll** (2); see Knell.

**Knop**; see Knap.

**Knot**. (E.) M. E. *knotte*. — A. S. *cnotta*, a knot. + Du. *knot*; Icel. *knutr*; Dan. *knude*, Swed. *knut*; G. *knoten*. + L. *nodus* (for *gnodus*). See Node.

**knit**. (E.) A. S. *cnyttan*, to form into a knot, to knot; formed (by vowel-change of *o* to *y*) from *cnotta*, a knot. + Icel. *knúta*, from *knútr*, sb.; Dan. *knytte*, from *knude*; Swed. *knyta*, from *knut*.

**noddle**, the head. (E.) M. E. *nodle*,

**noddle** the noddle. Dimin. of *head*, a word in M. E., but the same as G. D. *knusse*, a knob; German: Icel. *knubbi*, knob, ball, G. *knödel*, a knot, knob. It is a mere variant of *knut*.

**Knout**, a scourge. *Knus - knug*. The *knute*, a whip scourge — Icel. *knut*, etc.

**Know**, to be assured of. (E.) M. E. *known*. A. S. *cyan* (pt. t. *cnean*) + Icel. *kná*, (1) H. G. *cnean*. Further *kná* to Russ. *znáte*, to know, *značet* (for *gnáčet*). Gk. *γνῶναι*. Skr. *jan*, to know. (All from a base GAN, a secondary form of GAN, to know.)

**knowledge**. (E.: with Scand. words) M. E. *knowege*, *knusleke*. The *leke* is a weakened form of *leik*, according to Icel. *leikr*, -leiki, Swed. -leka, suffix used for forming abstract nouns. G. Icel. *kar-leikr*, Swed. *kar-lek*, love. Icel. *ann-leikr*, truth, *hverg-leikr*, how. The A. S. spelling of this suffix is *-le*, and it occurs in E. *wel-fare*, it is the same as A. S. *lde*, a game, sport, play; see Lark (2).

**Knuckle**; see Knack.

**Knurr, Knur**, a knot in wood, wood ball. (O. Low G.) M. E. *knur*. Note A. S. — O. Du. *knorre*, a hard swelling knot in wood. + Dan. *knort*, a knot, G. *knorren*, a lump. See Gnarled.

**Koran**, sacred book of the Mohammedans. (Arab.) Arab. *qur'an*, reading, legible book, the Koran. — Arab. root *qara'* he read. (The *a* is long.)

**alcoran**; the same word with the Arab. def. art. *al* (the) prefixed.

**Kythe**; see Can (1).

## L.

**Label**; see Lap (2).

**Labial**. (L.) Late L. *labialis*, pertaining to the lips. — L. *labium*, the lip. See Lap (1). Lip.

**labellum**, a pendulous petal. (L.) L. *labellum*, dimin. of *labium*, a lip.

**labiate**. (L.) A botanical term. — L. *labiūm*, a lip; with suffix *ate* (L. *atus*).

**Laboratory**; see Labour.

**Labour**, toil. (F. — L.) M. E. *labour*. — O. F. *labour* (later *labour*). — L. *laborare*, acc. of *labor*, labor, toil. Allied to *robur*, strength (✓ RABII.)

**belabour**. (F. — L.; with E. prefix.)

Coinced by prefixing E. *be-* (= by) to *labour*, a word of F. origin (above).

**elaborate**. (L.) L. *elaboratus*, pp. *elaborare*, to labour greatly. — L. *laborare*, greatly; *laborare*, to work, from *labor*.

**laboratory**. (L.) Formerly *lab* ory (Blount). — O. F. *elaboratoire*. Formed from L. *elaboratus*, pp. of *elabore*, to elaborate, work out.

**laborious**. (F. — L.) M. E. *lrious*. — F. *laborieux*. — L. *lavor*, toilsome. — L. *labor*, crude form of labour.

num, a tree. (L.) L. *laburnum*,  
xvi. 18. Perhaps = *alburnum*.  
ynth, a maze. (F. — L. — Gk.)  
*ynth*. — L. *labyrinthus* — Gk. *λαβύρινθος*, a maze, a place full of lanes or  
Put for *λαβύρινθος*; from *λαβέω*,  
*λαύπω*, a lane.  
(1), a resinous substance. (Pers. —  
Pers. *lak*, *luk*, gum-lac, whence  
lac is obtained for dyeing. — Skt.  
*lak*; put for *rakta*, lac. — Skt.  
p. of *rash*, to dye, colour, reddens;  
*ranga*, colour, paint. Der. *gum-*  
*lac*.  
per, lacker, a sort of varnish. (F. —  
Pers. — Skt.) F. *laque* (Cot.). —  
Per., sealing-wax. — Port. *laca*, gum-  
*lac*, gum lac (above).  
(2), a crimson colour. (F. — Pers.  
(F. *laque* (Cot.) — Pers. *lak*, lake.  
*lak*, gum-lac (above).  
(3), a hundred thousand. (Hind. —  
A lac of rupees = 100,000 rupees. —  
Ind. *lak* (also *lakh*), a lac. — Skt.  
a hundred thousand; apparently  
referring to the number of lac-insects  
; see *Lao* (1).  
a cord, tie. (F. — L.) M. E. *las*,  
F. *las*, *lags*, a snare, noose. — L.  
a noose, snare, knot. Allied to  
to allure; cf. E. *elicit*, delight.  
a rope with a noose. (Span. — L.)  
*lazo* (Manchur); mod. Span. *lazo*,  
see above. ¶ The E. word is from  
Span. with r = E. rr; the Span.  
is sounded as voiceless th.  
set, a little lace thong. (F. — L.)  
*chet* — O. F. *chet*, a lace; dimin.  
of lace, see above.  
tear, to tear. (L.) From pp. of  
tear, to tear. — L. *tacer*, mauled,  
Gk. *τακτός*, torn; *τάκτη*, a rent;  
A. to tear (✓ WRAK.)  
tearate. (L.) From pp. of L. *di-lac-*  
tear sounder.  
yal, Lacrimal, pertaining to  
L. The spelling *lachrymal* is bad,  
ma, better *lacryma*, *lacrima*, a  
L. *lacrima*, a tear. Cognate  
*bēpū*, a tear, and E. *tear*; see  
Der. (from L. *lacrima*; *lachrym-*  
al); *lachrymatory*, a tear-bottle.  
want (O. Low G.) The old  
often ‘failure’ or ‘fault.’ M. E.  
Not in A. S. — Du. *lak*, blemish,  
em. to blame. Cf. Icel. *laki*, de-  
facing. Perhaps allied to *Leak*.

**lack** (2), to be destitute of. (O. Low G.)  
M. E. *lakken*; weak verb; from *lak*, sb.  
See above.

**Lacker**; see *Lacquer*, under *Lao* (1).  
**Lackey**, *Lacquey*, a footman, menial  
attendant. (F. — Span. ? — Arab. ?) From  
O. F. *laquay*, ‘a lackey, footboy;’ Cot.  
There was also an O. F. form *alaucay*;  
Littré shews that, in the 15th cent., a certain  
class of soldiers (esp. crossbow-men),  
were called *alaques*, *alacays*, or *lacays*. (The  
prefix *a-* is prob. due to Arab. *al*, the def.  
article.) Prob. from Span. *lacaayo*. Port.  
*lacaio*, a lackey; Port. *lacaia*, a woman-  
servant in dramatic performances. — Arab.  
*luka'*, worthless, servile; as a sb., a slave;  
*lak'd*, fem., mean, servile. Cf. *lakū*, *lakī*,  
servile, *lak'i*, slovenly. ¶ This is a guess;  
it is much disputed; Diez connects it with  
Ital. *leccare*, G. *lecken*, to lick.

**Laconic**, brief and pithy. (L. — Gk.)  
L. *laconicus*, Laconian. — Gk. *λακωνίας*,  
Laconian. — Gk. *λακών*, a Laconian, Spartan.  
These men were celebrated for their brief  
and pithy locution.

**Lacquer**; see *Lao* (1).  
**Lacteal**, relating to milk. (L.) From  
L. *lacte-us*, milky. — L. *lact-*, stem of *lac*,  
milk, + Gk. *γαλακτ-*, stem of *γάλα*, milk.  
Root unknown.

**lettuce**, a succulent plant. (F. — L.)  
M. E. *letuce*. — O. F. *laictuce*\*, *laiteme*\*,  
not recorded, old form of *laictue* (Cot.),  
mod. F. *laïtue*, lettuce. — L. *lactuca*, lettuce;  
named from its juiciness. — L. *lact-*, stem of  
*lac*, milk.

**Lad**, a youth. (C.) M. E. *ladde*. — Irish  
*lath*, a youth, champion; W. *llawd*, a  
youth. Allied to Irish *luth*, nimble, active,  
Gael. *laidir*, strong, *luth*, strength; and to  
Goth. *jugga-lauths*, a young man (from  
*ludan*, to grow).

**lass**, a girl. (C.) Contracted from W.  
*loder*, a girl, fem. form of *llawd*, a lad.

**Ladanum**; see *Laudanum*.  
**Ladder**. (E.) M. E. *laddre*. A S. *hlader*,  
a ladder. + Du. *ladder*, ladder, rails of  
a cart; O. H. G. *hlitra*, G. *leiter*, a  
ladder.

**Lade** (1), to load. (E.) Formerly a  
strong verb; we still use the pp. *laden*.  
M. E. *laden*. A S. *hladan* (pt. t. *hlbd*, pp.  
*hladen*), meaning (1) to load, heap up,  
heap together (2) to draw out water, lade  
out, drain. + Du. *laden*, Icel. *hlata*, Dan.  
*lade*, Swed. *lätta*, Goth. *hlathan* (in af-  
*hlathan*), G. *be-laden*, to lade. (Teut. base

**HLATHI**, to lade). Allied to Russ. *klade*, a load.

**ballast**, a load to steady a ship. (Du.) From Du. *ballast*, ballast. + Dan. *ballast*, *baglast*; Swed. *varlast*. O. Swed. *ballast*. The Dan. *baglast*, lit. 'back-load,' is a late form due to popular etymology; the older Dan. form was *varlast*. Again, both Dan. and Swed. *ballast* are corruptions of O. Swed. *ballast*. So also E. Fries. *ballast*, lit. 'unprofitable load' (Koolman). — Du. *bal*, evil (as in *oat-dadd*, evil deed); *last*, load. See **Bale** (2), and **last** (4), below.

**lade** (2), to draw out water, drain. (E.) The same word as **Lade** (1).

**ladle**, a large spoon. (E.) M. E. *ladel*; so named from being used for dipping out of lading water from a vessel; from M. E. *laden*, to lade out; see above.

**last** (4), a load, large weight, ship's cargo. (E.) M. E. *last*. A. S. *hlæst*, a burden. Formed from A. S. *hladan*, to lade, load + Icel. *hlass*, a cart-load, from *hlæsa*; Dan. *last*, cargo, from *lade*; Swed. Du. and G. *last*, a burden.

**load**, a burden. (E.) The sense of 'burden' seems to be due to the verb **Lade** (1) above; a confusion caused by the use of *lead*, verb, in the sense 'to carry.' Really = **Lode**, q. v.

**Lady**; see **Loaf**.

**Lag**, late, sluggish. (C.) W. *llag*, slack, loose, sluggish; Corn. *lac*, loose, remiss. + L. *laxus*, lax; see **Lax**, **Languid**.

**Lagoon**; see **Lake** (1).

**Lail**; see **Lay** (3).

**Lair**, den; see **Lie** (1).

**Laity**; see **Lay** (3).

**Lake** (1), a pool. (L.) A. S. *lac*. — L. *lacus*, a lake. + Gk. *λάκος*, a hollow, hole, pit, pond.

**lagoon**. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *laguna*, a pool; also *laguna*. The former is an augmentative of L. *lacus*; the latter is from L. *lacuna*, extended from *lacus*.

**loch**, a lake. (Gaelic). Gael. *loch*, a lake. + W. *llwch*, Corn. *la*, Bret. *louc*; L. *lacus*.

**lough**, a lake. (Irish). Irish *loch*; the same as Gael. *loch* (above).

**Lake** (2), crimson; see **Lao** (1).

**Lama** (1), a high priest. (Thibetan). We speak of the *grand lama* of Thibet, i. e. chief or high priest (Webster).

**Lama** (2); see **Llama**.

**Lamb**. (E.) M. E. *lamb*, lamb. A. S. *lamb*. + Du. *lam*, Icel. *lamb*, Dan. *lam*, Swed. and G. *lamm*, Goth. *lamb*, a young sheep.

**Lambent**, flickering. (L.) 'A flame' — L. *lambent-*, stem of pres. *lambere*, to lick, sometimes applied to flame. — Gk. *λαύρω*, to lick. All Lap (1).

**lamprey**, a fish. (F. — L.) O. F. *bœuf* (Ital. *lampreda*) — Low L. *lampreda*, spelt *lampetra*. Lit. 'licker of rock' cause the fish cleaves to them — L. *erre*, to lick; *petra*, a rock; see **Pete**.

**Lame**, disabled, esp. in the legs. M. E. *lame*. A. S. *lama*. + Du. *lammi*, Dan. *lam*, Swed. *lam*, G. *lahm*. orig. sense is bruised, maimed. base LAM, to break. Cf. Russ. *lom*, to break; Icel. *lama*, to bruise; prov. J. to bruise.

**Lament**, vb. (F. — L.) F. *lament*. L. *lamentari*, to wail. — L. *lamentum*, mournful cry; from the base *la-*, a cry; cf. la-trare, to bark. Cf. also *latare*, to bark, scold; Gk. *πάγινος*, to (✓ RA.) Der. *lament*, sb.

**Lamina**. (L.) L. *lamina*, a thin sheet of metal.

**Lammas**; see **Loaf**.

**Lamp**. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *lampe*. L. *lampas*. — Gk. *λαμπάς*, a torch. L. *lampas*. — Gk. *λαμπεῖν*, to shine. (✓ LAP. RA)

**lantern**. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. terne. — F. *lanterne*, — L. *lanterna*, a lantern (not a true L. word). L. *lanterna* = *lanterna* = *lampetra*, borrowed Gk. *λαμπτήρ*, a light, torch. — Gk. *λαμπεῖν*, to shine. ¶ Sometimes spelt *lantern* because *horn* was used for the glass lantern!

**Lampoon**; see **Lap** (1).

**Lamprey**; see **Lambent**.

**Lance**. (F. — L.) F. *lance*. — L. + Gk. *λόγχη*, a lance. Der. *lance* to pierce; *lanc-er*.

**lanceguy**, a kind of spear. (F. and F. — Span. — Moorish). Obscure corruption of *lance-agaya*, compound *lance* (as above), and F. *agaya*, a Moorish pike. The latter word is to Span. *azagaya* (= al *tagaya*), which is the Arab. def. article, and *tagaya* O. Span. word for 'dart,' of Moorish So Port. *azagaya*, whence E. *azagual*.

**lanceolate**, lance-shaped. L. *lanceolatus*, furnished with a spike. *lanceola*, a spike; dimin. of *lancea*.

**lancet**. (F. — L.) M. E. *lanc*. O. F. *lancette*, dimin. of *lance*, (above).

Other spelling of *lance*, verb, of *lauch* (below).  
*anoh*, to hurl a spear, send the water. (F. — L.) M. E. *al*. — F. *lanter*, to hurl, fling, prick, pierce. — F. *lance*, a

M. E. *land*, *lond*. A. S. *land*. Dan. Swed. Goth. G. *land*, *lond*, *out land-ish*. Kind of coach. (G.) Said to *Landau*, a town in Bavaria, late with E. *land*; G. *au* is in M. E. *i land*; see *Island*, a count of a province. (Du.) — Du. *land*, land; *graaf*, a *landgrav-ine* from Du. *land*; *landgraaf*; see *Margrave*, bird; see *Rail* (3).

(Du.) Formerly *landskip*; Dutch painters. — Du. *land-skip*, a province. — Du. *land*, *lap*, a suffix corresponding to *land-ship*, derived from the spell *shape*. ¶ The Du. is more like *sk* than *sh*; ending with *sc*.

st. a German foot-soldier, a (F. — G.) F. *lanquenet*,

[a misspelling] or German

— G. *landesknecht*, a foot-

sold., put for *landes*, gen. of

*knecht*, a soldier (E. knight).

— *land's-knight*; orig. a

in Low Countries.

M. E. *lane*, *tone*. A. S. *līne*,

— O. Fries. *lona*, *lana*, Du.

arrow passage.

see *Lingual*.

(F. — L.) M. E. *languishe*.

stem of pres. part. of *lan-*

*guish* — L. *languere*, to be

to Gk. *λαγύνειν*, to slacken,

a slack; Icel. *lakra*, to lag;

(✓ RAG)

(L.) L. *languidus*, feeble. —

be languid or weak.

dulness (F. — L.) M. E.

*languer* — L. *languorem*,

— L. *languere* (above).

— *Lanyard*.

wool-bearing. (L.) From

*ferre*, to bear.

thin (E.) M. E. *lank*.

ender. The orig. sense was

‘ see *Link* (1).

— see *Land*.

*Lantern*; see *Lamp*.

*Lanyard*, *Laniard*, a certain small rope in a ship. (F. — L.?) Formerly spelt *lannier*, the final *n* being ex crescens. — O. F. *laniere*, ‘ a long and narrow band or thong of leather.’ Cot. Orig. uncertain; prob. Latin; yet it is difficult to connect it with L. *lanarius*, woollen, or with *lanarius*, belonging to a *lanius*, i. e. butcher.

*Lap* (1), to lick up with the tongue. (E.) M. E. *lappen*. A. S. *lapian*, to lap. + Icel. *leppa*, Dan. *labe*, O. H. G. *laffen*, to lap up. + W. *llepio*, L. *lambere*, Gk. *λαπτείν*, to lap with the tongue. (Base LAP.) Allied to *lambent*, *labil*, and *lap*.

*lampoon*. (F. — Teut.) F. *lampon*, orig. a drinking-song; from the exclamation *lampons!* let us drink (Littré). — F. *lamper*, nasalised form of O. F. *laffer*, to lap up; of Teut. origin.

*Lap* (2), the loose part of a coat, an apron, part of the body covered by an apron, a fold. (E.) M. E. *lappe*. A. S. *lapfa*, a loosely hanging portion. + Du. *lap*, Dan. *lap*, Swed. *lapp*, G. *lappen*, a patch, shred, rag. Cf. Icel. *lapa*, to hang down; Skt. *lamb*, *ramb*, to hang down. (✓ RAB). Allied to *Lobe*, *Limbo*, *Lapse*, *Limp* (1).

*label*, a small slip of paper, &c. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *label*. — O. F. *label*, a label (in heraldry); mod. F. *label*. Orig. ‘ a small flap’ or shred. — O. H. G. *lapfa*, G. *lappen*, a patch, shred, rag (above). ¶ So also *lap-el*, a flap of a coat, dimin. of E. *lap*; *lap-pet*, also dimin. of E. *lap*; whence also the verb *to lap over*.

*Lap* (3), to wrap. (E.) M. E. *lappen*, also *wappen*, another form of *wrappen*; see *Wrap*. Quite distinct from *lap* (2). The form *wappen* explains *de-velop*, *en-velop*.

*Lapidary*, one who sets precious stones. (L.) Englished from L. *lapidarius*, a stone-mason, a jeweller. — L. *lapid-*, stem of *lapis*, a stone. Allied to Gk. *λίθος*, a bare rock, *λίθις*, a flake, *λίθειν*, to peel. See *Leaf*.

*dilapidate*, to pull down stone buildings, to ruin. (L.) From pp. of L. *dilapidare*, to scatter like stones — L. *di-*, for *dis*, apart; *lapid-*, base of *lapis*, a stone.

*Lapse*. (L.) From L. *lapses*, to slip, frequent. of *labi* (pp. *lapsus*), to glide, slip, trip. (✓ RAB) Allied to *Lap* (2).

*collapse*, to shrink together, fall in. (I.) First used in the pp. *collapsed*, Englished from L. *collapsus*, pp. of *collabi*,

to fall together. — L. *col-* (for *con-*, i.e. *cum*), together; *labi*, to slip.

**elapse**, to glide away. (L.) From L. *elapsus*, pp. of *e-labi*, to glide away.

**illapse**, a gliding in, a sudden entrance. (L.) L. *illapsus*, sb. a gliding in. — L. *il-* (for *in*), in; *lapsus*, a gliding, from pp. of *labi*.

**relapse**, to slide back into a former state. (L.) From L. *relapsus*, pp. of *re-labi*, to slide back.

**Lapwing**; see **Leap**.

**Larboard**. (E. or Scand.?) Cotgrave has: ‘*Babord*, the larboard side of a ship.’ The M E spelling appears to be *ladilebord*, if, indeed, this be the same word; see Allit. Poems ed. Morris, C. 106. This possibly answers to Icel. *hláða*, to take in sail (properly to lade), Swed. *ladda*, to lade. But it is very uncertain. The word *board* means ‘side of a ship,’ as in *starboard*. ¶ The F. *babort*, *babord* = G. *backbord*, where *back* (lit. back) is ‘forecastle,’ orig. placed on the left side (Littré).

**Larceny**, robbery. (F.—L.) The -y is an E. addition. — O. F. *laruin* (F. *larcin*), *laicensy* — L. *latrocinium*, robbery; formed with suffix -ciniūm (as in *tiro-ciniūm*) from *latro*, a robber. Allied to Gk. λάρπις, a hireling, used in a bad sense; the base appears in Gk. λαῦειν, to get, seen in ἀνο-λαῦειν, to get, enjoy; cf. L. *lu-crūs*, gain. See *Lucre*.

**Larch**, a tree. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *laroge*, ‘the larch;’ Cot.—L. *laricem*, acc. of *larix*, a larch. — Gk. λάρπις, a larch.

**Lard**. (F.—L.) O. F. *lard*. — L. *larda*, *larida*, lard, fat of bacon. Cf. Gk. λαρός, nice, λαρύρος, fat. Der. *lard-er*, from O. F. *lardier*, a tub to keep bacon in, hence a room in which to keep bacon and meat. Also *inter-lard*.

**Large**. (F.—L.) F. *large*. — L. *largus*, great.

**largess**, a liberal gift. (F.—L.) F. *largesse*, bounty. — Low L. *largitio*\*, not found, put for L. *largitio*, a bestowing. — L. *largitus*, pp. of *largiri*, to bestow. — L. *largus*, large, liberal.

**Lark** (1), a bird. (E.) Another form is *lavrock* (Burns). M. E. *larke*, also *law rock*. — A S. *lāwerce*, later *läuerce*, *läserce*. + Icel. *lavirki*, a lark; Low G. *leverke*, O. H. G. *lerehha*, G. *lerche*, Du. *leeuwrik*, Swed. *lärka*, Dan. *lerke*. β. The Icel. *lavirki* = worker of craft, from *la*, craft, *virk*, work. — S. *läuerce* = Icel.

*merca*\*, worker of guile. The to some superstition which re bird as of ill omen.

**Lark** (2), a game, fun. (E.) intrusive, the spelling being p. should rather be *lak* (as as M. E. *lak*, *lok*; (Northern) *lālk*, sport, play, contest + Icel. *lek*. Dan. *leg*, Goth. *lakis*; cf. (i) to skip for joy. Der. *wed-lock*, (where it is a suffix).

**Larum**; short for *Alarum*.

**Larva**. (E.) L. *larua*, a ghost used as a scientific name for a c.

**Larynx**. (L.—Gk.) L. *la-* λάρυγξ (gen. λαρυγγος), throat larynx Der. *laryng-itis*

**Lascar**, a native E. Ind. (Pers.) Pers. *lashkari*, a soldier an army.

**Lascivious**. (L.) Corrupted *lascius*, lustful. Cf. Russ. *каress*, Skt. *lash*, to desire, *las*, (✓ RAS.)

**Lash** (1), to bind firmly together. Du. *lassen*, to join, scarf together a piece, joint, seam. So also S. Dan. *læske*, to scarf, Swed. *läska*, scarf, joint. The verb is fr. which further appears in Low flaps, G. *lanche*, a flap, groove timber. The orig. form was prob. with the sense of flap; see below.

**Lash** (2), a throng, stripe. (O. Scand.) M. E. *lasse*, the flexible a whip; cf. Low G. *tasko*, a fl. word above). *Lash* in the sens. is from its use in lashing or bind together; Swed. *taska*, to st. verb *lash*, to scourge, is to use a

**Lass**; see **Lad**.

**Lassitude**, weariness. (F.—L. *tude* — L. *lassitudo*, weariness — *wearied*; put for *lad-tus*\*, and Late.

**Lasso**; see **Lace**.

**Last** (1), latest; see **Late**.

**Last** (2), a wooden mould of a shoemaker. (E.) M. E. *last*, *ldst*, *ledst*, a foot-track, path, (whence the mod. sense *to lead*, a last, form; Icel. *leist*, below the ankle; Swed. *last*, D. *leisten*, a shoemaker's last; G. foot-track. The standard form Goth. *laist-*, with orig. sense 'from Goth. *laist*, I know (find or

to find out. **Akin to Learn.**

endure. (E.) M. E. *lasten*, *lētan* to observe, perform; to follow in the track of; foot-track (above). + Goth.

follow after, from *laisten*; G. *lōw* out, from *leisten*, sb. burden; see Lade (1).

catch, fastening. (E.) M. E. *lāt*, from *laichen*, to catch; to seize, catch hold of.

seize. (E.) M. E. *clēchen*, to the sb. *cloche* (also *clouche*, talon. This sb. is allied to a hook, crook, *clēchen* (pt. t. catch, seize. This verb *clēchen* + *gēlaccan* (pt. t. *gēlehte*), to formed from *lēcan* (above) by (a common prefix).

see Laco. M. E. *lat*; comp. *later*, *latter*, *lāst* (Oriulum, 4168), *lāst*, *lāte*. + Du. *laat*, Icel. *latr*, red. *lat*; Goth. *lāts*, slothful, lazy; L. *latus* (for *lad-tus*), in the verb to *let*, i.e. let go, it means neglected, slothful, etc.).

other form of *later* (above). *lest*, contracted form of *latest*. *linder*. (E.) M. E. *lettēn*; to hinder, make late. — A. S. *lētan* + Du. *lettēn*, from *laat*; from *late*; Goth. *latjan*, to *latr*, slothful.

see Latin. *dden*. (L.) L. *latent-*, stem of *tere*, to lie hid. + (Gk. *λαθά-*), to lie hid. (✓ RADH.)

(L.) L. *lateralis*, belonging to *lateral*, stem of *latus*, side.

(L.) Late L. *collateralis*, = L. *col-* (= *com-* = *cum*), with; etc.)

*lateral*. (L.) From L. *quadrangular* = L. *quadri-*, for quadrangular to four; *lateralis*, adj. *Quadrangular*.

North E. *lat* M. E. *latte*, *lath*, pl. *lattē*. + Du. *lat*; once F. *latte*).

mixed metal, bronze. (F. — Gk. — O. F. *laton* (F. *laiton*), *latte*, a lath thin plate; metal was hammered out into

thin plates. Cf. Port. *lata*, tin-plate, *latas*, laths.

**lattice.** (F. — G.) Formerly *lattis*. M. E. *latis*. — F. *lattis*, lath-work, lattice-work. — F. *latte*, a lath — G. *latte*, a lath.

**Lathe** (1), a machine for turning wood, &c. (Scand.) Icel. *lōð* (gen. *lōð-ar*), a smith's lathe. Perhaps for *hlōð*, and from *hlāda*, to lathe; cf. A. S. *hlēd-wēg*, a wheel of a well, for drawing water; see Lade (2).

**Lathe** (2), a division of a county (E.) A. S. *lēð*, *lēð*, a lathe, province; Thorpe, Ancient Laws, i. 184, 455.

**Lather.** (E.) M. E. *lather*. A. S. *leñor*, lather; whence *lērian*, to anoint. + Icel. *lawð*, froth, foam, soap. Allied to Lye and Lave. (Base LU.)

**Latin.** (F. — L.) F. *Latin* — L. *Latinus*, belonging to *Latium*. Der. *latim-er*, an interpreter; put for *Latiner*.

**lateen**, triangular, applied to sails. (F. — L.) F. *latine*, as in *voile latine*, a lateen sail; *latine* is the fem. of *Latin*, Latin (Roman).

**Latitude**, breadth. (F. — L.) M. E. *latitude*. — F. *latitude*. — L. *latitudo* (stem *latitudin-*), breadth. — L. *latus*, broad; short for O. L. *st̄atus* = *stratus*, spread out, pp. of *st̄erner*, to spread; see Stratum (✓ STAR.)

**Latten**; see Lath.

**Latter**; see Late.

**Lattice**; see Lath.

**Laud**, to praise. (L.) M. E. *lauden*. — L. *laudare*, to praise. — L. *laus*, stem of *laus*, praise.

**allow** (1), to approve of. (F. — L.) M. E. *alouen* — O. F. *alouer*, later *allouer*, to approve of. — L. *allaudare*. — L. *al-* (for *ad*), to; *laudare*, to praise.

**Laudanum**. (L. — Gk. — Pers.) Now a preparation of opium, but formerly applied to a different drug. ‘*Laudanum*, *Ladanum*, *Labdanum*, a sweet-smelling transparent gum gathered from the leaves of *Cistus Ladanum*, a shrub, of which they make pomander, it smells like wine mingled with spices’ Blount, 1674. (Laudanum has a like strong smell) — L. *lādanum*, *lādanum*, resin from the shrub *lada* (Pliny). — Gk. *λαδανον*, *λαδανον* (same). — Gk. *λαδον*, a shrub. — Pers. *lādan*, the gum-herb *lada* (Richardson).

**Laugh** (E.) M. E. *laughen*, *lehghen*. A. S. *hīghan*, *hīhan* (pt. t. *hīsh*), to laugh. + Du. *laghen*, Icel. *hlaja*, Dan. *le*, Swed. *la*, G. *lachen*, Goth. *hlaujan* (✓ L.)

*kīch).* (Base HLAH = Aryan KARK; cf. Gk. καθεῖν, to caw, L. cōscitare, cōsire, E. cōke, cōck, cōck, cōck, cōck, &c.) Der. laughte, A.S. hlaettor.

Launch: see Lance.

Laundress: see Lave.

Laurel. (F. - L.) M. E. lōrel, lōrer, laurer - F. laurier. - L. laurātūs, not found, formed from L. laurus, a laurel-tree.

laureate. (L.) L. laurētās, crowned with laurel - L. laurēa, fem. of laurus, adj. formed from laurus (above).

Lava: see Lave.

Lave, to wash. (F. - L.) F. laver. - L. lavare. + Gk. λαύνειν, to wash. (Base LU.) Der. lav-er, O F. lavoir, a washing-pool (Cot.); lav-at-or-y, F. lavatoire, L. lauatorium, neut. of lauatorium, adj., belonging to a washer.

ablution. (F. - L.) F.; from L. acc. ab lūtūnem, a washing away. - L. abuere, to wash away. - L. ab, away; uere, to wash (closely allied to lauare).

alluvial, washed down, applied to soil. (L.) L. alluui-us, alluvial. - L. ai- (= ad), to, in addition; uere, to wash.

antediluvian, before the flood (L.) L. ante, before; diluūm, deluge; see deluge (below).

deluge. (F. - L.) O. F. deluge. - L. diluūm, a washing away. - L. di-luere, to wash away.

dilute (L.) L. dilutus, pp. of di-luere, to wash away, also to mix wth water.

laundress, a washerwoman. (F. - L.) Formed by adding F. suffix -ess to M. E. launder or lavender, a washerwoman. - O. F. lavandiere, 'a laundress or washing-woman'; Cot. - Low L. lauandaria (same). - L. lauand-us, fut. pass. part. of lauare, to wash. Der. laundr-y = laundry.

lava. (Ital. - L.) Ital. lava, a stream (esp. of molten rock). - L. lauare, to wash, lave.

lavender, a plant. (F. - Ital. - L.) M. E. lavenāre, the r being an E. addition. - F. lavande, lavender; Cot. - Ital. lavanda, lavender; used for being laid in freshly washed linen. - Ital. lavanda, a washing. - L. lauare, to wash.

lotion, a washing, external medicinal application. (L.) L. lotion-em, acc. of lotio, a washing. - L. lotus, pp. of lauare, to wash.

Lavish, profuse, prodigal (E.) Formerly spelt laush, laves; also lavy. Formed

with suffix -ish (A. S. -isc) from the soleate verb lāne, to pour out, lave water; M. E. lānen, to bathe out whence the metaphorical use of lāne gave bountifully. 'He lānet his gutes God lānetter His gutes.' M. E. Poem 607. 1; answers to A. S. lānan, (a doubtful word in Beowulf, ed. C. 2721); Du. lānen, G. lānen, to rub. Cf. Gk. λάνγας, to cunctate. (The word is almost certainly E. but was early confused with lave. Der. lāsser, Lave; see Lio (1)).

Lawn (1), a space of grass-covered ground, a glade. (F. - G. or C.) M. E. lāund (the d has been dropped) - C. lande, 'a land or land, a wild, uncultivated, or grassy plain'; Cot. Cf. and Span. lāndia, a heath. B. Of disputed origin; referred by Littré to G. lānn (lāna), open country; and by Diaz to lānn, a bushy shrub, of which the lānnon means 'waste lands.' Perhaps comes to the same thing; for E. and land may be the same as Irish lānn, (enclosed) piece of land, if the sense 'enclosure' be not original. Cf. W. Gael. lānn, an enclosure, piece of land.

Lawn (2), fine linen. (F. pâc-eau) Richardson supposes it to be a corrupt of O. F. līnon, 'a fine, thin, or open wth linen; also lawn'; Cot. But this is impossible. Nor can it well be Sp. lona, coarse sail cloth. Falg. has Laune lynen, prob. for Lan where Lan is the 16th cent. spelling of Lānn, to the N.W. of Rheims. It was also called 'cloth of Reims' kheims; see Baret's Alvearie. (A. is guess.)

Lawyer: see Lio (1).

Lax, slack. (L.) L. laxus, slack, is Allied to Lag.

laxative, loosening. (F. - L.) F. atif. - L. laxatiōnēs, loosening. - L. laxus, pp. of laxare, to loosen. - L. laxus, lax.

lazy, slow, slothful. (F. - L.) We the verb to lase. 'S enlazier en ventre to lase it,' &c.; Cot. The -y is an E. addition, as in shin-y, mink-y; and is from M. E. lasche, lache, lase, slow (grave, Chaucer). - O. F. lase (F. - slack, loose, . . weak, faint, . . red, slow, &c.; Cot. - Low L. lase) found, a corrupt pronunciation of L. lax, loose; cf. Ital. lasco, lazy.

lease (1), to let a tenement. (F. -

*let go.* — L. *laxare*, to slacken, *laxus*, loose.

(F.—L.) O. F. *lesse* (*leſſe*), pp. *laſſer*, to let go (lease).

*thong to hold in a dog.* (F.—L.) — O. F. *lesse* (F. *laſſe*), a L. *lax*, a thong, a loose rope. *slack* ¶ A *leath* of three was usually leashed together.

(F.—L.) L. *relaxare*, to relax. — L. *relaxare*, to slacken.

(F.—L.) M. E. *releſſen*, *re-releſſies* (F. *relaſſer*), to relax, to relax (above).

place; see *Lie* (1).

*song, poem.* (F.—C.) M. E. *laſſe*, said to be a Breton word, in Breton, but it answers to *louth*, a song, poem, Gael. *lou*, hymn, sacred poem; cf. W. *lawn*, sound. Perhaps these Celtic died to A. S. *lebb*, G. *ließ*, a *luthion*, to sing.

*pertaining to the laity.* (F.—L. E. *lay*. — O. F. *lai*, secular.

— Gk. *laouos*, belonging to the *laos* (Attic *laos*), the people.

— Gk.) L. *laicus* (above).

*lay people.* (F.—L.—Gk.; etc.) A coined word; from *lay*, cf. *gentry* from *gay*, &c.

*Lia* (1). — (F.—L.—Gk.—Heb.)

*leper.* — L. *lazare*. — the name of the beggar in contracted from Heb. name *eb*. *Elazar*, he whom God *lazarotto*, a plague-hospital.

*Lax.*

*Ley*, a meadow. (E.) M. E. *tilled land.* A. S. *leſſa*, *leſſa* = *lea*; cf. *Hed-leſſa*, i.e. Had-*leſſa* with prov. G. *loß*, a morass. Low G. *loß*, Belg. *loo* as in *loo* with Lithuan. *lankas*, an *lankas*, a glade, open space in (RUK). Orig. 'a clearing.'

*lid.* — to conduct; see *Lode*.

*la metal.* (E.) M. E. *leed*. Du. *leed*, Swed. *lod*, Dan. *lod*, L. G. *met*.

(M. E. *leef*, pl. *leves* (= *leaves*), pl. *leſſe* + Du. *loof*, foliage; cf. *la*, Dan. *lov*, Goth. *laufs*, *la*, a strip or scale, thin slice;

allied to Russ. *lepeſte*, a leaf, Lithuan. *lipas*, a lent. Gk. *άνθος*, a scale; Russ. *lupite*, to peel, Lith. *lupti*, to strip.

*lobby*, a small hall, passage (Low L. — G.) Prob. from an O. F. *lobie* <sup>1</sup>, not recorded. — Low L. *lobua*, a portico, gallery, covered way. — M. H. G. *lobue*, an arbour, bower, open way up to the upper story of a house (as in a Swiss *chalet*); mod. G. *laube*, a bower. Orig. made with foliage — M. H. G. *lobub* (G. *laub*), a leaf (above).

*lodge*, a small house, cot, resting-place. (F.—G.) M. E. *loge*, *logge* — O. F. *loge*; cf. Ital. *loggia*, Low L. *lobia*, a gallery. — O. H. G. *loubi*, M. H. G. *loube*, an arbour (above).

*League* (1), an alliance; see *Ligament*. *League* (2), about three miles. (F.—L.—C.) O. F. *legue* (Roquemort); F. *liene*. — Low L. *legis*, *leuca*; L. *leuca*, a Gallic mile; a word of Celtic origin. Cf. Bret. *leu*, Iro. *leug* a league; also *leu* (in Vannes).

*Leaguer*, a camp; see *Lie* (1).

*Leak.* (Scand.) M. E. *leken*. — Icel. *leka*, to drip, dribble, leak as a ship; Swed. *lacka*, Dan. *lekke*. + Du. *lekkē*, G. *lecken*, to leak, drop; A. S. *leccan*, to wet. (Base LAK) ¶ The mod. E. word is Scand.; not from A. S. *leccan*. Der. *leak*, sb., from Icel. *leks*, a leak. We also find A. S. *hieco*, leaky.

*Leal*, loyal; see *Legal*.

*Lean* (1), to incline, stoop. (E.) M. E. *lenen*. A. S. *hléan*, to make to lean, weak verb; cf. A. S. *hlínian*, to lean, weak verb. + Dan. *lene*, Swed. *lana*, causal forms; G. *lehnen*, intrans + L. *-clīnare*, in *inclīnare*, to incline; Gk. *αλίνειν*, to cause to lean, make to bend. (✓ KRI.)

*lean* (2), slender, frail. (E.) M. E. *lene*. A. S. *hléne*, lean; orig. bending, stooping, hence thin; cf. L. *declinis*, declining — A. S. *hlidnan*, to lean (above).

*Leap.* (E.) M. E. *lepen*, pt. t. *leep*, pp. *lepen*. A. S. *hlefan*, pt. t. *hleſþ*, to run, jump. + Du. *loopen*, Icel. *hlupsa*, Dan. *løbe*, Swed. *lopa*, Goth. *hlaupan*, G. *laufen*, chiefly in the sense 'to run.'

*elope*, to run away. (Du.) From Du. *ontloopen*, to evade, elope, run away; by substituting the familiar prefix *e-* for Du. *ont-*. This prefix = G. *ent-* = A. S. *and-*; see *Answer*. Du. *loopen*, to run, is cognate with *leap* (above).

*interloper*, an intruder. (L. and Du.) Lit. 'a runner between'; coined from L. *inter*, between; and Du. *looper*, a runner, from *loopen*, to run.

**lapwing.** a bird. (E.) M. E. *lappe-winke*. A. S. *hleſperwince*, lit. 'one who turns about in running.' — A. S. *hleſp-an*, to run; *wince*\*, one who turns; see *Winoh*.

**orlop.** a deck of a ship. (Du.) Formerly *orloge* (Phillips). Contracted from Du. *overloep*, a running over, a deck of a ship, an orlope (Sewel). So called because it traverses the ship. — Du. *over*, over; *loopen*, to run; see *elope* (above).

**Learn.** (E.) M. E. *lernen*. A. S. *leornian*. + G. *lernen*, to learn. From Teut. base *LIS*, to find out; whence also A. S. *lēran* (G. *lehren*), to teach. And see *Last* (2).

**lore, learning.** (E.) M. E. *lore* (= *loor*). A. S. *lár*, *lore*. This answers to a Goth. form *laisa*\* (not found), from Goth. *lair*, I have found out, pt. t. of *leisan*, to find out; see *Last* (2). [The change from *s* to *r* is common; see *iron*, *hare*]. + Du. *leer*, G. *lehre*, O. H. G. *lira*, doctrine; of similar origin.

**Lease** (1), to let tenements; see *Lax*.

**Lease** (2), to glean. (E.) M. E. *iesen*. A. S. *lesan*, to gather. + Du. *lezen*, to gather, to read; G. *lesen*; Goth. *lisian*, pt. t. *las*, to gather.

**Leash.** (F.—L.); see *Lax*.

**Leasing,** a falsehood; see *Loose*.

**Least;** see *Less*.

**Leather** (E.) M. E. *lether*. A. S. *lefer*. + Du. *leder*, Icel. *leðr*, Dan. *leder*, Swed. *läder*, G. *leder*, leather. Der. *leather-n.*

**Leave** (1), to quit; see *Live*.

**Leave** (2), permission; see *Lief*.

**Leaven;** see *Levity*.

**Lecher;** see *Lick*.

**Lectern, Lecturn,** a reading-desk (Low L.—Gk.). Corrupted from Low L. *lectrinum*, a reading desk, pulpit; we find M. E. *lectrone*, *lectorne*, *lectrone*, *lectrun* (Prompt. Parv.). — Low L. *lectrum*, a pulpit. — Gk. *λέκτρον*, a couch; also a rest or support for a book. Akin to Gk. *λέχος*, a couch, bed; cf. L. *lectus*, a couch. Allied to *Lie* (1). ¶ Observe that it has no connection with *lecture*.

**Lection, Lecture;** see *Legond*.

**Ledge, Ledger;** see *Lie* (1).

**Lee,** a sheltered place; part of a ship away from the wind. (Scand.) M. E. *lee*, shelter. — Icel. *hlé*, lee (of a ship); Dan. *le*, Swed. *la*. + Du. *lij*; A. S. *hleſ*, *hleſu*, a covering, a shelter, whence prov. E. *lew*, *leƿ* also a shelter. See *Lukewarm*. ¶ The peculiar use is Scand.; yet the

pronunciation *lew-ard*, for *lee-word*, serves the E. *lew*.

**Leech** (1), a physician. (E.) M. E. *leche*. A. S. *lēce*, one who heals cf. Idenian, to heal. + Icel. *læknir*, Dan. *lækne*, Swed. *läkare*, Goth. *leikis*, a leech, *lækna*, Dan. *läge*, Swed. *läka*, Goth. *lēnō*, to heal.

**leech** (2), a blood-sucking worm. A. S. *lēce*, lit. 'the healer'; the same as the above.

**Leech** (3), **Leach**, the border or of a sail at the sides. (Scand.) Icel. *leech-line*; Swed. *lik*, Dan. *lig*, a bolt + O. Du. *lyken*, a bolt-rope (Sewel).

**Leek.** (E.) M. E. *leek*. A. S. *lēc*. Du. *look*, Icel. *laukr*, Dan. *løg*, Swed. G. *lauk*. Der. *gar-lie*, *char-lock*, *lock* (latter syllable).

**Leer,** a sly look. (E.) The verb development from the sb., which is an word. M. E. *leere*, the cheek, face, complexion, mien; usually in a good sense. Skelton has it in a bad sense. A. S. *lēc* the cheek; hence, the face, look, mien. Icel. *hlýr*, the cheek. ¶ Allied to *loeren*, to peep, peer, which is quite tinct from Du. *loeren*, to lurk.

**Lower** (1).

**Lees,** dregs of wine. (F.) Pl. of a form *lee*, not used. — F. *lie*, 'the lees.' Low L. *lia*, pl. *lie*, *lees* (10th c. Origin unknown).

**Left,** the weaker hand. (E.) M. E. *list*, *inst*. A. S. *left*. Mr Sweet points that inanis, *left*, occurs in a gloss in Quellen, i. 443, and that the same has *senne for synne* (sin): so that *list* for *lyft*, with the sense 'worthless' 'weak'; cf. A. S. *lyft-idl*, palsy. + Fries. *leeft*, *teifter hand*, left hand; O. luſt, *luſt*, left. β. The form of the is LUB; prob. allied to *Lop*. ¶ allied to L. *tarus*, Gk. *τάρος*.

**Log.** (Scand.) M. E. *leg* (pl. *legg*). Icel. *leggr*, a leg; Dan. *leg*, the calf of leg; Swed. *lägg*, (the same).

**Legacy;** see *Legal*.

**Legal,** pertaining to the law. (F. *legal*. — L. *legalis*, legal — L. *leg-*, it lex, law, cognate with E. *law*. β. The sense is 'that which lies,' that which fixed; cf. Gk. *κείμαι νόμον*, the law is from *κείμαι*, I lie. (cf. LAGH.)

**allege** (F.—L.) M. E. *aiegen*, cf. — F. *alleguer*, 'to allegudge' (Cet. *legare*, to send, dispatch; also to

mention. — L. *al-* (for *ad*), to; to send, appoint, from *leg-*, stem of *legere*, to send. — L. *ad legum*, a due proportion in mixing metals. Formerly *allay*. M. E. *alay*. — (L. *ad legare*) — O. F. *aceir*, *aeyer*, *asse* — L. *ad legare*, to bind together; p. 249 col. 2, l. 18. The O. F. became *aloi*, and was misunderstood, being a *toi* = L. *ad legem*, according or law. Misplaced.) *league*, a partner. (F.—L.) F. — L. *collega*, a partner in office. — (= *com-*, for *cum*), with; *legare*, to an embassy; see *legate* (below). *lege*, an assembly, seminary. (F.—L.) — L. *collegium*, society of col- or persons. — L. *collega*, a colleague. *legate*, a chosen deputy. (L.) L. pp. of *de-legare*, to depute, ap- loyal, true. (F.—L.) M. E. *leal*. — F. *leal*, O. F. *leial*, legal, hence, royal. — L. *legalis*, legal. Doublets, *loyal*, *legacy*. (L.) M. E. *legacie*; a coined word, if = L. *legatis*\*; not found) from *legare*, a bequest, neut. of pp. of to appoint, bequeath; see below. *legate*, a commissioner. (F.—L.) M. E. — O. F. *legat*, a pope's ambassador, *legatus*, a deputy; pp. of *legare*, to — L. *leg-*, stem of *lex*, law. *lego*, (L.; with F. suffix.) A bar- word; coined from L. *legitus*, ap- with F. suffix *-e* (= L. *-atus*). *legator*. (L.) L. *legitator*, a pro- of a law. — L. *legis*, gen. of *lex*, a *tor*, a proposer, lit. bringer, from *thalam*, to bear, bring, from ; see *Tolerant* Der. *legitimate*, &c. *legit*. (F.—L.) O. F. *legiste* (F. — Low L. *legista*, one skilled in *leg-*, L. *leg-*, stem of *lex*, law (with *sta*—*or*)). *legitimate*. (L.) Low L. *legitimus*, *legitimare*, to declare to be lawful. — *mus*, according to law. — L. *legi-*, *mus* of *lex*, law; with suffix *-ti-mus*. *legit*, faithful. (F.—L.) F. *loyal* (Cot.). *legit*, legal (hence just, loyal); see above. *legate*, to consign to exile. (L.) — of L. *re-legare*, to send away, *legit*, a marvellous story. (F.—L.)

M. E. *legende*. — O. F. *legende*, a legend, story — Low L. *legenda*, a legend; L. *legenda*, neut. pl. things to be read. — L. *legendus*, fut. pass. part. of *legere*, to read, orig. to gather, collect. + Gk. *λέγειν*, to tell, speak. (Base LAG.)

*coil* (1), to gather together. (F.—L.) *Coiled* up in a cable; Beaumont and Fletcher. — O. F. *collir*, to collect. — L. *colligere*; see *collect* below.

*collect*, vb. (F.—L.) O. F. *collecter*, to collect money (Roquefort). — Low L. *collectare* (the same), from *collecta*, a collection, orig. fem. of pp. of *colligere*, to collect. — L. *col-* (= *com-* = *cum*), with; *legere*, to gather.

*collect*, sb. (L.) Low L. *collecta*, a collection in money, an assembly for prayer, hence a short prayer; see the word above.

*cull*, to collect, select. (F.—L.) M. E. *cullen*. — O. F. *coillir*, *cullir*, to collect; see *coil* (1) above.

*diligent*, industrious. (F.—L.) O. F. *diligent*. — L. *diligent-*, stem of *diligens*, careful, diligent, lit. loving (fond); pres. pt. of *diligere*, to love, select, lit. choose between. — L. *di-* (= *dis-*), apart; *legere*, to choose.

*elect*, chosen. (L.) L. *electus*, pp. of *eligi*, to choose out. — L. *e*, out; *leg-*, to choose.

*elegant*, choice, neat. (F.—L.) O. F. *elegant*. — L. *elegans*, stem of *elegans*, tasteful, neat. — L. *e*, out; *leg-*, base of *legere*, to choose.

*eligible*. (F.—L.) F. *éligible*. — Low L. *eligibilis*, fit to be chosen. — L. *eligi*, to choose; see *elect* above.

*intellect*. (F.—L.) O. F. *intellect*. — L. *intellectus*, perception, discernment. — L. *intelligi*, pp. of *intelligere*, to discern. — L. *intel-*, for *inter*, between; *legere*, to choose.

*intelligence*. (F.—L.) F. *intelligence*. — L. *intelligentia*, perception — L. *intelligens*, stem of pres. pt. of *intelligere*, to discern, understand (above).

*intelligible*. (F.—L.) F. *intelligible*. — L. *intelligibilis*, perceptible to the senses. — L. *intelligere*, to discern (above).

*lection*, a reading, portion to be read. (L.) From L. *lectio*, a reading. — L. *lectus*, pp. of *legere*, to read.

*lecture*, a discourse. (F.—L.) F. *lecture*, a reading — Low L. *lectura*, a com- mentary. — L. *lectus*, pp. of *legere*, to read.

**legible**, readable. (F. — L.) O. F. *legible*. — L. *legibilis*, legible. — L. *legere*, to read.

**legion**, a large body of soldiers. (F. — L.) M. E. *legioun*. — O. F. *legion*. — L. *legionem*, acc. of *legio*, a Roman legion, body of from 4000 to 6000 men. — L. *legere*, to gather, select a band.

**legume**, a pod. (F. — L.) F. *légume*, pulse, a pod. — L. *legumen* (stem *legumin-*), pulse, bean-plant; applied to a crop that can be picked (not cut). — L. *legere*, to gather. Der. *leguminous*.

**lesson**. (F. — L.) M. E. *lesson*. — F. *leçon*. — L. *lectionem*, acc. of *lectio*, a reading; see *lection* (above). Doublet, *lection*.

**neglect**. (L.) L. *neglectus*, pp. of *negligere*, to neglect (put for *nec-ligere*). — L. *nec*, nor, not, contr. form of *neque*; *legere*, to gather, select.

**negligence**. (F. — L.) F. *négligence*. — L. *negligentia*, carelessness. — L. *negligent-*, stem of pres. part. of *negligere*, to neglect (above).

**predilection**, a choosing beforehand. (L.) From L. *pre*, before; *dilectio*, choice, from *di-legere*, to choose; see *diligent* (above).

**recollect**, to remember. (F. — L.) Lit. 'to gather again' from *re-* (prefix) and *collect*; see *collect* (above).

**select**, choice. (L.) L. *selectus*, pp. of *seligere*, to choose. — L. *se-*, apart; *legere*, to pick, choose. Der. *select*, verb.

**Legerdemain**, see *Levity*.

**Leger line**: see *Levity*.

**Legible**, **Legion**: see *Legend*.

**Legislator**, **Legist**: see *Legal*.

**Legitimate**: see *Legal*.

**Legume**: see *Legend*.

**Leisure**: see *Licence*.

**Leman**, **Lemman**: see *Lief*.

**Lemma**, an assumption. (L. — Gk.) L. *lemma*. — Gk. *λῆμμα*, a thing taken; in logic, a premiss taken for granted. — Gk. *εἰ-λημμα*, perf. pass. of *λαμβάνειν*, to take (base *λαβ-*); cf. Skt. *rābh*, to take. (✓ RABH.)

**dilemma**, a perplexity. (L. — Gk.) L. *dilemma*. — Gk. *δίλημμα*, a double proposition or argument in which one is caught between two difficulties. — Gk. *διαλαμβανομαι*, I am caught between — Gk. *δια*, between; *λαμβάνω*, to take, catch.

**Lemming**, **Leming**, a kind of Norwegian rat, (Norweg.) Norweg. *lemende*;

also occurring as *lemming*, *limende*, &c. Cf. Swed. *lemel*, a lemming. Origin obscure; Aasen derives it from Norweg. *lenja*, to strike, beat, maim, lit. 'lame', and explains it to mean 'destroying', from the destruction committed by them; see *Lame*. But the word may be Lapp; the Lapp name is *loumek*.

**Lemon**. (F. — Pers.) Formerly *limon*. — F. *limon*. — Pers. *limdān*, *limdānā*, a lemon, citron.

**Lemur**, a nocturnal animal. (L.) L. *lemur*, a ghost; so nicknamed by naturalists from its nocturnal habits.

**Lend**: see *Loan*.

**Length**, see *Long*.

**Lenient**, mild. (L.) From pres. part. of L. *lenire*, to soothe. — L. *lenus*, soft, mild.

**lenity**. (L.) Englished from L. *lenitatem*. — L. *lenis* (above).

**relent**. (F. — L.) Altered from F *ra-* *lentir*, to slacken, to relent (cf. L. *relaxescere*, to slacken) — F *ra-*, put for *re-* (L. *re-ad*); L. *lentus*, slack, slow, allied to *lenis*, gentle (above).

**Lens**, a piece of glass used in optics. (L.) So called from the resemblance of double-convex lens to the shape of the seed of a lentil. — L. *lens*, a lentil.

**lentil**, a plant. (F. — L.) M. E. *lens*. — O. F. *lentile* — L. *lenticula*, a little lens; double dimin. of *lentis*, crude lens; *lens*, a lentil.

**Lent**, a fast of 40 days, beginning with Ash-Wednesday. (E.) The fast is a spring-time; the old sense is simply spring. M. E. *lent*, *lenten*. A. S. *lencten*, the spring, supposed to be derived from *lang*, long, because in spring the days lengthen, this is possible. + Du. *lente*, spring; G. *lent*; O. H. G. *lenzin*, *lengizien*. Der. *lenten*, adj., from A. S. *lencten*, sb.

**Lentil**: see *Lens*.

**Lentiak**, the mastic-tree. (F. — L.) F. *lentisque*. — L. *lentiscum*, *lentiscus*, name from the clamminess of its resin. — L. *lentus*, sticky, phiant. See *Lenient*.

**Leo**, a lion. (L. — Gk.) L. *leo* — C. *lion*, a lion. We also find Du. *leeuw*, i. lowe, Russ. *lev'*, Lithuan. *levar*, i. lava, i. lion. Cf. Heb. *libi'*, a lion.

**leopard**. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *leopard* — L. *leopardus*, — Gk. *λεόντης*, a leopard supposed to be a mongrel between a panther and a lioness. — Gk. *λέων*, i. *leōn*, a lion; *παρθεν*, a pard.

## LEPER.

F - L - Gk.) F. *lepro* - L. *lepro*-  
- *os* of *lepro*; see *Leo* (above).  
or. (F. - L - Gk.) The sense has  
had: *leper* formerly meant the dis-  
abled; and what we now call a *leper*  
called a *leprosus man*. 'The *lepro* of  
was cleansed;' Wyclif, Matt. viii. 3. -  
re. 'a leprosus'; Cot. - L. *lepro*-  
*sus*, leprosy; so called because the  
skins off - Gk. *λεπός*, scaly, scabby.  
- *λέπων*, a scale - Gk. *λέπων*, to peel.  
L. *lupite*, Lithuanian *lupti*, to peel. (✓)

**leptoptera**, a term applied to insects  
whose wings are covered with scales. (Gk.)  
lepto-, crude form of *λεπίς*, a scale:  
pl. of *λεπόν*, a wing (allied to E.  
wing).

**lepusy**. (F. - L - Gk.) A coined  
from the adj. *leprous*; which is from  
*λέπων* - L. *lepronus*, afflicted with *lepro*,  
leprosy (above).

**leporine**, belonging to a hare. (L.) L.  
- *leporis*, adj., from *lepori*, crude form of  
a hare.

**leuant**. (F. - L.) O. F. *levrault*, 'a  
hare, or young hare.' Cot. The suffix  
Low L. *-alvus*, from O. H. G. *-wulz*,  
common as a suffix. The base *levo*-  
L. *lepor*, stem of *lepus*, a hare.

**lepro**, see *Leper*.

**lesion**, an injury (F. - L.) F. *lesion*,  
- L. *lesionem*, acc. of *lesio*,  
- L. *lesus*, pp. of *lesere*, to  
strike.

**le** (L.) L. *collidere*, to dash to-  
- L. *col-* (= con- + *cum*), together;  
to strike, hurt. Der. *collis-ion*  
*-collis-us*.

(L.) L. *elidere*, to strike out  
- (from pp. *elictus*).

**le**, a striking against. (L.) From  
a striking against. - L. *illitus*,  
*tere*, to strike against. - L. *il-*  
*lere*, to strike.

**leller** (E.) Used as comp. of  
from a different root M. E.  
- *les*, adv. A. S. *lessa*, less,  
+ O. Fr. *lesse*, less. β. The  
arts in Goth *iz-izw*, feeble;  
- *elile*, atting, *lasma*, to decay.  
- double comp.; *les-en*, verb.

M. E. *lest*, adj., *lest*, adv.  
hence *lest* by contraction; a  
from the same base *les-*  
- that, that not. (E.) Not  
to A. S. phrase *gy* *les* *se*

## LEVITY.

- for the reason less that; wherein  
the reason was soon dropped, and  
coalesced into *lest*. Here *les* - less, a  
and *te* is the indeclinable relative.

**nevertheless**; see *Never*.

**less**, suffix; see *Loose*.

**lessee**; see *Lax*.

**lesson**; see *Legend*.

**lest**; see *Less*.

**Let** (1), to permit. (E.) M. E. *let*,  
strong verb, pt. t. *lat*, *leet*, pp. *laten*, to  
A. S. *lētan*, *lētan*, pt. t. *lēt*, *lebt*, pp. *lēten*,  
+ Du. *laten* (*lēt gelaten*); Icel. *lēta* (v.  
*lētinn*); Dan. *lade*, Swed. *lāta*, Goth. *lēta* (*lētlot, lētans*); G. *lassen* (*lēss*, *gelassen*).  
From the same base as *Late*. (Base LAT.)

**Let** (2), to hinder; see *Lato*.

**lethal**, deadly. (F. - L.; or L.) F.  
*lethal*, 'deadly'; Cot. - L. *lethalis*, for *letalum*,  
mortal. - L. *letem*, death.

**Lethe**, oblivion. (L. - Gk.) L. *lethe*  
- Gk. *λήθη*, a forgetting; the river of  
oblivion. - Gk. *λεθός*, base of *λαγθάνειν*, to  
lie hid; see *Latent* (✓ RADH)

**lethargy**, a heavy sleep. (F. - L. - Gk.)  
O. F. *lethargie*, a lethargy; Cot. - L. *lethar-gia*,  
- Gk. *ληθαργία*, drowsiness. - Gk  
*ληθός*, forgetful. - Gk. *λήθη*, oblivion  
(above).

**Letter**; see *Liniment*.

**Lettuce**; see *Lacteal*.

**Levant**, *Levee*; see *Levity*.

**Level**; see *Librato*.

**Lever**; see *Levity*.

**Leveret**; see *Leporine*.

**Leviathan**. (L. - Heb.) Late L. *le-*  
*viathan*, Job xl. 20 (Vulgate). - Heb *לִוְיָתָן*,  
an aquatic animal, dragon, serpent;  
named from its twisting itself in curves -  
Heb. root *לִוְיַה*, to cleave; Arab. root  
*لَوْيَن*, to bend, whence *لَوْيَن*, the twisting  
or coiling of a serpent.

**Levigate**, to make smooth. (L.) Out  
of use. - L. *levigatus*, pp. of *levigare*, to  
make smooth. - L. *lēu-is*, smooth: - *ig-*, for  
*agere*, to make. Cf. Gk. *άειος*, smooth.

**Levite**, one of the tribe of Levi. (L. -  
Gk. - Heb) L. *Levita*. - Gk. *Λευΐτης*,  
Lu. x. 32. - Heb. *Levi*, one of the sons of  
Jacob.

**Levity**, lightness, frivolity. (L.) From  
L. *levitas*, lightness. - L. *lēuis*, light. Allied  
to Light (1).

**alleviate**. (L.) From pp. of Low L.  
*alleviare*, used for L. *alleviare*, to lighten  
L. *al* (for ad), to; *levare*, to lift, lighten,  
from *leuis*, light

**elevate.** (L.) From pp. of L. *e-leuare*, to lift up.

**leaven,** ferment. (F. - L.) M. E. *leuain*. - F. *leuain*. - L. *leuamen*, an alleviation; here used in the orig. sense of 'that which raises.' - L. *leuare*, to raise. - L. *leuis*, light.

**legerdeemain,** sleight of hand. (F. - L.) O. F. *legier de main*, lit. light of hand. Cf. Ital. *leggiero*, *leggiero*, light. The O. F. *legier* answers to a Low L. form *leuiarius*\*, made by adding *-arius* to L. *leuis*, light. F. *de* - L. *de*, of. F. *main* - L. *manum*, acc. of *manus*, a hand.

**leger-line,** ledger-line, in music, a short line added above or below the staff. (F. - L.) Properly *leger-line*; where *leger* - F. *liger* (formerly *legier*), light; because these lines are small and short. See the word above.

**levant,** the E. of the Mediterranean Sea (Ital. - L.) Ital. *levante*, E. wind, eastern country or part (where the sun rises). - L. *levant-*, stem of pres. part. of *leuare*, to raise; whence *se leuare*, to rise. - L. *leuis*, light.

**levée,** a morning assembly. (F. - L.) Misused for F. *le lever* (Luttré). - F. *lever*, to raise; see **levy** (below).

**lever.** (F. - L.) M. E. *levour*. - F. *leveur*, a raiser, lifter. - L. *levatorem*, acc. of *levator*, a lifter. - L. *leuare*, to lift. - L. *leuis*, light.

**levy,** the act of raising men for an army; the force raised. (F. - L.) F. *levé*, 'a levy, or levying of an army;' Cot. Fem. of pp. of *lever*, to raise. - L. *leuare*, to raise. - L. *leuis*, light.

**relevant.** (F. - L.) The orig. sense is 'helpful'; hence, of use for the matter in hand - F. *relevant*, pres. part. of *relever*, to raise up, assist, help. - L. *re-leuare*, to raise again.

**relieve.** (F. - L.) M. E. *releuen* (= *re-leuen*) - F. *relever*, to raise up, relieve. - L. *re-leuare*, to raise again. Der. *relief*. M. E. *relef*, O. F. *relef* (F. *relief*), a sb. due to the verb *relever*.

**Lewd,** ignorant, base. (E.) M. E. *lewed*, ignorant. A S. *lawed*, adj., ignorant, hence lay, belonging to the laity; the orig. sense was enfeebled, as it is the pp. of *lewan*, to weaken, enfeeble. A more usual sense of *lewan* is to betray; cf. Goth. *lewan*, to betray, from *leu*, an occasion, opportunity. The train of thought runs thus: occasion, opportunity, betrayal, en-

## LIBRARY.

feeblement, ignorance, baseness, licentiousness.

**Lexicon.** (Gk.) Gk. *lexikón*, a dictionary; neut. of *lexikós*, adj., belonging to words. - Gk. *λέγειν*, a saying. - Gk. *λέγειν*, to speak; see **Legend**.

**Ley,** a meadow; see **Lea**.

**Liable;** see **Ligament**.

**Lias,** a formation of limestone. (F. - C) F. *lias*, formerly *liais*, *liois*, a hard fine stone. Prob. from Bret. *liach*, leach, stone; cf. Gael. *leac*, W. *llach*, a flat stone see Cromlech.

**Lib;** see **Lop**.

**Liberation,** the pouring forth of wine in honour of a deity. (F. - L.) F. *libation* - L. acc. *libationem*. - L. *libatus*, pp. c. *libare*, to taste, sip, pour out. + Gk. *λιθία*, to pour out, shed, offer a libation. Cf. Skt. *rl*, to distil. (✓ R.I.)

**Libel;** see **Library**.

**Liberal.** (F. - L.) M. E. *liberal* - O. F. *liberal*. - L. *liberalis*, befitting a free man, generous. - L. *liber*, free. Allied to *libet*, it pleases, it is one's pleasure; Skt. *subh*, desire.

**deliver.** (F. - L.) O. F. *delivrer*, to set free. - Low L. *deliberrare*, to set free. - L. *de*, from; *liberare*, to free, from *liber*, free.

**liberate.** (L.) From pp. of L. *liberare* to set free. - L. *liber*, free.

**libertine.** (L.) Cf. Acts, vi. 9. - L. *libertinus*, adj., belonging to a freed man; also sb. a freed man; later applied to denote the licentious liberty of a *censu* sect (Acts, vi. 9). - L. *libertus*, a freed man - L. *liber*, free.

**liberty.** (F. - L.) M. E. *liberte*. - F. *liberté*. - L. *liberatem*, acc. of *libertas*, free dom. - L. *liber*, free.

**livery,** a delivery, a thing delivered, uniform allowed to servants. (F. - L.) M. E. *liuere* (= *livere*, three syllables). - F. *livre*, 'a delivery of a thing that is given, the thing so given, a livery;' Cot. Ong. *leu* or *leuere*, to deliver, give freely - L. *liberare*, to set free, give freely; see **liberate** (above).

**Libidinous,** lustful. (F. - L.) F. *libidinosa* - L. *libidinosus*, lustful. - L. *libido*, crude form of *libido*, lust, pleasure - L. *libet*, it pleases. Cf. Skt. *subh*, to do. Allied to **Liberate**.

**library.** (F. - L.) F. *librairie* - *librairie*, a book-shop; fem. of *livre*, belonging to books. - L. *liber*, item on a book, ong. the back of a tree

writing material). Cf. Gk. *λέντης*, *λέντη*.

a written accusation. (L.) M. E. brief piece of writing. — L. *libellus*, book, a notice (Matt. v. 31); dimin. a book (above).

to balance, be poised, move when balanced. (L.) The verb is due to the sb. *libration* (Kersey). *librationem*, a poised. — L. *librare*, to balance. — L. *libra*, a level; also a pound of 12 oz. + a pound of 12 oz.

*librate*, carefully weighed and consulted. (L.) L. *deliberatus*, pp. of *de-* to consult. — L. *de*, thoroughly; to weigh, from *libra*, a balance.

an instrument for determining whether is horizontal. (F.—L.) M. E. *level* (level, level). — O. F. *level*, later *niveau*; mod. F. *niveau*, level. *ella*, a level; dimin. of *libra*, a

**L.** License, leave, abuse of freedom. — L. *licentia*. — F. licence. *laissez*, freedom to act. — L. *licentia*, *le*, to be allowable, orig. 'to be allowed.'

It is the intrans. form connected with *inquire*, to leave. (✓ RIK.) Dor. more usually *license*, verb.

*languor*, failing in duty. (L.) L. *languere*, stem of pres. pt. of *delinquere*, to omit one's duty. — L. *de*, away, *linquere*, to leave.

*lascivious*, complete abandonment. *acc. derelictionem*, complete neg. — *desolitus*, pp. of *desolinqvire*, to leave. — L. *de*, from; *re-linqvire*, to leave

*lawful*. (F.—L.) F. *illégale*, *illégitime*. — Cot. — L. *illigitus*, not allowed. (for *in-*), not; *licitus*, pp. of *licere*, allowed.

*leisure*, freedom from employment. (F. — E. *leisir*. — O. F. *leisir* (F. *loisir*), orig. an inlin. mood, meaning 'to let go' — L. *licere*, to be permitted. Spelling is bad; it should be *leiser*. *leisure* is in the same case.

*legatee*, one who has a grant to possession. (L.) Englisht from *licentarius*, pp. of *licentiare*, to give. — L. *licentia*, licence; see *Licence*.

*lousy*. (F.—L.) F. *licencieux*. — *en* full of licence. — L. *licentia*, above).

*relic*, a memorial. (F.—L.) Chiefly in the pl.: M. E. *relikes*. — F. *reliques*, s. pl. 'reliques'; Cot. — L. *reliquias*, acc. of *reliquie*, pl. remains. — L. *re-linqvire*, to leave behind.

*relict*, a widow. (L.) L. *relicta*, fein. of *relictus*, pp. of *re-linqvire* (above).

*relinquish*. F.—L. O. F. *relinquis-*, from vb. *relinquir*. — L. *re-linqvire*.

*reliquary*, a casket for relics. (F.—L.) F. *reliquaire*, 'a casket wherein reliques be kept'; Cot. — Low L. *reliquiarium* (same). — L. *reliquia*, crude form of *reliquiae*, reliques; see *relic* (above).

*Lichen*, a moss. (L.—Gk.) L. *lichen*. — Gk. *λειχην*, lichen, tree-moss: also, an eruption on the skin. Generally connected with Gk. *λειχειν*, to lick up; from its encroachment. Cf. Russ. *lichai*, a lichen, a tetter.

*Lieh-gate*: see *Liche* (1).

*Lick* to lap. (E.) M. E. *likken*. A. S. *liccan*. + Du. *likken*, G. *lecken*, Goth. *bilagon* (be-lick). Russ. *lizate*, L. *lingere*, Gk. *λειχειν*, Skt. *lih, rih*, to lick. (✓ RIGH.)

*lecher*. (F.—G.) M. E. *lechur*, *lechour*. — O. F. *lechour*, lit. one who licks up, a man addicted to gluttony and lewdness. — O. F. *lecher* (F. *lecher*), to lick. — O. H. G. *lechon* (G. *lecken*), to lick (above).

*relish*, to taste with pleasure. (F.—L. and G.) O. F. *relecher*, to lick over again. — F. *re-*, again; *lecher*, to lick. — L. *re-*, again; O. H. G. *lechon*, to lick (above).

*Licorice*, *Liquorices*. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *licoris*. — O. F. *licorice* \*, not recorded, later *liquorice*, 'lickorice'; Cot. — L. *liquiritia*, liquorice; a corrupted form of the true spelling *glycyrrhiza* (Pliny, Nat. Hist. xxii. 9. 11). — Gk. *γλυκύρριζα*, liquorice, lit. 'sweet root.' — Gk. *γλυκύς*, sweet; *ρίζα*, root. See *Duloot* and *Wort*.

*Lictor*, see *Ligament*.

*Lid*, a cover. (E.) M. E. *lid*. A. S. *hlid*, a lid. — A. S. *hlid-en*, pp. of *hlidan*, to cover. + Du. *lid*, a lid, Icel. *hlit*, a gate, gateway, gap, breach; M. H. G. *lit*, *lid*, a cover (obsolete). Cf. Gk. *ελιπτός*, a folding door, gate; allied to *ελίνειν*, to lean. (✓ KRI.)

*Lie* (1), to rest, abide. (E.) A strong verb. M. E. *liggen*, *lien*, pt. t. *lay*, *ley*, pp. *leien*, *lein*. A. S. *liegan* pt. t. *lag*, pp. *legian* + Du. *liggen*, Icel. *ligga*, Dan. *lige*, Swed. *ligga*, G. *liegen*, Goth. *ligan*, Russ. *legat*; Lat. base *leg-* (in *lectus*, bed); Gk. base *λεγ-* (in *λεῖχος*, bed). (✓ LAGH.)

allay, to assuage. (E.) M. E. *alaien*, in Gower, C. A. iii. 11, 273. A. S. *dleagan*, to lay down, lay aside — A. S. *d*, prefix (answering to Goth. *us-*; G. *er-*); *leagan*, to lay; see *lay* below. ¶ It seems to have been confused (in sense and writing, if not in speech) with M. E. *aleggen*, to alleviate, from O. F. *alerger* = Low L. *alluiare*, to alleviate: see alleviate under *Levity*. But the *form* and *sound* remain truly English.

belay, to fasten a rope. (Du.) Du. *be-leggen*, to overlay, also to belay a rope. — Du. *be-* (same as E. *be-*); *leggen*, to lay, cognate with E. *lay*.

beleaguer, to besiege. (Du.) Du. *be-legeren*, to besiege. — Du. *be-* (same as E. *be-*); *leger*, a camp, encamped army; see *lair* (below). + G. *belagern*, from *lager*, a camp; Swed. *belägra*; Dan. *belægge*, also *belære*.

*lair*, den or retreat of a wild beast. (E.) M. E. *leir*. A. S. *leger*, a lair, couch, bed. — A. S. *leg-en*, pp. of *liegan*, to lie down, rest. + Du. *leger*, a bed, lair, from *liggen*; G. *lager*, O. H. G. *legar*, a couch, from O. H. G. *liggan*, to lie; Goth. *ligrs*, a couch. Doublet, *leaguer* (below).

law, a rule of action, edict. (E.) M. E. *lawe*, A. S. *lagus* (not common; the usual A. S. word is *æ*). The sense is 'that which lies,' or is fixed (cf. Gk. *seîras vópos*, the law is fixed, from *seînai*, I lie). — A. S. *lag*, pt. t. of *liegan*, to lie. + O. Sax. *lag*; Icel. *lag*, pl. but in sing. sense, a law, from *lag*, a stratum, order; Swed. *lag*; Dan. *lov*. Cf. L. *lex*. Der. *law-y-er* (cf. *saw-y-er*).

*lay* (1), to cause to lie down, set. (E.) M. E. *leggen*, pt. t. *leide*, pp. *leid*. A. S. *legan*, pt. t. *legde*, pp. *gelegd*; causal of *liegan*, to lie. + Du. *leggen*, Icel. *ligga*, Dan. *lägge*, Swed. *lägga*, G. *legen*, Goth. *lagjan*.

*layer*, a stratum, tier, bed. (E.) E. *lay er*, that which lays; but almost certainly an ignorant substitution for M. E. *leir*, a lair, couch, place for lying down in; hence a bed, stratum, &c. See *lair* (above).

*leaguer*, a camp. (Du.) In All's Well, iii. 6. 27. — Du. *leger*, a lair, a camp. See *lair* (above).

*ledge*, a slight shelf, ridge. (Scand.) Cf. Norfolk *ledge*, a bar of a gate, rail of a chair. Of Scand. origin; allied to Swed. *lägg*, the rim of a cask, Icel. *legg*, the ledge or rim at the bottom of a cask; Norweg. *legg* (pl. *legger*), the lowest part of a vessel. Cf. also Norw. *lega*, a couch, lair, bed,

support on which anything rests. All Icel. *ligga* Swed. *lägga*, Dan. *liggi*. The sense is 'support.'

*ledger*, a book in which a summary accounts is preserved (Du.) *Ford ledger-book*. (We also find *leger* as *saldor*, i.e. such as remained for some at a foreign court.) A *ledger-book* is that lies always ready. — Du. *leger*, that lies down (the nether mill-stone is so called). — Du. *liggen*, to lie, a corruption of *liegan*, to lie like *hay* (so in English). Similarly, in Mid-e-Hng. a large book was called a *liggy* (which lies), because not portable. Confused with O. F. *leger*, light; Howell *leger-book* for 'portable book,' which is contrary to the usual sense. See *L* in Richardson.

*log* (1), a block, piece of wood. (See Icel. *lög*, a felled tree, *log*; Swed. *lägg*, a felled tree, a tree that has been blown down. So called from its lying on the ground, as distinguished from the live tree. — Teut. base *LAG*, to lie. *log-arts*, a sort of game with bits of wood, *log-wood*, so called because imported logs, also called *block-wood* (Kersey).

*log* (2), a piece of wood with a line measuring the rate of a ship. (See Swed. *logg*, as a sea-term; whence *log-line*, *log-book*, a log-book, *logge* heave the log; Dan. *log*, *log line*, *log logge*, vb. Variant of the word above.

*logger-head*, a dunce, a piece of timber (in a whale-boat) over which a line passed to make it run more slowly. (See and E.) A similar formation to *block*.

*low* (1), humble, inferior. (See M. E. *loukh*, also *ia-kh*. — Icel. *ligr*, Swed. *läg*, Dan. *lav*. The orig. sense that which lies down, or lies low (as say); from Icel. *lig-*, stem of pt. pl. of *li* to lie. Der. *be-low* (= by low); also *lo* verb, i.e. to let lower, from *low-er*, comparative of *low*, adj.).

*rely*, to repose on, trustfully. (L. E.) A barbarous compound. Lit. 'to back, lie against.' Iman L. *re-*, *li* back (as in *re-line*); E. *lie*, to rest. *reliance*, with F. suffix.

*Lie* (2), to tell a falsehood. (E.) M. E. *lichehen*, pt. t. *leh*, pp. *lewen*. A. S. *leah*, pt. t. *leag*, pp. *lugen* + Dan. *lige*, Icel. *lygja*, Dan. *lyve*, Swed. *lygra*. (Goth. *lie*, G. *lügen*. Cf. Russ. *lyata*, *lygata*, *lujoje*, a lie. (Base *LUG*.)

(E.) M. E. *leof*. A. S. *leof*.  
*lel*, *lysse*, Swed. *lys*, Goth.  
 Cf. Russ. *liobiti*, agreeable,  
 etc.; L. *libet*, *libet*, it pleases,  
 desire. (✓ LUBH.)  
 (E.) M. E. *beleuen* (*beliven*).  
*bi* *be* (by) is substituted for  
*bi* *ge*. A. S. *gelysan*, to be-  
 lieve dear. — A. S. *ge-*, prefix;  
*gelys* + Goth. *galaubjan*, to  
*glibi*, dear; G. *glauben*,  
*glaupan*, to believe, from G.  
*glup*, dear.  
*b*, permission, farewell. (E.)  
*bor* 'to take permission to  
*leave*' - by your permission  
*bor*. A. S. *leof*, permission.  
 The root as A. S. *leif*, dear,  
 the orig. sense was pleasure;  
*le*, permission + Du. *-lof*, as in  
*lemon*, *ver-lof*, leave; Icel. *leyf*,  
 permission, *lob* (1) praise, (2)  
 Dan. *lov*, Swed. *lös*, praise,  
*ver-laub*, *ver-laub*, leave, er-  
 mit, *lob*, praise.  
**lumman**, a sweetheart. (E.)  
*l*, also *legisman*. — A. S. *leof*,  
 a man or woman. (Short  
 And see Furlough.  
*ful*, subject. — F. — O. H. G.)  
 has been altered by confusion  
 as, bound. In old use, we  
 had 'a large lord' as meaning a  
 exact opposition to the im-  
 p. M. E. *lige*, *lege*; *lige*  
 sovereignty. Bruce, v. 165. —  
*lige*, *lige*, *leal*; a *liege* lord  
 in free hand, and his *lieges*  
 and free men, faithful to him,  
 other service. — O. H. G.  
*ledig*, free, esp. from all  
 service; the orig. sense was  
 one likes' — O. H. G. *lidam*,  
 the one's way, cognate with  
 to travel. Cf. Icel. *liðugr*,  
*lið*, to travel; O. Du. *ledig*,  
*lede*.  
*li*, the duty of a subject to  
 — O. H. G. M. E. *alegraunce*.  
 F. *a* (— L. *ad*), to; O. F.  
*ige*, from O. F. *lige*, *liege*,  
*le*.  
*lieger*, an ambassador; see  
*Lie* (1).  
*clement*.  
*tenant*; see *Locus*.  
*guard*; see *Livo*.

**Lifelong**: see *Livo*.

**Lift** (1), to raise; see *Lost*.

**Lift** (2), to steal. (E.) We speak of a *shop-lifter*, a thief; see Shak. Troil. i. 2. 109. Properly, the verb should be *liff*. An E. word, but only preserved in Gothic. Cf. Goth. *hifian*, to steal; *hifitus*, a thief. Cognate with L. *clerpe*, to steal. Goth. *hlifstus* = Gk. *κλέψειν*, a thief.

**Ligament**, a band, the membrane connecting the moveable bones. (F. — L.)

F. *ligament*. — L. *ligamentum*, a tie, band. — L. *liga-re*, to tie; with suffix *-mentum*.

**alligation**, a rule in arithmetic. (L.) From L. *aligatio*, a binding, band. — L. *alligatus*, pp. of *alligare*, to bind; see *ally* (below).

**ally**, to bind together (F. — L.) M. E. *alien*. — O. F. *alier*, to bind up. — L. *al-* (= ad.), to; *ligare*, to bind. Der. *alliance*, M. E. *alliance*.

**league** (1), a bond, alliance. (F. — L.) F. *ligue* 'a league'; Cot. — Low L. *liga*, a league. — L. *ligare*, to bind.

**liable**, responsible. (F. — L.) Formed, with suffix *-abie*, from F. *li-er*, to tie. — L. *ligare*, to tie.

**lictor**, an officer in Rome. (L.) L. *lictor*, i. e. 'binder'; either from the fasces or 'bound' rods which he bore, or from binding culprits. Allied to *ligare*, to bind.

**lien**, a legal claim, charge on property. (F. — L.) F. *lien*, a band, or tie, anything that fastens or fetters. — L. *ligamen*, a tie. — L. *ligare*, to tie.

**ligature**, a bandage. (F. — L.) F. *ligature*, a tie, bandage — L. *ligatura*, a binding. — L. *ligatus*, pp. of *ligare*, to tie.

**oblige**, to constrain. (F. — L.) F. *obliger*. — L. *ob-ligare*, to bind together, oblige.

**rally** (1), to re-assemble. (F. — L.) F. *rallier*. — F. *re*, again; *allier*, to ally; see *ally* (above).

**Light** (1), illumination. (E.) M. E. *light*, — A. S. *leof*, light, + Du. and G. *licht*, Goth. *liuchath*, light. The *t* is a suffix; cf. L. *lux* (stem *luc-*), light. Gk. *λευκός*, white, Skt. *ruchi*, to shine. (✓ RUK.)

**enlighten**, verb. (E.; with F. prefix.) Coined with F. prefix *en* (L. *in*), compounded with *lighten*, verb; see below.

**lighten** (1), to illuminate, flash (E.) 1. INTRANS., to shine as lightning; 'it lightens.' M. E. *lightenes*, more correctly *light-n-en*, where the *-n-* is formative.

and gives the sense 'to become light.' 2. Town. This is only the intrans. form incorrectly used with a trans. sense. The correct trans. form is simply *to ligia* = A. S. *lefan*, from *lefan*, th.

**Lightning**, an illuminating flash. (E.) Formed with suffix -ing from M. E. *lighten*, to lighten (above).

**Light** (1), not heavy. (E.) M. E. *lighte*. A. S. *leht*, adj. 'not for *heft*' + Du. *lēt*, Icel. *letr*, Dan. *let*, Swed. *lett*, Goth. *leit*. G. *leicht*, O H. G. *leiti*. Allied to L. *leuit* Gk. *λεύτης*. Skt. *rājati*, light. (G. *le-*-form RAGHU: ✓RAGH.)

**alight** (1), to descend from. (E.) M. E. *alisten*, to alight from horseback; which stands for *of* lighten, the prefix *a-* being = A. S. *af*. The simple form *lītan* occurs in A. S., derived from *līht* = light, light. See *light* (3) below.

**alight** (2), to light upon. (E.) M. E. *alisten*, standing for *on-līten*, the prefix *a-* being = A. S. *on*. See above.

**light** (3), to alight, settle, descend. (E.) M. E. *līthen*. A. S. *lītan*, verb, to alight from, lit. to make light, relieve a horse of his burden. — A. S. *līht*, light (above). The sense 'to descend upon' (the earth) is secondary, due to the completed action of descending from a horse.

**lighten** (1), to alleviate (E.) The -en is merely formative, as in *strength-en* — A. S. *lītan*, to make light. — A. S. *līht*, light.

**lighten** (3), to alight on. (E.) Extended from *light* (3) above.

**lighter**, a boat for unloading ships. (Du.) Borrowed from Du. *lester*, a lighter, i. e. unloader. — Du. *līgt*, light.

**lights**, lungs. (E.) So named from their lightness. So also Russ. *legkoe*, lights; from *legkii*, light.

**Lighten** (1), to flash, **Lightning**; see **Light** (1).

**Ligneous**, woody. (L.) L. *ligneus*, wooden. — L. *lijnum*, wood.

**lign aloes**, a kind of tree. (L. and Gk.) A sort of translation of L. *lijnum aloës*, lit. 'wood of aloes.' *Aloës* is gen. of *aloë*, from Gk. *ἄλον*, aloe. See *Aloe*.

**Ligule**; see *Lingual*.

**Ligula**, a precious stone. (L. — Gk.) L. *lijurias*. — Gk. *λιγύριον*, a sort of gem (amber or jacinth); Exod. xxviii. 19.

**Like** (1), similar. (E.) M. E. *lyk*, *lik*. A. S. *llē*, commonly *ge-llē* + Du. *ge-lyk*, Icel. *llkr*, *g-lik*, Dan. *lig*, Swed. *lik*, Goth.

## LIMB.

**go-leiks**, G. *g-leich*, O H. G. *la-HA*, 'resembling in form,' and derived from *leik*, meaning 'form, shape,' via A. S. *form*, body. Icel. *lik*, Goth. *leik* the *blu* *līgh*, a coarse. Dan. *lig*, Swed. *corpse*, G. *Leiter*, O H. G. *la*.

alike similar. (E.) M. E. *alike*, A. S. *ewile*, like; from *llē*, like, with *on* = on, prep.

**lichgate**, a churchyard gate (E.) called because a corpse is in a bier resting under it. The former *relic* M. E. *lef*, a corpse, but orig. the body; from A. S. *leic*, a body; see *Likes*.

**like** (2), to be pleased with. (E.) construction has altered; M. E. *līke* pleases is impersonal, as in most L. *līke* = if it may please you. — A. S. *lī* to please, lit. to be like or suitable to A. S. *llē*, *ge-llē*, like; see *Likes* (1). + *lyken*, to suit; Icel. *llīka*, to like; G. *lichen*, to please (similarly derived).

**liken**, to compare. (Scand.) M. *liknen*, to liken; but the true sense is transitive, viz. to be like. — Swed. *lika* to resemble, (2) to liken, from *lik*, Dan. *lige*, the same, from *llē*, like.

**Lilac**, a shrub (Span. — Turk. — Span. *līac*. — Turk. *līz*, a *līac* — *līlāj*, *līlāj*, *līlāng*, of which the sense is indigo-pant. The natural is for *n*, and the above forms are from blue, whence *niak*, bluish. The is named from the bluish tinge of flowers in some varieties.

**Lily**, a plant. (L. — Gk.) A. S. *li* L. *lītum*. — Gk. *λīlios*, a lily.

**Limb** (1), a member, branch of a (E.) M. E. *lim*. A. S. *lim*. + Icel. Dan. Swed. *lem*.

**limber** (2), part of a gun-car consisting of two wheels and a (Scand.) From prov. E. *limm-er*, houghs or shafts, the *b* being *er* in. Further, *limm-er-s* is a double plural appears by the derivation. — Icel. *h* boughs, branches (hence, shafts), p. *lim*, foliage, closely related to *lime*.

**Limb** (2), the edge or border, sextant, &c. (L.) L. *limbus*, a border, edge.

**limbo**, **limbus**, the borders of (L.) The orig. phrase is *in limbo*. *limbo* is the abl. case of *limbus* + to the *limbus patrum* was a supposed on the borders of hell, where the passed abode till Christ's descent into hell.

**beck**, the same as *Alembio*.

**ber** (1), flexible, pliant; see (1).

**ber** (2): see *Limb* (2).

**bo**, *Limbus*; see *Limb* (2).

**bo** (1), bird-lime, mortar. (E.) M. E. *lim*, viscous substance. A. S. *ilm*, *en*, cement. + Du. *lym*, Icel. *ilm*, Swed. *ilm*, glue; G. *leim*, glue; Icel. *slime*. (✓ R1.)

**bo** (2), a tree; see *Lind*.

**bo** (3), a kind of citron. (F.—Pers.) — Pers. *limd*, a lemon, citron. See *cit*.

**bit**. (F.—L.) F. *limite*, a limit. — *item*, acc. of *times*, a boundary; *limen*, a threshold. Cf. L. *limus*, fence.

**minate**. (L.) From pp. of L. *mit*, to get rid of. — L. *e*, forth; stem of *limen*, a threshold (above); *tel*, the headpiece of a door. (F.—L. *lintel*. — O. F. *lintel* (F. *linteau*), L. *lintellus*, a lintel put for *limi-* *dum* of L. *limes* (stem *limit-*), a *try*; see *Limit* (above))

**liminary**, introductory. (F.—L.) From *pre*, prefix, before; and O. F. *ire*, set before the entry of, dedi-  
Cot. From L. *liminarius*, adj., at the beginning or threshold. — L. crude form of *limen*, threshold (1).

**lin**, to paint: see *Lucid*.

**lip** (1), flescid, pliant. (E.) A red form of a base *LIP*, a weakened of *LAP*, as seen in E. *lap*, a flap; see (2). Allied words are Icel. *limpa*, weakness; Bavarian *lampach*, down-hanging, from the verb *hang* *limp*, to hang down; Skt. *lamb*, *lamb*, to hang down. Cf. W. *flabby*, *litib*, limber, drooping, limp. (✓ RAB, RAMB.)

**lip** (2), flexible. (E.) Closely to *limp* (above); put for *limper*. *limp* is *to* *adjectiveal*, as in A. S. *sag*, and in L. *sett-er*.

**lip** (3), to walk lamely. (E.) In Mer. Ven. iii. 2. 120. We find *limp heart*, adj., halting; and a like form in M. H. G. *limphin*, to More likely allied to *limp* (1) than

**lipet**, a small shell-fish. (F.—L.) *lipet* (Philips, 1706). A. S. *lip*, orig. a lamprey, which also

sticks to rocks. — Low L. *lemprida*, for L. *lamprida*, a lamprey. See *Lamprey*, & v. *Lambent*. Cf. ' *Lempida*, lempedu'; Wright's Vocab. 488. 17.

**Limpid**, pure, bright. (F.—L.) F. *lim-pide*. — L. *limpidus*, clear. Allied to *Lymph*; also to Gk. *λαμπερός*, bright, *λαμπεῖν*, to shine.

**Linch-pin**, a pin to fasten a wheel on an axle. (E.) Formerly *lins-pin*, lit. 'axle-pin.' — A. S. *lynis*, an axle-tree. + Du. *luns*, a lynch-pin, Low G. *lunse*, G. *lunse*, a lynch-pin.

**Lind**, *Linden*, the lime-tree. (E.) The true form of the sb. is *lind*, and *lind-en* is the adj. from it. Hence *lind-en tree* = *lind*; the same thing. M. E. *lind* A. S. *lind*, the tree, also a shield, commonly of this wood. The wood is white, smooth, and easily carved; we may therefore connect it with G. *gelind*, *gelindst*, smooth, Icel. *linr*, smooth, soft, L. *lentus*, pliant, A. S. *līs* (for *linē*\*), pliant. + Du. *lende*, Icel. Dan. Swed. *lind*, G. *linde*.

**lime** (2), the linden tree. (E.) Lime is a corruption of *line*, as in Shak. Temp. v. 10; and *line* is a corruption of *lind* (above); the lengthening of *i* being due to loss of *d*.

**Line**, a thread, thin cord; also a stroke, row, rank, verse (L.; or F.—L.). In the sense 'cord,' we find A. S. *līne*, directly from L. *linea*. In the other senses, it is from F. *ligne*, also from L. *linea*. β. The L. *linea* meant orig. a string made of flax, being fem. of adj. *linēus*, made of flax. — L. *linum*, flax. Cf. Gk. *λίνον*, flax. Der. *out-line*.

**delineate**. (L.) From pp. of L. *delineare*, to sketch in outline. — L. *de*, down; *linere*, to mark out, from *linea*, a line.

**lineage**. (F.—L.) F.  *lignage*, a lineage. — F. *ligne*, a line, rank. — L. *linea*, a line (above).

**linear**. (L.) L. *linealis*, belonging to a line. — L. *linea*, a line.

**lineament**, a feature. (F.—L.) F. *lineament*, Cot. — L. *lineamentum*, a drawing, delineation. — L. *lineare*, to draw a line. — L. *linea*, a line.

**linear**. (L.) L. *linearis*, belonging to a line. — L. *linea*, a line.

**linen**, cloth made of flax. (L.) Used as a sb., but really an old adj.; the old sb. being M. E. *lin*, A. S. *lin* flax — L. *linum*, flax. (Cf. *gold-en* from *gold*.) See *linseed* (below).

200

an  
Ti  
in  
c  
A

F  
e  
r  
A  
L  
I

Long (E); M. E. system, approx. 1000

**To lisp,** not sound; regularly in A. S. *wlisp*, adj., lipping, utterance + Du. *lispen*, Dan. *læsja*, G. *lispen*. (Imitative.)

see *Lithe*.

a border of cloth, selvage. (E.) A. S. *list*, + Du. *lijst*, Icel. *list*, Swed. *list*, G. *leiste*, O. H. G. *list* i was orig. long.)

to enter on a list. (F. - G.; with L.) Coined by prefixing F. *en* the word below.

a catalogue. (F. - G.) F. *liste*, l; also, a list or selvage. It strip, (2) a roll or list of names. E. O. H. G. *lista*, a border; l.

see *Lists*.

to choose, have pleasure in; see

to listen; see below.

(E.) We also find *list*; also *men* and *tust-en*, the former used from the latter by a formation in Goth. *full-n-an*, to become *hlystan*, to listen to. - A. S. *ing*; from a base *HLUS*, as in *anian*, to hearken. Cf. Icel. *listen*, from *hlust*, the ear; W. *ær*, also L. *clu-ere*, Gk. *akō-ein*, L. *sw*, to hear. (✓KRU.)

see *Lust*.

round enclosed for a tournament. M. E. *list*, s. pl., the lists. The ant. and *liste* stands for *lisso*\*. me (F. *lice*), 'a list or tiltyard'; Ital. *lista*, Spn. *lea*, Port. *lisa*, tilting. - Low L. *listae*, s. pl., via *duelli*, the lists. Apparently *lurum*, a thread, a small girdle, a space roped in.)

a form of prayer (F. - L. - Gk.) *ale*, afterwards altered to *litania*. *one*. - L. *litania*. - Gk. *λιταρεία*, Gk. *λιταρεῖν*, to pray. - Gk. *βεβεῖν*, pray, *λιτη*, prayer, en-

**Literature;** see *Liniment*. *o*, protoxide of lead. (F. - L. - Gk.) *litarge*. - F. *litargie*, 'litargie', Cot. - L. *litargyrus*. - Gk. *λιθ-* 'stone' silver. - Gk. *λιθο-*, *ρυπα*, silver; see *Argent*.

*aphy*, writing on stone. (Gk.) - Gk. *λιθο-*, a stone; *γράφειν*, *γράψειν*, cutting for stone. (L. - Gk.)

**L. lithotomy.** - Gk. *λιθοτροπία*. - Gk. *λιθο-*, stone; *τρόπη* for *τρόπη*, base of *τρέψειν*, to cut; see *Tome*.

**Lithe**, pliant, flexible, active. (E.) M. E. *lithe*. A. S. *lith*, *lith*, gentle, soft (put for *linde*\*), the long *i* being due to loss of *n*). + G. *gelinde*, O. H. G. *lindi*, soft, tender; L. *lentus*, pliant. Allied to Icel. *linr*, L. *lenis*, soft. Der. *lissoom*, i. e. *litho-some*.

**Lithography, Lithotomy;** see *Litharge*.

**Litigation**, a contest in law. (L.) From L. *litigatio*, a disputing. - L. *litigatus*, pp. of *litigare*, to dispute. - L. *lit*, stem of *lis*, strife; - *care*, for *agere*, to carry on. L. *lis* = O. Lat. *stilis*, allied to E. *Strife*.

**Litigious**, contentious. (F. - L.) It also once meant debatable. - F. *litigieux*, 'debatefull'; Cot. - L. *litigiosus*, adj., from *litigium*, contention. - L. *litigare*, to dispute (above).

**Litmus**, a kind of dye. (Du.) Corrupted from Du. *lakmoes*, a blue dye-stuff - Du. *lak*, lac; *moe*, pulp. + G. *lackmuss*, litmus; from *lack*, lac, *mus*, pulp. See *Lao*.

**Litter** (1), a portable bed. (F. - L.) M. E. *litere*. - O. F. *litiere*. - Low L. *lectaria*, a litter. - L. *lectus*, a bed. (Base LAGH.) Allied to *Leotern*.

**Litter** (2), materials for a bed, heap of straw to lie on, confused mass of things scattered. (F. - L.) The same word, applied to a straw bed for animals, &c.

**Litter** (3), a brood. (F. - L.) Really the same word as the last, and not to be connected as in Viguisson with Icel. *litr*. See the various senses of M. E. *lytere* in the Prompt. Parv., and cf. F. *accoucher*, E. 'to be in the straw.'

**Little.** (E.) M. E. *litel*, *litel*. A. S. *lytel*, little; we also find the shorter form *lyt*. + Du. *littel*, little, *lutje*, a little. Icel. *littill*, also *litt*, adv.; Dan. *liden*, also *lille* (= *little*\*); Swed. *liten*, Goth. *leitils*, O. H. G. *luzil*. All from the base LUT, to deceive; cf. A. S. *lytig*, deceitful, *lot*, deceit; Goth. *luts*, deceitful, *lutan*, to betray; oldest sense to stoop; see *Lout*. The old sense 'base' or 'mean' is still in use. ¶ Not allied to *less*.

**Littoral**, belonging to the sea-shore. (L.) L. *litoralis*, adj., from *littus* or *litus* (stem *litor-*), sea-shore.

**Liturgy**, public prayer. (F. - L. - Gk.) O. F. *liturgie*, *lyturgie* - Low L. *liturgia*. - Gk. *λιτουργία*, public service. - Gk. *λιτός*, public; *εργον*, work, ex-

E. work. *Aetnos*, also *Aetnos*, is from Gk. *λέων*, λέων, the people; see Lay (3).

**Live** (1), to exist. (E.) M. E. *livien* (*liven*). A. S. *lifian*, to live, dwell; orig. sense to remain, be left behind. + Du. *leven*, to live; Icel. *lifa*, to be left, to live; Dan. *leve*; Swed. *lefva*; Goth. *liban*, to live; G. *leben*, to live, O. H. G. *liban* (whence G. *b-leben*), to remain. (Base LIB.)

**Leave** (1), to forsake, quit. (E.) M. E. *leuen* (*leven*). A. S. *lēfan*, to leave a heritage, leave behind one; from *lēf*, a heritage, that which is left or remains. — A. S. *lifian*, to remain (above). + Icel. *leifa*, to leave, from *leif*, heritage, which from *lifa*, to be left. Cf. Goth. *laiba*, a remnant, from *liban*, to be left, to live. ¶ Not allied to Gk. *λεινειν* (Curtius, Fick).

**life**. (E.) M. E. *lif*, *lys*; gen. *lynes*, dat. *lyne* (*live*). A. S. *lif*, gen. *lifes*, dat. *lif*, pl. *lifas*. From the base of A. S. *lifian*, to remain; see Live (above). + Icel. *lif*, *lifi*, Dan. *liv*, Swed. *liv*, O. H. G. *lip*, life (whence G. *leib*, the body).

**lifeguard**. (E.) From *life* and *guard*. ¶ Not from G. *leibgarde*, a body-guard, which is only a cognate word, with the orig. sense of 'life guard,' from O. H. G. *llip*, life.

**lifelong**; better *livelong* (below).

**live** (2), adj., alive. (E.) Short for *alive*, which is not a true orig. adj., but due to the phrase *a live* (*a liv*) — A. S. *on lif*, in life, hence, alive. *Lif* is the dat. case of *lif*, life; hence the *i* in *live* is long.

**livelihood**. (E.) Corruption of M. E. *livelode* (*livelode*), i.e. life-leading, means of living; older spelling *liflode*, *liflade*. From A. S. *lif*, life; *lid*, a leading, way, provisions to live by, a course, a lode; see Lode.

**livelong**, long-lasting. (E.) The same as *life-long*, i.e. long as life is; but *livelong* is the older spelling.

**lively**. (E.) M. E. *lifly*, i.e. life-like.

**Liver**. (E.) M. E. *liver* (= liver). A. S. *lifer*. + Du. *lever*, Icel. *lifr*, Dan. *lever*, Swed. *leffur*, G. *leber*. Cf. Russ. *lever'*, the pluck of animals. Perhaps allied to *tobe*.

**Livery**; see *Liberal*.

**Livid**, discoloured. (F. — L.) F. *livide*. — L. *lividus*, blueish. — L. *livere*, to be blueish.

**Lizard**, a four-footed reptile. (F. — L.) M. E. *lesante*. — F. *lézard*, icard. — L. *la-  
zara*, a lizard.

**alligator**. (Span. = L.) Lit. 'the

lizard.' — Span. *el lagarto*, the lizard, the great lizard. — L. *ille*, he, that; a lizard.

**Llama**, a quadruped. (Peruvian.) is a Peruvian word, meaning Prescott.

**Lo**, behold! (E.) M. E. *lo*. A. S. interjection. It seems to have been fused with *lē*, i. e. look thou; thou vowel is different.

**Loach**, *Loche*, a small fish. (F. *loche*, 'the loach,' Cot. Span. *loja*, Origin unknown.

**Load**, a burden; see Lade.

**Load-star**, Load-stone; see Loaf.

**Loaf**. (E.) M. E. *lef*, *lef*; A. S. + Icel. *hleifr*, Goth. *hlifs*, *hlifis*, G. + Lithuan. *klepas*, bread, Russ. bread.

**lady**. (E.) Lit. 'loaf-knader' *hlaf-dige*, a lady. — A. S. *hlif*, a loaf (probably) A. S. *dhigie*, a kneader, the root seen in Goth. *digan*, to knead Diko, and see Dairy. ¶ *Lady* originally used to mean the Virgin Mary; lady-bird, lady's-slipper, &c.

**lammas**, a name for Aug. 1. A. S. *hlaf-mæsse*, lit. 'loaf mass,' spellings *hlammæsse*, *hammæsse*. Was on this day offered as a first-fruit harvest. See Mass (2).

**lord**, a master. (E.) Lit. 'loaf-knader' A. S. *hlaford*, a lord; (probably) so *wærd*\*, a loaf-wand; see Ward.

**Loam**, clay. (E.) M. E. *lawm*, *lām*. + Du. *leem*, G. *lehm*, O. H. G. *Akin* to *Limo* (1).

**Loan**, a leading, money lent. (E.) *lone* (-line). This corr. spelling rare A. S. *lān*, commonly written a loan. (We have a similar doublet in *dil*, dole, *dæl*, deal;) + Du. *len*, Icel. *lān*, a loan, *lēn*, a nef, *laan*. Swed. *lān*, a loan; G. *Lehn*, a nef. ¶ All from the verb seen in *lhan* (pt. *lāit*), to grant Icel. *leihen*, to lend; akin to L. *lignere* (*ligni*), Gk. *λαίνειν*, Skt. *rīk*, to (✓ RIK)

**lend**. (E.) The final *d* is exact M. E. *lenen*. A. S. *lāman*, to let, *lēn*, a loan (above). + Icel. *lāna*, the Dan. *lāne*, from *lān*; Swed. *lān*, a nef; G. *lehnern*, from *lān*.

**Loath**. (E.) M. E. *loath*. A.

ig. painful. — A. S. *lif*, pt. t. of travel, experience, suffer + Icel. *lif*. — Swed. *lef*, odious; O. H. G. *lin*, ong. painful, from O. H. G. travel, suffer (*G. leiden*). Akin Der. *leath-ly*, -some; also *loathe*, see Leaf.  
 lap of the ear, &c. (F. — Low L. *loba*. — Late L. *lobus*. — Gk. *abe* of the ear or liver; cognate (?) (✓ RAB.) ; see Locust.  
 Locate; see Locus.  
 see Lake (?).  
 ), a fastening. (E.) M. E. *lock*, a fastening. + Icel. *lokka*, a lock; a lid; G. *luke*, a dungeon. From LUK, to fasten, as in Icel. *lifka*, ioth *gulukan*, to shut up.  
 a little gold case worn as an amulet. (F. — Scand. or E.) Orig. a fastidiosa, pt. ii. c. i. SoS. — F. latch of a door, dimin. of O. F. *lach*, which is borrowed from Icel. *lök*, a tuft of hair or wool. (E.) A. S. *loc*. + Du. *lok*, Icel. *lokkr*, Swed. *lock*, G. *locke*. Orig. cf. Icel. *lykkr*, a loop, bend, see Lock (?).  
 m. a kind of cheap linen. (F. — *lorenan*, a sort of unbleached cloth from the place where it was made. *Lor-Renan*, or *S. Renan*, near la Bretagne. — Bret. *Lok-Renan*, Ronan; from Bret. *lk*, a cell, prison; see Locus.  
 a place. (L.) L. *locus*, a place; now, a place; prob. allied to E. (STAR.)  
 to set aside (L.) From pp. *locare*, to allot — L. *al-* (= *ai*), to place, from *locus*.  
 to assign, grant. (F. — L.) to let out for hire, assign for — Low L. *allocare*, to allot  
 to, to place together. (L.) From *locare*, to place together.  
 to lay down, place, set. (F. — *couchen*, to set, arrange — O. F. *coucher*, to place. — L. *collocare*, to set (above). Der. couch, sb., a couch one is couched or laid.  
 to, to put out of joint. (L.)

From pp. of L. *dis-locare*, to put out of place.

*lieu*, place, stead. (F. — L.) F. *lieu*. — L. *locum*, acc. of *locus*, a place.

**lieutenant**, a 'locum tenens,' deputy, &c. (F. — L.) F. *lieu tenant*. — L. *locum-tenent-*, stem of *locum tenens*, one who holds another's place. — L. *locum*, acc. of *locus*, a place; *tenens*, pres. pt. of *tenere*, to hold.

**local**. (F. — L.) F. *local*. — L. *localis*, belonging to a place. — L. *locus*, a place.

**locate**, to place. (L.) From pp. of L. *locare*, to place. — L. *locus*.

**locomotion**, motion from place to place. (L.) Coined from *loco*, crude form of *locus*, a place; and *motion*.

**Locust**, a winged insect. (L.) M. E. *locuste*. — L. *locusta*, a shell-fish, also a locust.

**lobster**, a kind of shell-fish. (L.) A. S. *loppestræ*, a corrupter form of A. S. *lopust*, a corruption of L. *locusta*, (?) a lobster, (?) a locust. It was perhaps confused with Dan. *loppe*, flea (lit. a jumper), as though *loppestræ* meant jumper; but the true A. S. form of 'leap' is *hlespan*.

**Lode**, a vein of ore, a water-course. (E.) The true sense is 'course.' A. S. *lida*, a way, course, journey — A. S. *lid*, pt. t. of *lidan*, to travel, go. + Icel. *leid*, lode, way, course, from *lida*, to go; Swed. *led*, a course. (Base LITIL.) Der. *lode-star* (below). ¶ And see load, p. 236, col. 1.

**lead** (?), to conduct. (E.) M. E. *leden*, pt. t. *ladden*, pp. *lad*. — A. S. *lidan*, to lead. — A. S. *læd*, a course, way (above) + Icel. *leid*, from *leid*; Swed. *leda*, from *led*; G. *leiten*, Du. *leiden*.

**lodestar**, **loadstar**, the polar star. (E.) Lit. 'way-star,' star that guides; see Lode above.

**lodestone**, **loadstone**, a magnet. (E.) Compounded of *lode* and *stone*, in imitation of *lodestar*; it should rather have been *lead-stone*, since it means a stone that leads or draws, not a stone to guide.

**Lodge**; see Leaf.

**Loft**, an upper room. (Scand.) M. E. *loft*, properly 'air;' the peculiar sense is Scand. — Icel. *loft* (pron. *loft*), (?) air, sky, (?) an upper room; Dan. Swed. *loft*, a garret. Allied to A. S. *lyft*, air, sky, G. th. *luft*; Du. *lucht* (for *luft* \*), G. *luft*, the air.

**aloft**, in the air. (Scand.) Icel. *o loft* (pron. *loft*), aloft, in the air. Here prefix *a* = Icel. *o* = A. S. *on*, in.

**lift** (1), to elevate. (Scand.) M. E. *lijzen*. — Icel. *lyfta* (pron. *lyfta*), to lift, exalt in air, from *loft*, air; Dan. *lofte*, from *loft*; Swed. *lyfta*, from *loft*. (The *t* = *y*, mutation of *o*.) Dor. *up-lift*.

**Log** (1), a block of wood; see *Lie* (1).

**Log** (2), a piece of wood with a line for measuring the rate of a ship; see *Lie* (1).

**Log** (3), a liquid measure. (Heb.) In Lev. xiv. 10. — Heb. *ldg*, a liquid measure, 12th part of a *hin*; orig. 'a basin.'

**Logarithm**; see *Arithmetic*.

**Loggerhead**; see *Lie* (1).

**Logic**, the science of reasoning correctly. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *logique*. — L. *logica*, put for *ars logica*, logic art. — Gk. *λογική*, put for *λογικὴ τέχνη*, logic art; where *λογική* is fem. of *λογικός*, reasonable. — Gk. *λόγος*, a speech. — Gk. *λέγειν*, to say. + L. *legere*, to speak; see *Legend*.

**analogy**, proportion. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *analogie*. — L. *analogia*. — Gk. *ἀναλογία*, equality of ratios. — Gk. *άνα*, upon, throughout; — *λογία*, a form made by adding the suffix *-ia* to *λόγος*, a word, statement, from *λέγειν*, to speak.

**apologue**, a fable, story. (F. — Gk.) F. *apologue*. — Gk. *παράλογος*, a story, fable. — Gk. *πάρα*, from; *λόγος*, speech.

**apology**, a defence. (L. — Gk.) L. *apologia*. — Gk. *ἀπολογία*, a speech made in defence. — Gk. *ἀπό*, off; and *λόγος*, speech, from *λέγειν*, to speak.

**catalogue**, a list set down in order. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *catalogue*. — L. *catalogus*. — Gk. *κατάλογος*, a counting up, enrolment. — Gk. *κατά*, fully; *λόγος*, account.

**decologue**. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *decatalogue*. — L. *decalogus*. — Gk. *δεκά-λογος*, the ten commandments. See *Decado*.

**dialect**, a variety of a language. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *dialecte*. — L. *dialectus*. — Gk. *διάλεκτος*, discourse, language, dialect. — Gk. *διάλεγομαι*, I discourse. — Gk. *διά*, between; *λέγειν*, to speak.

**dialogue**, a discourse. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *dialogue*. — L. *dialogus*. — Gk. *διάλογος*, a conversation. — Gk. *διαλέγομαι*, I discourse (above).

**eclectic**, choosing out; hence, a philosopher who selects doctrines from various sects. (Gk.) Gk. *εκλεκτικός*, selecting; as ab. an *eclectic*. — Gk. *εκλέγειν*, to select. — (Gk. *έκ*, out; *λέγειν*, to choose.)

**eclogue**, a pastoral poem. (L. — Gk.) L. *ecloga* (the F. word was *eclogue*). — Gk.

## LONG.

**éluogή**, a selection, esp. of poems. — *επιλέγειν*, to choose out.

**epilogue**. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *épilogie*. — L. *epilogus*. — Gk. *επι-λόγος*, a concluding speech.

**eulogy**, praise. (L. — Gk.) F. *eulogium*. — Gk. *εὐλογίας*, also *εὐλογία*, praise, lit. good speaking. — Gk. *εὐλέγειν*, to speak.

**monologue**, a soliloquy. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *monologue*, properly 'one that loves to hear himself talk'; Cot. — Gk. *μόνος*, speaking alone. — Gk. *μόνος-τος*, alone; *λέγειν*, to speak.

**prologue**, a preface. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *prologue*. — L. *prologus*. — Gk. *πρό* a fore-, speech.

**sylligism**, a reasoning from premises. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *sylligisme*. — L. *sisimus*. — Gk. *συλλογισμός*, a reasoning. Gk. *συλλογίζομαι*, I reckon together, reason. — Gk. *συλ-* (— *συν*), together; *λογίζειν*, reckon, from *λόγος*, discourse, reasoning.

So also all words in *-logy*, the chief astro-*logy*, bio-*logy*, chrono-*logy*, concho-*ontology*, etymo-*logy*, gene-*logy*, geo-*logy*, minera-*logy*, mytho-*logy*, neuro-*logy*, osteo-*logy*, patho-*logy*, philo-*logy*, phraseo-*logy*, physio-*logy*, psycho-*logy*, tauto-*logy*, theo-*logy*, see-*logy* in their due places.

**Loin**; see *Lumbar*.

**Loitor**; see *Lout*.

**Loll**, to lounge about. (O. Low M. E. *lollen*. — O. Du. *lotten*, to sit on fire; the orig. sense was prob. to allude to *Lull*.)

**Lollard**, a name given to the followers of Wyclif. (O. Du.) It was confused M. E. *loller*, i.e. one who lolls, a lazy fellow; see *Loll* above; but the are prob. related. Latinised as *Loll* from O. Du. *lollaerd*, (1) a monk's prayers and hymns. (2) a Lollard, lit. praiser or 'singer'; first applied to in Brabant. Formed with suffix *-ard* as E. *-ard* in *drunkard*; from O. Du. *lullen*, *lullen*; to sing; see *Lull*.

**Lone**, short for alone; see *One*.

**Long** (1), extended. (E.) M. E. A. S. *lang*, long. + Du. *lang*, Icel. Dan. *lang*, Swed. *läng*, Goth. *langz*, Langs. — G. *lang*; L. *longus*. — Al. M. H. G. *lingen*, to go hastily, Skr. to jump over, surpass, *raṅgh*, to swiftly. The orig. sense had to do with the length of the stroke in *RAGH*.

(1), lengthwise of (E.) M. E. *along*. — *lang*, along, prep. with gen. — (2), prefix (allied to Gk. *dri*, Skt. *dr* against); *lang*, long. The sense against in length. + G. *entlang*. See A- (3) and Long.

*long*, to pertain to. (E.) M. E. *be-* from *be*, prefix, and A. S. *langian*, interj., see long (2) below. Cf. Du. *langs*, to concern.

*lengthen*, to lengthen. (L.) From pp. *longare*, to remove. — L. *e*, out; *long*, above).

*lh* (E.) M. E. *lengthe*. — A. S. A. S. *lang*, long. + Du. *lengthe*, from Dan. *langde*, from *lang*, Swed. *langd*. Der. *length-en*.

(1), a fish. (E.) M. E. *lengfe*; *ng* to A. S. *lenga*\*, put for *langa*, 'one,' def. form of *lang*, long. — *lengf*, length. Named from its sides shape. + Du. *leng*, a ling, from Icel. *langu*, from *langr*: Norw. *enga*, a ling; Swed. *ldng*; G. *Eng*, also called *langfisch*, long fish. — *leng*, to tarry. (E.) Frequent form *lengen*, to tarry. — A. S. *lengan*, to put off — A. S. *lang*, long. Cf. *ga*, to lengthen. Du. *lengen*, to G. *verlengern*, to prolong.

(2), to desire, yearn; also to be. — M. E. *longen*. A. S. *langian*, then, also to long after, crave, long. — *long*, long. The orig. sense is to long, hence to stretch the mind, crave, also to apply, belong. Der.

*levity*, length of life. (L.) From *latus*, long life. — L. *long-us*, long; usually *atua*, age, from *au*- = *aus*, gen. of *aum*, life; see Age.

*tudo*. (F. = L.) F. *longitude* — *longus*, length; in late Lat. the longitude a place. — L. *longus* — *longo*, crude *longus*, long, with suffix *-tudo*. — *tudin* al. from stem *longitudin-* — *o*, a thrust, in sewing. (F. = L.) *longe*. The E. *a longe* is a misinterpretation for F. *allonger* (formerly a lengthening; i.e. an extension of *y* in delivering the thrust). — F. *longer* to lengthen (formerly *longer*). — L. *ad*, to; *longare*\*, only used in to lengthen, from *longus*, long. — *long*, long from side to side. (F. = L.) — L. *oblongus*, long across.

*long*, to continue. (F. = L.) M. E.

*prolongen*. — F. *prolonger*. — I. *prolongare*, to prolong. — L. *pro*, forward; *longus*, long. Doublet, *purloin*.

*purloin*, to steal. (F. = L.) O. F. *purloigner*, *purloignier*, to prolong, retard, delay (hence to keep back, detain, filch). — L. *pro-longare*, to prolong (above).

**Loo**, a game at cards. (F.) Formerly called *lanterloo*. — F. *lantereau*, *lanterlu*, interj., nonsense! fudge!, also a game at cards. The expression was orig. the refrain of a famous vaudeville (ab 1640), afterwards used to give an evasive answer. Being purposefully nonsensical, it admits of no further etymology.

**Loof**; see **Luff**.

**Look**, to see. (E.) M. E. *loken*. A. S. *lcean*, to look. + M. H. G. *luogen*, to mark, behold, said to mean orig. 'to look through a hole,' to peep, from M. H. G. *luo*, *loch*, a hole. Allied to **Look**. ¶ Distinct from Skt. *lok*, to see.

**Loom** (1), a machine for weaving cloth. (E.) M. E. *lome*, a tool, implement. A. S. *ge-loma*, a tool, implement, instrument. Der. *heir loom*, where *loom* meant any implement, hence a piece of furniture.

**Loom** (2), to appear faintly or at a distance. (F. = L.) The orig. sense is to glimmer, shine faintly. M. E. *lumen*, to shine. — O. F. *lumer*, to shine, give light (Cotgrave). — L. *luminare*, to shine. — L. *lumen*, light. See **Luminous**. ¶ O. F. *lumer* is preserved in F. *lumer*. Cf. also Icel. *lydma*, to gleam.

**Loom** (3), **Lown**, a base fellow. (O. Low G.) Put for *loum*\*, *lowm*\*; whence M. E. *loumyshe*, *louynshe*, and Lowl. Sc. *lomy*, dull, slow. — O. Du. *loen*, a lown, also *lome*, slow, inactive. That *m* is the older letter appears from Du. *hummel*, Dan. *lummel*, Swed. *lymmel*, G. *tummel*, a lown, lubber. Allied to O. H. G. *luoni*, drooping, mild, M. H. G. *luomen*, *lbmen*, to droop. Perhaps allied to **Lamo**.

**Loon** (1), a water-bird, diver. (Scand.) A corruption of the Shetland name *loom*. — Icel. *lmir*, Swed. Dan. *lom*, a loon. I prob. the same word as the above, from the awkward motion of diving-birds on land; cf. body, gull, goose, owl, &c.

**Loop**. (C.) Irish and Gael. *lub*, a loop, bow, staple, noose, orig. a bend. — Irish and Gael. *lub*, to bend. Der. *loop-hole*.

**Loose**, slack. (Scand.) M. E. *lous*, *los*; it is difficult to account for the vowel-sound, but Prof. Zupitza shews in Anglia, vil 152, that it is due to the Scand. form

The true M. E. form is *lees*, answering to A. S. *leis*, (1) loose, (2) false. — Icel. *laus*, Swed. Dan. *los*, loose; O. Sax *lis*, O. Du. *loos*, (1) loose, (2) false (where mod. Du. has *los*, loose, *los*, false); G. *los*, loose; Goth. *laus*, empty, vain. (Base LUS, to lose.)

**leasing**, falsehood. (E.) M. E. *lesing*. A. S. *leisung*, falsehood; from *leis*, false (above). Cf. Icel. *lausung*, falsehood; Du. *los*, false.

**-less**, suffix. (E.) The true sense is loose, i.e. freed from; *faith-less* = free of faith, loose from faith. A. S. -*leis*, suffix, the same word as *leis*, loose. So also G. -*los*.

**loose, loosen**, verb. (E.) The true form is *loose*, later *loosen* by analogy with *strength-en*, &c. M. E. *losen*, *lousen* (where *n* is merely the sign of the infinitive). — A. S. *losian*, to lose, also trans. to set free. — A. S. *los*, loss, destruction; allied to A. S. *leas*, false, vain, loose; see *loose* above. Other languages derive the verb directly from the adj.; thus Du. *lossen*, Icel. *leyxa*, Swed. *losa*, Dan. *löse*, G. *lösen*, Goth. *lausjan*. To loosen, are derived (respectively) from Du. *los*, Icel. *laus*, Swed. and Dan. *lös*, G. *los*, Goth. *laus*, loose, vain.

**lose**. (E.) There are two M. E. forms, viz. *losien* and *lesen* (the latter being obsolete). 1. M. E. *losien* is from A. S. *losian*, to become loose, escape, sometimes to lose; from A. S. *los*, loss; see above. 2. M. E. *lesen* is from A. S. *lebsan*, strong verb, to lose (pt. t. *leis*, pp. *loren*). This is cognate with Du. *liesen*, only in comp. *verliesen*, G. *lieren*, only in comp. *verlieren*, Goth. *liusan*, only in *fra-liusan*, to loose. (Teut. base LUS; cf. LU, as in L. *luere*, Gk. *λύειν*, to set free.) Der. *lor*, lost, A. S. pp. *loren*; also *forlorn*, q. v.

**loss, sb.** (E.) M. E. *los*. A. S. *los*, destruction. Allied to *lose* (above).

**louse**, an insect. (E.) M. E. *lous*, pl. *lys*. A. S. *lds*, pl. *lys* (lice). + Du. *luis*, Dan. *luus*, Swed. *lus*, Icel. *lis*, G. *laus*. The orig. sense is 'destroyer,' from the base LUS; see *Loose* (above). Cf. Goth. *lausjan*, to make of none effect.

**Loot**, plunder. (Hindi. — Skt.) Hindi *ldt* (with cerebral *t*), loot, plunder. The cerebral *t* shews that *r* is elided. — Skt. *lotra*, shorter form of *loptera*, booty, spoil. — Skt. *hup*, to break, spoil, allied to L. *rumpere*, to break. See *Bupture*. (✓RUP.) *Loy* — that which is robbed.

(O. Du.) O. Du. *luppen*, to maim,

castrate, mod. Du. *lubben*. Cf. Lith. *läpti*, to peal.

**lib**, to castrate. (Du.) Du. *lubbe* above. Der. *g-lib*, verb, the same (elide); cf. O. Du. *ge-lubt*, 'gelt,' Hexbl.

**Loquacious**, talkative. (L.) Coined from L. *loquaci*, crude form of *logi* talkative. — L. *loqui*, to speak. + *reche*, to speak; Skt. *lap* (for *lah*), to speak. (✓RAK)

**allocution**, an address. (L.) Fr. *allocutio*, an address. — L. *al-* (for *ad*) *locutio*, a speaking, from *locutus*, pp. *logi*, to speak.

**circumlocution**. (L.) L. *circum* utio, a periphrasis. — L. *circumlocutus* of *circum-loqui*, to speak in a roundabout way.

**colloquy**. (L.) From L. *colloqui*, conversation. — L. *col-laqui*, to con with, lit. to speak together.

**eloquence**. (L.) From L. *eloquio*, utterance. — L. *eloctus*, pp. of *e-logi* speak out.

**eloquent**. (F.-L.) M. E. *eleg* — O. F. *eloquent*. — L. *eloquent*, of pres. pt. of *e-logi*, to speak clearly.

**obloquy**, calumny. (L.) L. *obloquie* contradiction. — L. *ob-logi*, to speak against.

**prolocutor**, the chairman of a session. (L.) L. *prolocutor*, an adv. — L. *prolocutus*, pp. of *pro-logi*, to speak in public.

**soliloquy**. (L.) Late L. *solilogia* a speaking to oneself (Augustine). — L. for *solar*, alone. *logi*, to speak.

**ventriloquist**. (L.) Coined, with -ist (L. -ista, Gk. -ορνη), from L. *ventri* us, a speaker from the belly, a ventrilo — L. *uentri*, crude form of *mentis*, belly; *logi*, to speak.

**Lord**; see Loaf.

**Lore**; see Learn.

**Loriot**; see Aureato.

**Lorn**, lost. (E.) A. S. *lorre*, *lesan*, to lose; see *lose*, under *Loc*.

**Lory**, a bird of the parrot kind. (N. Also called *lury*.) — Malay *luri*, *ndri*, or *lory*.

**Lose, Loss**; see Locas.

**Lot**, a portion, share. (E.) M. E. A. S. *hlot*, also *hljst*, a lot, share — *hiut-on*, pl. of pt. t. of *hiutan* (q. v.) to obtain by lot. + Du. *lot*. Icel. from str. vb. *hljða*, to obtain by lot.

G. *loos*, Goth. *blants*, a lot. sign a portion to. (L. and E. compound.) — L. *at-*, for *ad*, and E. *lot*. a game. (Ital. — Teut.) F. *lotto*, of the Ital. *lotto*, a lottery, of origin; see *Lot*. (L.; with F. suffix.) In *to*. Formed by adding *-ery* to *brew-ery*, *fish-ery*. (The F. derived from English.) *Loath*.

*Lave*.

*Lottery*; see *Lot*.

Egyptian water-lily. (L. — *lotos* — Gk. *λότος*, (1) the Cyrenean lotus, the eaters called *lotophagi*, (3) the lily

M. E. *loud*. A. S. *hlid*. G. *laut*, L. *clutus*, in *ined*; Gk. *λαύρις*, renowned; bearded, from *gru*, to hear.

(E.) M. E. *a loude*, i. e. loud voice. Here *a* is for (2); and *loude* is the Jat.

*Loud* (above). Cf. M. E. *a din*; from A. S. *hlida*, loud. *Lake* (1).

*loll about*. (F. — L.). The from a sb., being a corrupt an idle fellow or lounger, non word in the 16th and — F. *longis*, an idle, drowsy, low (Cot.). Littré supposes *loll longis* was due to a pun, re to L. *longus*, long, hence y man; for, strictly speaking, proper name, being the O. F. *longus* or *Longinus*, the name (stories) of the centurion who study of Christ. This name in the apocryphal gospel of ad was doubtless suggested a lance, in John, xix. 34.

*Loose*.

(E.) The lit. sense is M. E. *louten*, to stoop, lean, to stoop. + Icel. *lutr*, which prob. suggested our (1), from *luta*, to stoop; cf. Dan. *lude*, to stoop, lean.

*day*. (Du.) M. E. *loitren*. Du. *leuteren*, to linger,

loiter, trifle. O. Du. *loteren*, to delay, deceive, vacillate. Perhaps allied to *Lout* (above). ¶ But Koolman, in his E. Frisic Dict., connects it with *Lata*. Cf. Icel. *löttra*, to loiter; from *latr*, late, lazy.

*Louver*, *Loover*, an opening in the roofs of ancient houses. (F. — L.) M. E. *lover*, used to translate O. F. *louvert* in the Romance of Partenay, 1175. — O. F. *louvert*, an opening; put for *l'ouvert*; from *le*, def. article, and *ouvert*, open; see *Overt*.

*Lovage*, an umbelliferous plant. (F. — L.) O. F. *levesche*, *luvesche* (Wright's Voc. i. 139). Cf. Ital. *levistico*, lovage. — L. *ligusticum*, lovage, a plant of *Liguria*. — L. *Ligusticus*, belonging to *Liguria*, a country of Cisalpine Gaul.

*Love*, affection. (E.) M. E. *loue* (*love*). A. S. *lufu*, love. + G. *liebe*; Russ. *любовь*; Skt. *lobha*, covetousness. Closely allied to *Lief*. (↙ *LUBH*.) Der. *love*, verb; *belove*, first appearing in M. E. *bilufien*, to love greatly.

*Low* (1), humble; see *Lie* (1).

*Low* (2), to bellow. (E.) M. E. *lowen*. A. S. *hlíwan*, to bellow, resound. + Du *loeijen*, O. H. G. *hlíjan*. (Base HLA, of imitative origin.)

*Low* (3), a hill. (E.) In place-names. A. S. *hlíw*, *hlíew*, a hill; properly a slope. + Goth. *hláiw*, a grave; *hláins*, a hill; Lat. *clypeus*, a hill. Allied to *Lean* (1).

*Low* (4), flame. (Scand.) Icel. *lag*, flame; cf. L. *lux*. Allied to *Lucid*.

*Lower* (1), to let down. (E.) From *lower*, comparative of adj. *low*.

*Lower* (2), to frown. (E.) A variant of *leer*. M. E. *louren*, *luren*, to lower, frown, leer; which may be directly deduced from M. E. *lure*, the face, mien. This is a rare word, but we find: 'Hire *lure* lumes liht' — her face shines bright, Wright's Spec. of Lyric Poetry, p. 52. Allied to A. S. *hledr*, the cheek, face; see *Leer*. Cf. O. Du. *loeren*, 'to leere, to frowne,' Hexham.

*Loyal*; see *Legal*.

*Lozenge*, a rhombus; a small cake of flavoured sugar, &c., orig. of a diamond shape. (F.) Formerly *losenge*, esp. a shield of a diamond shape (in heraldry). — O. F. *losenge*, *lorenge* (F. *losange*), a lozenge. Origin disputed. Cf. Span. *losanje*, a lozenge, rhombus; prob. from *losa*, a square stone for paving (whence *losar*, to pave). Perhaps from L. *laud-*, stem of *laus*, praise; for we find Span. *lauda*, a tomb-stone with an epitaph (Dies).

**Lubber**, a dolt. (C.) M. E. *lobre, lobur*, also *loby* (a loony). — W. *lob*, a dolt, lubber, *llabi*, a stripling, looby. Cf. *lob* in Shakespeare, M. N. D. ii. 1. 16. Allied to *Lap* (2), Limp, *Lobe*, &c. And see *tump*.

**Lubricate**, to make slippery. (L.) From pp. of L. *lubricare*, to make slippery. — L. *lubricus*, slippery.

**Luce**, a fish, the pike. (F. — L.) O. F. *lus*, a pike. Cot. — L. *lucius*, a fish (perhaps the pike).

**Lucid**, bright. (L.) L. *lucidus*, bright. — L. *lucere*, to shine; cf. *lux*, light. + Gk. *λευκός*, white. Skt. *ruchi*, to shine. Allied to Light (1). (✓RUK.) Der. *luci-for*, i. e. light-bringer, morning-star, from *ferre*, to bring.

**elucidate**. (L.) From pp. of Low L. *elucidare*, to make clear. — L. *e*, out, very; *lucid-us*, lucid, clear.

**illuminate**, to enlighten. (L.) From pp. of L. *illuminare*, to throw light upon. — L. *il-* (for *in*), upon; *lumin-*, stem of *lumen*, light; see *luminary* (below). ¶ We also use *illumine, illumine*, from F. *illuminer* = L. *illuminare*.

**illustrate**, to throw light upon. (L.) From pp. of L. *illustrare*, to throw light upon. — L. *il-* (for *in*), upon; *lustrare*, to enlighten; see *lustre* (1) below.

**limn**, to illuminate, paint. (F. — L.) M. E. *limnen*, contracted form of *luminen*, to illuminate (Prompt. Parv.). Again, *luminen* is for *entluminen*. — O. F. *enluminer*, to illuminate, burnish, limn. — L. *illuminare*; see *illuminate* (above).

**lucubration**, a production composed in retirement. (L.) Properly, a working by lamp-light; from L. *lucubratio*, the same. — L. *lucubratus*, pp. of *lucubrare*, to bring in lamps, to work by lamp-light. — L. *lucubrum*, prob. a faint light; at any rate, obviously formed from *luc-*, stem of *lux*, light; cf. *lucere*, to shine.

**luminary**, a bright light. (F. — L.) O. F. *luminarie*, later *luminaire*, a light, lamp. — L. *luminare*, a light; neut. of *luminaris*, light-giving. — L. *lumin-*, stem of *lumen*, light. *Lumen* = *luc-men*\*; from *lucere*, to shine.

**luminous**, bright. (F. — L.) F. *lumineux* = L. *luminosus*, bright; from *lumin-*, stem of *lumen*, light (above).

**lunar**, (L.) L. *lunaris*, adj. from *luna*, moon. L. *luna* = *luna*\*, giver of light — L. *lucere*, to shine. Der. *lunette*, *interlunar*; and see below.

**lunatic**. (F. — L.) F. *lunatique* = L. *lunaticus*, mad; lit. affected by the — L. *luna*, moon.

**lustre**, (1), splendour. (F. — L.) — Low L. *lustrum*, a wind. L. *lustrare*, to shine. Prob. from adj. *lustrus*\* (put for *luc-strus*), and so from *lucere*, to shine.

**lutestring**, a lustrous silk. (F. — L.) A curious corruption of *lun-* sort of shining silk (Kersey). — F. *lutestring*, lustring. — Ital. *lustrino*, tinsel; from its gloss. — L. *lustre*, shine; see above.

**lynx**, a keen-sighted quadruped. (Gk.) M. E. *lynx* = L. *lynx*. — Gk. *λύνξ*; allied to *λύχνος*, a lamp, and from its bright eyes. Cf. Skt. *śin*, *loch*, to see. Cognate for A. S. *lox*, Swed. *lo*, G. *luks*, a lynx.

**pellucid**. (F. — L.) F. *pellucent* = L. *pellucidus* (= *per-lucidus*\*), transparent; under the moon. (L.) Coined from L. *sub*, under; *lunar* (above).

**translucent**, allowing light through. (L.) L. *translucens*, stem pt. of *trans-lucere*, to shine through.

**Luck**, fortune. (O. Low G.) No in A. S.; but we find O. Fris. *luk*, *ge-luk*, good fortune, happy; Swed. *lycka*, Dan. *lykke*, G. *glück*, *ge-lück*. Orig. 'favour' or env. from Teut. base *LUK*, to allure, up in Du. *lokken*, Swed. *locka* Dan. *locken*, O. H. G. *luerchen*, to entice.

**Lucre**, gain, profit. (F. — L.) — L. *lucrum*, gain. Allied to *luc-* price, wages, G. *lohn*, reward, G. *booty*, Russ. *lovite*, to take. (✓L.U.) Der. *lucrat-ive*, F. *lucrati-*ous, from pp. of *lucrare*, from *lucrum*, gain.

**Lucubration**; see *Lucid*.

**Ludicrous**, laughable. (L.) L. *ludere*, to play in sport — L. *ludicrus*, for *ludere* — L. *ludere*, to play.

**allude**. (L.) L. *alludere*, to be allude to (pp. *allusus*). — L. *al-* + *ludere*, to sport. Der. *allusion*.

**collude**, to act with others in (L.) L. *colludere* (pp. *collusus*), with, act in collusion with — L. *col-* = *cam*\*, with; *ludere*. Der. *collusion*.

**delude** (L.) L. *de ludere*, to mock at, cajole. Der. *delusion* — **elude**, to avoid silly. (L.) L.

*shrews*), to mock, deceive. **Dor.** *ludo*, to deceive. (L.) L. *il-ludere*, to play at, (sl. - *an*). **Illusion**. (F. - L.) F. *illusion*. - L. *illusio-nem* - L. *illusus*, pp. of *illudere* (see *Lol*). **Introduce**, an introduction. (F. - L.) *introdere*, a preludium, preface, preface; Cot - Late L. *præludium*. - L. *ad-dere*, to play beforehand, give a play - L. *præ*, before; *ad-dere*, to play. **Loof**, to turn a ship towards the wind. (E.) From M. E. *loef*, a contrivance altering a ship's course, see *Layamon*, 16. It seems to have been a sort of paddle, used to assist the helm in turning the ship right. Prob. named from resemblance of a paddle to the palm of hand; cf. Low L. *loof*. Goth. *lofa*, of the hand. Cf. also Du. *loef*, Dan. Swed. *lof*, weather-gage; Dan. *hove*, to turn, and perhaps Bavarian *taffen*, blade of a flat part of a rudder. **Loof away**. (Du.; perhaps E.) Put forward; which answers to Du. *te loef*, to ward. Cf. Du. *loef houden*, to keep off or weather-gage, Dan. *kohle luren*, up to the windward; which suggested phrase 'to hold aloof,' i.e. to keep off from the leeward shore or rock). **Loag**, to drag. (Scand.) Swed. *lugga*, to drag by the hair; from *lugg*, the forelock. Is prob. allied to Swed. *lock*, a lock of hair; see *Lock* (2). So also Norw. *løg*, to pull by the hair, from *lugg*, hair of the head. Also cf. O. Low G. *luken*, to pull by the hair; A.S. *lycan*, to pull roots; Dan. *lug*, to weed. (✓ RUG.) *lugg-a-ga*, with F. suffix as in *bagg-* **sail**, a sort of square sail. (Scand.) Prob. from the verb to *lug*; the sail easily hoisted by a pull at the rope tied to the yard. **Dor.** *lugger*, a ship built with lug-sails. **Sobrious**, mournful. (L.) From L. *lugubris*, mournful - L. *lugere*, to mourn. Gr. Λύγειν, sad, Λύγος, destruction. (G.) **Lukewarm**, partially warm. (E.) M. E. *lewe*, tepid. (Luke-warm = warmish) Extension of M. E. *lewe*, tepid, neither cold nor hot [one MS. *lewh*], neither cold nor hot, Wyclif, Rev. iii. 16. Allied to *hlaer*, hlaer, a shelter, mod. F. *les*; Cf. Engl. *hlaer*, a thaw, *hlaena*,

to thaw, *hlaer*, *hlaer*, warm, *Afja*, to shelter. + Du. *leukwarm*; G. *lauwarm*.

**Lull**, to sing to rest. (Scand.) M. E. *lullen*. - Swed. *lulla*, Dan. *lulle*, to hum, lull. + O. Du. *lullen*, to sing in a humming voice. From the repetition of *lu lu*, in lulling children to sleep. This is a drowsier form of *la! la!* used in cheerful singing; see *lollard*.

**Lumbar**, relating to the loins. (L.) L. *lumbaris*, adj.; whence *lumbaria*, an apron (Jerem. xiii. 1). - L. *lumbus*, the loin. + A. S. *lendenu*, pl., the loins, Du. *lendenen*, pl.; Swed. *länd*, Dan. *lend*, loin; G. *lende*, haunch.

**Loin**. (F. - L.) M. E. *loine*. - O. F. *longe*, also *tonge*. - Low L. *lumba\**, not found, fem. of an adj. *lumbus\**, from L. *lumbus*, loin.

**Lumbago**, pain in the loins. (L.) L. *lumbago*, pain in the loins. - L. *lumbus*.

**Sirloin**, **surloin**. (F. - L.) M. E. *sur-leyn*; XV cent. - O. F. *surlonge* (14th cent.), the surloin. - F. *sur*, upon, above; *longe*, loin (above). ¶ The story about turning the *loin* into *sir-loin* by knighting it is mere trash.

**Lumber** (1), useless furniture. (F. - G.) The *lumber-room* was orig. *Lombard-room*, where the Lombard broker bestowed his pledges. Cf. *Lombardeer*, a broker, *Lombard*, a bank for usury or pawns; Blount. - F. *Lombard*, a Lombard (who acted as pawn-broker in the 14th century). - G. *Langbart*, Long-beard; a name given to the men of this tribe.

**Lumber** (2), to make a great noise. (Scand.) In *Palsgrave*. A frequent verb of Scand. origin. - Swed. dial. *lomra*, to resound; from Swed. *ljumm*, a great noise, Icel. *hljómr*, a sound, a tune. From Teut. base *HLU*, to hear; whence also E. *loud*, and Goth. *hluma*, hearing. (✓ KRU.)

**Luminary**, **Luminous**; see *Lucid*. **Lump** (Scand.) M. E. *lompe*, *lompe*. - Swed. dial. and Norw. *lump*, a block, stump, piece hewn off a log. Cf. Du. *lomp*, a rag, lump, *lomp*, clumsy. Allied to *Lubber*, and *Lap* (2).

**Lunch**, a large piece of bread, &c. (Scand.) *Lunch*, 'a goblet, or piece'; Minshew. A variant of *lump*, like *hunch* for *hump*, *bunch* for *bump*.

**Luncheon**, lunch, a slight meal. (Scand.) *Lunch* is now used as short for *luncheon*, though *luncheon* itself is an extension from *lunch*, a lump. Cot. gives V.

*caribot*, 'a *lunchion*, or big piece of bread,' &c.; also '*horion*, a cuff, thump, also a *luncheon* or big piece.' *Lunchion* appears to be for *lunshin*, as in 'a huge lunshin of bread,' Thoresby to Ray (1703), which is prob. merely short for *lunchin(g)*. At any rate, it is clearly from *lunch*, a large piece (above). ¶ Quite distinct from *nuncheon*, given under *Noon*.

*Lunar*, *Lunatic*; see *Lucid*.

*Lung*. (E.) M. E. *lunge*, pl. *lunges*, *longes*. A. S. *lunge*, pl. *lungan*. + Du. *long*, Icel. *lungu*, pl., Dan. *lunge*, Swed. *lunga*, G. *lunge*, pl. Allied to A. S. *lungre*, quickly (ong. lightly), also to Gk. *λαχύς*, Skt. *laghu*, light. The *lungs* are named from their lightness; see *Long*, *Light* (2).

*Lunge*; see *Long*.

*Lupine*, a kind of pulse. (F.—L.) F. *lupin*.—L. *lupinum*, a kind of pulse; orig. neut. of *lupinus*, wolfish, though the reason is not clear.—L. *lupus*, a wolf; see *Wolf*.

*Lureh* (1), to lurk, steal, *Lurcher*, a dog; see *Lurk*.

*Lurch* (2), the name of a game. (F.—L.?) 'To leave in the *lurch*' is due to an old game.—F. *lourche*, 'the game called *lurche*, or *lurch* in a game; *il demoura lourche*, he was left in the *lurch*;' Cot. The initial *l* is for *le*, def. art.; Cot. also gives *ourche*, 'the game at tables called *lurch*'. Cf. O. F. *ourcel*, *orcet*, a little vase (Roquetaut); whence I think it likely that *ourche* meant 'a pool' in a game. Perhaps from L. *urneus*, a pitcher, vase.

*Lurch* (3), to devour; obsolete. (L.) 'To *lurch*, devour, or eat greedily,' Baret.—Late L. *lurchar*, *lurcare*, to devour greedily. Prob. confused with *lurch* (1).

*Lurch* (4), a sudden roll sideways. (Scand.?) 'A lee *lurch*, a sudden roll (of a ship) to the leeward;' Webster. Obscure; perhaps merely *lurch* (1) or *lurk* in the sense to stoop or duck like one who skulks; see *Lurk*.

*Lure*, a bait. (F.—G.) M. E. *lure*.—O. F. *loirre*, *loirre*, later *leurre*, 'a falconer's lure'; Cot. — M. H. G. *luoder* (G. *luder*), a bait, decoy, lure. Perhaps from *lud*, pt. t. of *ladem*, to invite.

*allure*, to tempt by a bait. (F.—L. and G.) From F. *a leurre* = to the bait or lure. —L. *at*, to; M. H. G. *luoster* (above).

*Lurid*, wan, gloomy. (L.) L. *luridus*, pale yellow, wan. Perhaps allied to Gk. *χλωρός*, green; see *Chlorine*.

*Lurk*, to lie in wait. (Scand.) M. E.

*turken*, *lorken*; which stands for *lusken*\* (not found).—Swed. dia. Dan. *luske*, to lurk, sneak, listen; Icel. *luschen*, to lurk, G. *lauschen*. We also find Swed. *lura*, Dan. *lurk*; G. *lauren*, Icel. *klora*, (Base HLU = ✓ KRU.) Allied to

*Lurch* (1), to lurk, dodge, pilfer. A weakened form of *Lurk*. There are (1) to lie in wait, lurk, (2) to steal. Dor. *lurch-er*, 'one that has the lurch, or upon the catch, also of hunting-dog'; Phillips.

*Lury*; see *Lory*.

*Luscious*, delicious. (E.: with *l*) Also *lushious* (Spenser); *lussyous* (grave). *Lussyous* is prob. for *l* of which it is an easy corruption, by adding *-ous* to E. *lusty*, pleasant, which is the usual old name. Shak. has *lush* (short for *lushion*). Chaucer would have said *lusty*; the singular result that Shak. uses *lusty* at once: 'How *lush* and *lusty* it looks'; Temp. ii. 1. 51; see *Lust*.

*Lust*. (E.) The usual old name, pleasure. A. S. *lust*, pleasure. + Icel. *lyst*, *losti*, Dan. *lyst*, Swed. *lust*, Goth. *lustus*, pleasure. Dor. formerly 'pleasant.' And see *lust*.

*list* (4), to please. (E.) M. E. *listen*; 'if thee *lust*'—if it pleases. Ch. C. T. 1185. A. S. *lystan*, used impersonally. — A. S. *lust*, (above). + Du. *lusten*, Icel. *lysta*, Swed. *lysta*, Goth. *luston*; G. *gelieben* from the sb.

*listless*, careless. (E.) Put for Gower has *lustless*. C. A. ii. 111. *lust* (above).

*Lustration*; see *Lustre* (1). *Lustre* (1), splendour; see *Lust*. *Lustre* (2), *Lustrum*, a period of years. (L.) L. *lustrum*, an expiatory sacrifice; also a period of five years, every five years a *lustrum* was performed. The orig. sense is 'a purification'. *lure*, allied to *lavare*, to cleanse, see *Lave*.

*Lustration*, a purification by (L.) From L. *lustratio*, an expiatory sacrifice; L. *lustratus*, pp. of *lustrare*, to L. *lustrum*, an expiatory sacrifice. *Lute* (1), a musical instrument. (Arab.) M. E. *lute*.—F. *lut* (Cognac). F. *luth*. We also find Prov. *laut*, Port. *alaude*, Ital. *lauto*, Du. *laute*,

y. (1)

4. The Port. form shews the Arab. since *a-* is for *al-*, the Arab. def. *ab* 'āb, wood, timber, a staff, stick, of aloes, lute, or harp.

(5), a kind of loam. (F. - L.) O. F. *loam* - L. *latum*, mud, that which is down. - L. *luere*, to wash. Allied

string; see *Lucid*.

*mary* (F. - L.) M. E. *luxurie*. - *luxuria* (?). F. *luxure*. - L. *luxuria*, - L. *luxus*, pomp, excess, luxury. allied to *Licenses*.

common suffx. (E.) A. S. *-lice*, *-fix*; *-lice*, adv. suffx; from *lice*, like;

a mixture of ashes and water, for

washing. (E.) M. E. *ley*. A. S. *leah*. + Du. *loog*, G. *lauge*, O. H. G. *louga*, lye. Allied to Icel. *lang*, a bath; also to L. *lavare*, to wash. (Base LU.)

**Lymph**, a colourless fluid. (L.) L. *lympha*, water, lymph, also a water-nymph. The spelling with *y* is prob. due to a supposed connection with Gk. *νύμφη*, a nymph (prob. false). It is rather allied to *Limpid*.

**Lynch**, to punish by mob-law. (E.) From John Lynch, a farmer (17th cent.; Haydn). The name is from A. S. *hlinc*, a ridge of land. See *Link* (1).

**Lynx**; see *Lucid*.

**Lyre**. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *lyre*. - L. *lyra*. Gk. *λύρα*, a lyre, lute. Der. *lyr-ic*.

## M.

**adamise**, to pave a road with broken stones. (Gael. and Heb.; L. *tuffa*.) Named after Mr. John Adam, A. D. 1819. *Macadam* = son of - Gael. *mar*, son; Heb. *ddám*, a corn root *sidám*, to be red.

**aroni**, *Maccaroni*; see *Mace-*

**aroon**; see *Macerate*.

**aww**, a kind of parrot. (Caribbean.) Is the native name in the Antilles (see).

(1), a kind of club. (F. - L.) *mace, mache* (F. *masse*). - L. *matea\**, only preserved in dimin. *mateola*, beetle. Cf. Skt. *math*, to churn, kill.

(2), a kind of spice. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *macis*, mace. It seems to have confused with O. F. *maier*, which 'is as many imagine, but a reddish, black, and astringent rind of a certain root.' Cot. Both prob. from L. *macer*, i.e. the 'rind of a great root, which is the name of the tree itself,' Holland, Pliny, xii. 8. - Gk. *μάση*; doubtless from origin. Cf. Skt. *makura*, a bud, (*Mimosa elengi*), Arabian jasmine.

**erate**, to soften by steeping. (L.) pp. of L. *macerare*, to steep; from a base *mac-* + Russ. *mochiste*, Gk. *μάσσων*, to knead; Skt. *ma-* pound. (✓ *MAK.*)

**mass**, to heap up. (F. - L. - Gk.) *masser*, to heap up. - F. à *masse*, into

a mass. - L. *ad*, to; *massa*, a mass; see *mass* (below).

**macaroni**, *maccaroni*. (Ital. - L.) O. Ital. *maccaroni*, 'a kinde of paste mente'; Florio. Prob. from O. Ital. *maccare*, 'to bruise, batter, to pester,' Florio; i.e. to reduce to pulp. - L. *mac-*, base of *macerare*, to macerate. Der. *macaroni*, i.e. in a confused or mixed state (applied to a jumble of languages).

**macaroon**. (F. - Ital. - L.) F. *macaron*, pl. *macarons*, 'macarons, little fritter-like buns . . . also the same as macaroni'; Cot. - Ital. *maccaroni* (above). Now applied to a kind of biscuit.

**mass** (1), a lump. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *masse*. - L. *massa* (hardly a true L. word, but taken from Gk.). - Gk. *μᾶσα*, a barley cake; allied to *μάση*, any kneaded mass. - Gk. *μάσσειν*, to knead (above). Der. massive, mass-y; also a-mass (above).

**maxillar**, *maxillary*, belonging to the jawbone. (L.) L. *maxillaris*, adj., from *maxilla*, jaw-bone. - L. *macerare*, to chew.

**Machine**. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *machine*. - L. *machina*. - Gk. *μηχανή*, a device, machine; cf. *μῆχος*, means. (✓ *MAGH.*) Allied to *Make*.

**mechanic**, pertaining to machines. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. *mechanike*, in the sense 'mechanic art' - O. F. *mechanique*, mechanical. - L. *mechanica*. - Gk. *μηχανική*, science of machines - Gk. *μηχανή* (above) **Mackerel**; see *Maculate*.

**Mackintosh**, a waterproof overcoat. (Gael.) Gael. *Mack-iutosh*, the name of the inventor.

**Macrocosm**, the whole universe. (Gk.) Gk. *pantos*, long, great; *kosmos*, the world. Cf. *microcosm*.

**Maculate**, to defile. (L.) From pp. of L. *maculare*, to spot. — L. *macula*, a spot, dimin. of a form *maca*\*, not used. Prob. from ✓ MAK, to pound, bruise; see *Macerato*. Der. *immaculate*, orig. a pp. mackerel, a fish. (F. — L.) O. F. *makerel* (F. *maquereau*). Lit. 'stained' fish; from the dark blotches on them. — L. *maca*\*, a stain, preserved in Span. *maza*, a stain, bruise on fruit, and in L. *macula*, a small stain; see above.

**mail** (1), steel network for armour. (F. — L.) O. F. *mailles*, mail, also a mesh of a net. — L. *macula*, a spot, speck, hole, mesh of a net; see *Maculate*.

**Mad**. (E.) The vowel was formerly long. M. E. *maad*, *made*. — A. S. *ge-mæd*, *gi-mæd*, in a gloss; hence *mæd-mæd*, madness (Grein). + O. Sax. *ge-mæd*, foolish; O. H. G. *gi-meit*, vain; Icel. *meiddr*, pp. of *meiða*, to maim, hurt; Goth. *ga-maids*, unaimed. The orig. sense seems to be 'severely injured.' The prefix *ge*, *gi*, *gu* is unessential. ¶ Not allied to Ital. *matto*, for which see *Mate* (2).

**Madam**, my lady. (F. — L.) F. *madame*, i.e. *ma dame*, my lady. — L. *mæs domina*, my lady; see *Dame*.

**mademoiselle**, miss. (F. — L.) F. *ma*, my; *demoiselle*, damsel; see *Damsel*.

**madonna**, my lady. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *ma*, my; *donna*, lady, from L. *domina*; see *Dame*.

**monkey**, an ape. (Ital. — L.) Corrupted from O. Ital. *monicchio*, 'a pugge, a munkie, an ape'; Florio. Dimin. of O. Ital. *mona*, *monna*, 'an ape, a munkie, a munkie-face; also a nickname for women, as we say gammer, goodie'; Florio. *Monna* is a familiar corruption of *madonna*, i.e. my lady, mistress; Scott introduces *Monna Paule* in the Fortunes of Nigel. See above.

**Madder**, a plant. (E.) M. E. *mader*, *madir*. A. S. *maderu*, *mader*. + Icel. *madra*, Du. *medd*. Cf. Skt. *madhura*, sweet, tender; whence fem. *madhurā*, the name of several plants.

**Mademoiselle**, **Madonne**; see *Dame*.

**Madrepore**, coral. (F. — Ital. — L. and Gk.) F. *madrifore*. — Ital. *madrepore*. The lit. sense is 'mother-stone', a fanciful

name, due to the existence of such terms as *madre-selva*, honeysuckle (lit. mother wood), *madre-buena*, woodbine (lit. mother bush), *madre perla*, mother of pearl. Her *madre* is from L. *matrem*, acc. of *mare*, mother; see *Mother*. *Pora* is from Gk. *ρώπη*, a light friable stone, also a stalactite. ¶ But the word has certainly been understood (prob. misunderstood) as connected with *pore*, whence numerous scientific terms such as *cateni-pora tuba-pora*, *denti-pora*, *gemini-pora*. Scientific etymology is usually clumsy, and frequently wrong. We may conclude that E. *pore* has been substituted for Gk. *ρώπη* by confusion.

**Madrigal**, a pastoral song. (Ital. — L. — Gk.) Ital. *madrigale*, a short song pastoral ditty; put for *mandrigale*. Florio also gives *mardriale*, *mandrian*, a herdsman, also a madrigal. — Ital. *mandra*, a herd, flock. — L. *mandra*, stall, stable. — Gk. *μάντρα*, a fold + Skt. *maṇḍūrī*, stable; from *mand*, to sleep. (The suffix *-ig-ale* = L. suffix *-i-alis*.)

**Magazine**. (F. — Ital. — Arab.) O. F. *magazin* (F. *magasin*). — Ital. *magazzino*, a storehouse. — Arab. *makhzan*, pl. *makhzan*, a storehouse. — Arab. *kham*, laying up in store.

**Maggot**, a grub. (W.) M. E. *maga* *magat*. — W. *mariad*, *mari*, a maggot. Cf. *magiaid*, grubs. Allied to W. *maw*, breeding, *magad*, a brood; from *maga*, to breed. Cf. Bret. and Corn. *maga*, to feed.

**Magi**, priests of the Persians. (L. — Gk. — Pers.) L. *magi*, pl. — Gk. *μάγοι*, pl. *μάγοις*, a Magian, one of a Median tribe also an enchanter, properly a wise man who interpreted dreams. The orig. sense was prob. great, from Zend *maz*, god, allied to L. *magnus*, Gk. *μέγας*. D. *magie*, short for *magic art*; *magi-een*.

**Magistrate**; see *Magnitude*.

**Magnanimity**, **Magnate**, see *Magnitude*.

**Magnesia**; see *Magnet*.

**Magnet**, the lodestone. (F. — L. — Gk. M. E. *magnete*. — O. F. *magnet*\*, a name of O. F. *manete* 13th cent. — L. *magnete*, acc. of *magnes*, put for *Magnes lapis*, Magnesian stone, the lodestone — Gk. *Magnes* (stem *Magnēs-*), also *Magnēsēs*, *Magnēs*, belonging to Magnesia, in Thessaly, whence *λίθος Μαγνήσου* (or *Μαγνῆτης*), Magnesian stone, lodestone, also a kind of magnet. Der. *magnēsis*, an old name (in Charon

C T. 16923) for a mineral brought from Blagoevia, now differently applied.

**Magnificent.** **Magnify.** **Magniloquence.**, see **Magnitude**.

**Magnitude**, greatness. (L.) L. *magnitudo*, size. — L. *magnus*, great. + Gk. *μέγας*, great; Skt. *mahan*, great; A. S. *māne*. See **Mickle**.

**magistrate** (F. — L.) F. *magistrat*, a magistrate, ruler. — L. *magistratus*, (1) a magistracy, (2) a magistrate. — L. *magister*, a master. L. *magis-ter* is a double compar. form, from *magnus*, great.

**magnanimity**, greatness of mind. (I. — L.) F. *magnanimité*. — L. acc. *magnanimitatem*. — L. *magnus*, great; *animus*, mind.

**magnanimous**, high-minded. (L.) L. *magnanimus*. — L. *magnus*, great; *animus*, mind.

**magnate**, a great man, noble. (F. — L.) F. *magnat* — L. *magnatūm*, acc. of *magnas*, a prince. — L. *magnus*, great. ¶ *Magnate* is due to the use of L. *magnas* in Hungary and Poland.

**magnificent** (L.) L. *magnificens*, name of *magnificens*, lit. doing great things, hence, grand. — L. *magni-*, for *magnus*, great; *-ficiens*, for *faciens*, doing, from *fari*, to do.

**magnify**. (F. — L.) M. E. *magnisen*. — F. *magnifier*. — L. *magnificare*, lit. to make large. — L. *magni-*, for *magnus*, great; *-ficere*, for *faciere*, to do.

**magniloquence**. (L.) L. *magniloquia*, elevated language. — L. *magni-*, for *magnus*, great; *loquientia*, stem of pres. part. *loqui*, to speak; see **Loquacious**.

**main** (2), adj., chief, principal. (F. — L.) O. F. *maistre*, magne, chief. — L. *magnus*, great. ¶ Distinct from *main*, sb., which is of A. S. origin.

**majesty**. (F. — L.) M. E. *magesee*. — O. F. *majestet* (F. *majesté*). — L. *majestatem*, sb. of *majestas*, dignity, honour. Here *-mēs-ias* = *-mag-yans* \*, formed from the base of *magnus*, great, by help of the Aryan comparative suffix *-yans*.

**major**, a title of rank. (L.) L. *maior*, greater, comparative of *magnus*, great. — L. *magister domino*, imitated from Span. *mayordomo*, a house-steward.

**maister**. (F. — L.) M. E. *maister*. — O. F. *maistre*. — L. *magistrum*, acc. of *magister*, a master; see **magistrate**.

Dor. *mastery*, O. F. *maitrise*.

**maxim**, a proverb. (F. — L.) F.

**maxime**. — L. *maxima*, put for *maxima sententiarum*, an opinion of the greatest importance, chief of opinions, hence a maxim. Orig. fem. of *maximus*, greatest, superlative of *magnus*, great.

**maximum**. (L.) Neut. of *maximus*, greatest (above).

**mayor**. (F. — L.) M. E. *maire*. — F. *maire*. — L. *maiorēm* (shortened to *mairem*), acc. of *major*, greater; see **major** (above). ¶ *Major* is the Spanish spelling, introduced in the middle of the 16th century.

**merino**, a variety of sheep. (Span. — L.) Span. *merino*, roving from pasture to pasture. — Span. *merino*, an inspector of sheep walks. — Low L. *majorinus*, a major-domo, steward of a household; cf. Low L. *majoralis*, a head-shepherd. From L. *major*, greater; see **major** (above).

**miss** (1), a young woman. (F. — L.) A contraction of *mistress*; Evelyn's Diary, Jan. 9, 1662. See below.

**mister**, mr., a title of address. (F. — L.) A corruption of *master*, due to the influence of *mistress*, which is an older word; see below.

**mistress**, a lady of a household. (F. — L.) O. F. *maistresse* 'a mistress, dame'; Cot. (F. *maistresse*). Fem. of O. F. *maistre*, a master; see **master** (above).

**Magnolia** (F.) A genus of plants named after Pierre Magnol, of Montpellier, in France; died A. D. 1715.

**Magpie**, a bird. (F. — L. — Gk.; and F. — L.) Also called *magot-pie*, *magoty-pie*. *Mag* is short for *Magot* = F. *Margot*, a familiar form of F. *Marguerite*, also used to denote a magpie. This is from L. *Margarita*, Gk. *μαργαρίτης*, a pearl; cf. Pers. *muruwrid*, a pearl. *Pie* = F. *pie*, from L. *pica*, a magpie; see **Pie** (1).

**Mahogany**, a tree. (W. Indian.) The native S. American name (Webster).

**Mahometan**; see **Mohammedan**.

**Maid**, Maiden; see **May** (1).

**Mail** (1), steel network; see **Maculate**.

**Mail** (2), a letter-bag. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *male*. — O. F. *male* (F. *malle*), a bag, wallet. — O. H. G. *maisha*, a leather wallet. + Gael and Irish *mala*, a bag; Gk. *μάλις*, hide, skin.

**Main**, a bruise, hurt. (F. — C.?) Also spelt *mahim* in Law-books (Blount). M. E. *main*. — O. F. *mechaing*, 'a meame, or abatement of strength by hurts received'; Cot. Cf. Ital. *mazzuza*, a defect, blemish. Orig. uncertain: perhaps from Bret. *machan*,

mutilation, *machasía*, to mutilate (unless this be borrowed from F.).

**Main** (1), strength; see **May** (1).

**Main** (2), chief, principal; see **Magnitude**.

**Maintain**: see **Manual**.

**Maisé**, Indian corn. (Span.—W. Indian.) Span. *maiz*.—W. Indian *mahiz*, *mahu*, in the language of the isle of Hayti.

**Majesty, Major**: see **Magnitude**.

**Make**. (E.) M. E. *maken*. A. S. *mācan*, pt. t. *mācoda*, to make. + G. *machen*. (From base **MAK**, allied to **MAG**.) Allied to *machine*; and to **May** (1).

**match** (1), an equal, a contest, marriage. (E.) M. E. *macche*, *mache*, orig. a comrade.—A. S. *mæcca*, commonly *gemæcca*, a comrade, companion, spouse; from the more original form *maca*, a companion. See further below.

**mate** (1), a companion, comrade, equal. (E.) M. E. *mate*, a corruption of the older form *make*, a companion, which is the commoner form. (So also *bat*, a mammal, from M. E. *bak*; and esp. note O. Fries. *matia* (or *makia* \*), to make, which is a related word.)—A. S. *mæda*, a companion; also *gemæca*. + Icel. *maki*, Swed. *make*, Dan. *mag*, O. Sax. *gimako*, a mate, comrade; but O. Du. *maet*, Du. *maat*, a mate, with *t* as in English, doubtless an O. Friesic form. B. All closely related to the adj. seen in Icel. *makr*, suitable, M. H. G. *gemach*, suitable; and further to A. S. *macian*, to make, because a thing is suitable by being made so. ¶ *Mate*, as used by sailors, is prob. Dutch.

**Mal-**, prefix, bad. (F.—L.) F. *mal*.—L. *malus*, bad; see **Malice**.

**Malachite**: see **Mallow**.

**Malady, Malapert, Malaria**; see **Malice**.

**Male**: see **Masculine**.

**Malediction, Malefactor, Malevolent**; see **Malice**.

**Malice**, ill will. (F.—L.) M. E. *malice*. F. *malice*.—L. *malitia*, badness.—L. *malus*, bad. Allied to Gr. *μέλας*, black, Skt. *mala*, dirty, *malina*, dirty, sinful, bad, Irish *maile*, evil. (✓MAR.)

**malady**. (F.—L.) F. *maladie*.—F. *malade*, sick; oldest spelling *malabde*. Cf. Prov. *malaples*, *malaudes*, sick.—L. *male habitus*, out of condition (hence sick, ill); cf. *male habens*, sick, Matt. iv. 24 (Vulgate).—L. *male*, badly, from *malus*, bad; *habitus*, pp. of *habere*, to have; see **Habit**. ¶ Not

from *male aptus* (Dierz); this 'foolish.'

**malapert**, saucy. (F.—L.) *apert*.—O. F. *mai*, ill; *apert*, expert, ready, skillful. The sense 'expert,' i. e. mischievous.—L. *apertus*, pp. of *aperire*, to open.

**malaria**, noisome exhalation. L. Ital. *malaria*, for *mala aria*—L. *mala*, fem. of *malus*, bad; *aria*, air; see **Debonair**.

**malediction**, a curse. (F.—L.) *malediction*.—L. acc. *male dicere*, to speak evil of.—L. *male*, *dicere*, to speak. So also *male ill-doer*, from *fator*, a doer; to do. So also *malevolent*, lit. from *uolent-*, stem of *uolens*, uelle, to will, to wish.

**malign**, unfavourable. (F.—L.) *maling*, fem. *maligne* (F. *malice*) *lignum*, ill-disposed, put for *ill-born* (like *benignus* for *boni*). L. *malum*, for *malus*, bad; *igniare*, to produce; see **Genus**.

**maligner**, to feign sickness. Coined from F. *malingre*, adj. formerly ugly, loathsome (Cot.) badly; O. F. *haingre*, *heingre*, ciated.—L. *male*, adv., badly; of *ager*, sick, ill (whence O. with added *h* and *n*).

**malison**, a curse. (F.—L.) *malison*, older form of *mailed* malediction above. (So also *benediction*.)

**maltreat**. (F.—L.) F. *maltrait*. treat ill.—L. *male*, ill; *tractare*, treat; see **Treat**.

**malversation** (F.—L.) *sation*, 'misdemeanor' (Cot.) (dulent behaviour).—F. *malversation* have ill.—L. *male*, ill; *vertere*, to turn; see **Verse**.

**maugre**, in spite of. (F.—L.) proper sense is 'ill will,' as in B. vi. 242.—O. F. *malgre*, *maugre* ill will; but also with sense.—O. F. *mal*, ill; *grer*, *grer*, a pleaser.—L. *malus*, bad; *gratum*, well pleasing.

**Malign, Maligner**, ¶ **Malice**.

**Mall** (1), a large wo-

*malle.* — O. F. (and F.) *mail*, — L. *maluum*, acc. of *malleus*, (✓ MAR.)

the name of a public walk. (G. and L.) In *Pall Mall*, and St. James's Park. Named from *malle*, because the game so played there; this game is like the modern *croquet*, which from it. — O. Ital. *palamaglio*, h a mallet at one end, for game of pall-mall; Florio. *pallumaglio*; lit. 'mallet-ball.' a ball; *maglio*, a mallet. A — O. H. G. *palld*, M. H. G. a ball; L. *maluum*, acc. of *malleus*, a hammer. See *Ball*.

B. (F. — L.) O. F. *malleable*, hammerable, pliant to the st. From obs. L. *malleare* \*, of which the pp. *malleatus* *malleus*, a hammer. small mall. (F. — L.) M. E. *mallet*, 'a mallet.' Cot. *mall*; see *Mall* (1) above. beat grievously (F. — L.) M. E. strike with a mall, or mace; *mall*, sb a mall, mace; see *ce*.

see *Masculine*.

*Mallet*; see *Mall*.

plant. (L.) M. E. *malwe*. borrowed from L. *malua*, Gk. *μαλάχη* (= *mal-ua-ka* \*), named from its emollient prop. Gk. *μαλάσσων*, to make soft, mild. (✓ MAR.)

a green stone. (Gk.) Named after, which resembles that of a mallow. Formed with suffix -ites gen. *μαλάχη*-η, a mallow. mallow colour. (F. — L.) F. *lav*. — L. *malua*, a mallow. a strong sweet wine. (F. — eruption of M. E. *malvesie*, F. *malvaie*, 'malvesie'; *Malvania*, now called *Nafpli* a town on the E. coast of in Greece.

*Welt*

*Malversation*; see *Malice*. *Mancluke*, an Egyptian duc. (L. — Arab.) F. *Mama-Abad*, *mamlik*, a purchased wife, lit. 'possessed.' — Arab. *pourred*.

Better *mama*; put for

*ma ma*, a mere repetition of *ma*, an infantine syllable. Many other languages have something like it; cf. F. *maman*, Span. Du. and G. *mama*, Ital. and L. *mamma*, a child's word for mother.

**Mammalia**, the class of animals that suckle their young. (L.) From L. *mammalis* (neut. pl. *mammalia*), belonging to the breasts. — L. *mamma*, the breast.

**mammillary**, pertaining to the breasts. (L.) From L. *mamillaris*, adj., formed from L. *mamma*, the breast.

**Mammon**. (L. — Gk. — Syriac.) L. *mammona*. — Gk. *μαμώνας*, Matt. vi. 24. — Syr. *mamón*, which occurs in Chaldee Targunis, and in the Syriac version of St. Matthew, and means 'riches.' Cf. Heb. *matmón*, a hidden treasure, from *timan*, to hide.

**Mammoth**. (Russ. — Tatar.) Russ. *mamant'*, a mammoth, species of elephant. — Siberian *mammont*. From Tatar *mamma*, the earth; because the Siberian peasants thought the animal burrowed in the earth like the mole, as they could not otherwise account for the finding of the remains of these animals.

**Man**. (E.) M. E. *man*. A. S. *mann*. — Du. *man*. Icel. *man*, *maðr*, Swed. *man*, Dan. *mand*, Goth. *manna*, G. *mann*; L. *mās* (for *mans*), a male, Skt. *manu*, a man. (✓ MAN.)

**manikin**, **manakin**, a dwarf, small man. (Du.) O. Du. *manneken* (Hexham); double dimin. of Du. *man*, a man.

**mankind**, the race of men. (E.) A. S. *mancynn*, mankind. — A. S. *man*, man, *cynn*, kind, race; see *Kin*.

**Manacle**, **Manage**: see **Manual**.

**Manatee**, a sea-cow. (Span. — W. Indian.) Span. *manati*, a sea-cow. From the name of the animal in the language of Hayti.

**Mandarin**, a Chinese governor of a province. (Port. — Malay. — Skt.) Not a Chinese, but Malay word (through the Portuguese). — l'ort. *mandarim*, a mandarin. — Malay *mantul*, a counsellor, minister of state. — Skt. *maṇṭrin*, a counsellor; *maṇḍa-**maṇṭrin*, the prime minister. — Skt. *mantra*, advice, counsel. — Skt. *man*, to think. (✓ MAN.) ¶ Or directly from Skt.

**Mandate**, a command. (F. — L.) O. F. *mandat*. — L. *mandatum*, a charge. — L. *mandatus*, pp. of *mandare*, to enjoin; lit. to put into one's hand. — L. *manu-s*, hand; dare, to give; see *Ma-*

command. (F. — L.) under.

in late L., to command. — L. *com-* (for *cum*), together; *mandare*, to put into the hands of.

**commend.** (L.) L. *commendare*, to entrust or commit to (above).

**commodore**, the commander of a squadron. (Span. — L.) Short for Span. *comendador*, lit. a commander. — Span. *comendar*, to charge, command. — L. *commendare* (above).

**countermand**, to revoke an order. (F. — L.) F. *contremander*, to recall a command. — F. *contre* (= L. *contra*), against; *mander* (= L. *mandare*), to command.

**demand.** (F. — L.) F. *demandier*, to demand, require. — L. *de-mandare*, to entrust; in late L., to demand.

**maundy Thursday**, the day before Good Friday. (F. — L.; and E.) *Maundy* is M. E. *maundee*, a command, used with esp. reference to the text 'Mandatum nouum.' John, xiii. 34. The 'new commandment' is 'that ye love one another'; but in old times it was, singularly enough, applied to the particular form of devotion to others exemplified by Christ, when washing his disciples' feet (on the first *Maundy Thursday*). See my note to P. Plowman, B. xvi. 140. This M. E. *maundee* = O. F. *mande*, that which is commanded; from L. *mandatum*, a mandate, command. ¶ Spelman's guess, that *maundy* is from *maund*, a basket, is as false as it is readily believed.

**recommend**, to commend to another. (F. — L.) From *Re-* and *Commend*; imitated from F. *recommander*, 'to recommend'; Cot.

**remand**, to send back. (F. — L.) F. *remander*. — L. *re-mandare*, to send back word.

**Mandible**, a jaw. (L.) L. *mandibula*, jaw. — L. *mandere*, to chew.

**mange**, scab or itch in dogs. (F. — L.) Made out of adj. *mangy*, an older word. — F. *mangé*, eaten, fed on; pp. of *manger*, to eat. — L. *manducare*, to eat. — L. *manducus*, a glutton. — L. *mandere*, to chew.

**manger**, a feeding-trough. (F. — L.) F. *mangeoire*. — F. *manger*, to eat (above).

**Mandrake**, a narcotic plant. (L. — Gk.) Short for *mandragora*, Othello, iii. 3. Cf. F. *mandragore*, Ital. and Span. *mandragora*. — L. *mandragoras*. — Gk. *μαρδράγας*, the mandrake.

**Mandrel**, the revolving shank in which turners fix their work in a lathe. (F. — Gk. ?) From F. *mandrin*, a punch, a mandrel.

Prob. from Gk. *μάρδην*, an enclosure, sheepfold, also used to mean 'the stone which the stone of a ring is set.' — E. *mandrel*. See *Madrigal*.

**Mane.** (E.) A. S. *manus*; Icel. gen. of *man*, a mane; Swed. and Dan. Du. *maan*, O. Du. *mane*, G. *mansch*, *mane*. Cf. W. *myngan*, mane, fr. neck; Irish *muine*, collar, fr. neck; Skt. *manyā*, the tendon for nape of the neck; L. *monile*, *manile*, Orig. sense 'hair on the neck.'

**Manego**, the same as **Mane**. Manual.

**Manganese**, a metal. (F. — Ital.) An old term, newly applied. 'Also so called from its likeness in colour and weight to the *magnes* or loadstone, most universal material used in glass.' Blount, ed. 1674. — O. F. *manganeze*, — Ital. *manganese*, 'a stuffe or make glasses of; also, a kind of stone.' Florio. Of uncertain origin, perhaps allied to *magnesia*; see *Magnesia*.

**Mange**, **Manger**; see *Mandible*.

**Mangle** (1), to mutilate. (F. — C.) In Sir T. More, Works. We find Anglo-F. *mahangler*, in Langtoft's Chron. i. 234, in form of O. F. *mahaingier*, to O. F. *mehaing*, a maim, blemish, Maim.

**Mangle** (2), a roller for smoothing to smooth linen. (Du. — Low L.) Borrowed from Du. *mangelen*, to roll with a rolling-pin: *mangel*, rolling-pin, cylinder for smoothing linen. Corresponding Ital. word is *manganello*, kind of presse to presse buckram. Both Du. and Ital. words are from *manganum*, *mangona*, a military engine for throwing stones, worked with a windlass and winch. Indeed, the Ital. *manganello* means a mangonel. — Gk. *μάγνητος*, machine for defending forts, also of a pulley. Allied to *Machina*.

**mangonel**, a war-engine. (F. — Gk.) O. F. *mangonel* (later *mangonelle*) a mangonel. — Low L. *mangonellus* of *mangona* (above).

**Mango**, a fruit. (Malay.) Malay name for the mango-fruit.

**Mangonel**; see *Mangle* (1).

**Mania**, frenzy. (L. — Gk.) L. *μανία*, frenzy, org. mental ex. cf. *μένειν*, mind. (✓ **MANI**.) Doc. F. *maniaque*.

see Manual.

see Many.

see Man.

**Manipulate**; see Manual.

see Man.

— (Gk. — Heb.) L. *manna*.

— Heb. *man*, manna. β. Heb. *mān hū*, what is this?

; but from *min*, (it is) a

*mān*, favour, also manna.

**Mansuvre**; see Manual.

**Manso**; see Mansion.

(F. — L.) O. F. *mansion*, a

— L. *mansionem*, acc. of

abiding, abode; — L. *mansus*,

, to remain, dwell. + Gk.

remain. (✓ MAN.)

(formerly) a residence for a

— L.) O. F. *manoir*, a man-

*manoir*, *mancir*, to dwell. —

note).

clergyman's house, in Scot-

— L. *mansia*, a farm, dwelling,

esp. of manere (above).

(F. — Low L. — L.) O. F.

found, but prob. a variant

of F. *marin*, 'a mastiff';

now L. form would be *mase-*

*ssus* short for *mascinatus*\*,

e., from Low L. *mascata*, a

*mascatorio* (below).

— L.) F. *menagerie*, orig. a

ring household animals (Bra-

*menager*, to keep house. — F.

*menage*, a household. — O. F.

*marice*, a family; the

Low L. *marnada*, *marnada*,

*marnada*, a family (answer-

type *mansionata*\*). — L. *man-*

*mansio*, an abiding, abode;

(above).

one of a household, servile.

perly an adj.; M. E. *meyneal*,

*chirche* = the church of

old, Wyclif, Rom. xvi. 5. —

*meisne*, a household (as

see M. E. *meine*, *maine*, a

house, return, once a common

suffix -ad).

a dwelling-house with

(L.) M. E. *message*. — O. F.

*maisou*-house; Low L. *messagum* — Low L. *masa*, *massa*,

dim. dwelling; see *mause*.

*message* stands for *mans-*

**permanent**. (F. — L.) F. *permanent*, — L. *permanent*, stem of pres. pt. of *permanere*, to endure, lit. abide through.

**remain**. (F. — L.) From the F. impers. verb *il remain*, it remains. [The infin. *remainire* is preserved in E. *remainder*.] — L. *remaneat*, it remains; *remanere*, to remain. — L. *re*, back; *manere*, to remain.

**remnant**. (F. — L.) M. E. *remenant*, O. F. *remenant*, a residue. — L. *remenant*, stem of pres. pt. of *remanere*, to remain. — **Mantel**; see below.

**Mantle**, a cloak, covering. (F. — L.) M. E. *mantel*. — O. F. *mantel*, later *manteau*, 'a cloke, also the mantle-tree of a chimney'; Cot. — L. *mantellum*, a napkin, also a covering; cf. L. *mantile*, a towel. We also find Low L. *mantum*, a short cloak, whence Ital. and Span. *manto*, F. *mante*, a mantle. Der. *mantle*, vb., to form a covering upon, to gather a scum on a surface.

**mantel**, a shelf over a fire-place. (F. — L.) The same word as the above; in old fire-places, it projects like a hood, to catch the smoke. Der. *mantel-shelf*, -piece.

**Mantua**, a lady's gown. (Ital.) 'Mante or Mantua gown, a loose upper garment,' &c.; Phillips (1706). *Manto* is from Ital. *manto*, a mantle (see *Mantle*); but *Mantua grana* must refer to *Mantua* in Italy, though this connection may have arisen from mere confusion. Der. *mantua-*maker.

**Manual**, done by the hand. (F. — L.) Formerly *manuel*. — L. *manualis*, adj., from *manus*, the hand. (✓ MA.)

**amanuensis**, one who writes to dictation. (L.) L. *amanuensis*. — L. *a manu*, by hand; with suffix -ensis.

**maintain**, to keep in a fixed state, support. (F. — L.) M. E. *maintenen*. — F. *maintenir*. — L. *manu tenere*, to hold in the hand; or more likely (in late L.) to hold by the hand, to abet. — L. *manu*, abl. of *manus*, hand; *tenere*, to hold; see *Tenable*.

**manacle**, a handcuff. (F. — L.) M. E. *manacle*, also *manycle*. — F. *manicle*. — L. *manicula*, dimin. of *manica*, a long sleeve, gauntlet, handcuff. — L. *manus*.

**manage**, government of a horse, control, administration. (F. — Ital. — L.) Orig. a sb., but now superseded by *management*. See Rich II. iii. 3. 170. — O. F. *maneze*, 'the manage, or managing of a horse'; Cot. — Ital. *maneggio*, 'a managing, a hand-

ling; ' Florio. — Ital. *mano*, the hand. — L. *manus*. Der. *manage*, verb.

**manege**, control of horses. (F. — Ital. — L.) The same word as the above.

**manifest**, apparent. (F. — L.) F. *manifeste*. — L. *manifestus*, evident. The lit. sense is 'struck by the hand,' hence palpable. — L. *mani-*, for *manus*, hand; *festus* (= *fend-tus*), pp. of the obsolete verb *fendere*, to strike, occurring in *de-fendere*, *of-fendere*; cf. *infestus*, *infensus*, hostile. (✓ DHAN.)

**manifesto**, a written declaration. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *manifesto*, sb. — Ital. *manifesto*, adj., manifest. — L. *manifestus* (above).

**maniple**, a handful, small band of men, priest's scarf. (L.) L. *manipulus*, a handful, a wisp of straw used as an ensign, a band of men round such an ensign. — L. *mani-*, for *manus*, hand; *-plus*, lit. filling, from ✓ PAR. to fill.

**manipulate**, to handle. (L.) A coined word, and ill coined. Cf. L. *manipulatum*, adv., by troops; but it was rather made directly out of the sb. *manipulus* (above).

**manner**, way. (F. — L.) M. E. *manere*. — O. F. *maniere*, manner, habit. — O. F. *manier*, adj., habitual; allied to *manier*, verb, to handle, wield. — F. *main*, the hand. — L. *manus*.

**manceuvre**. (F. — L.) F. *manceuvre*, properly, handiwork. — Low L. *mannopera*, also *manopera*, a working with the hand. — L. *manu*, abl. of *manus*, hand; *operari*, to work, from *opera*, work; see Operate.

**manufacture**. (F. — L.) F. *manufacture*, also *manifasture*, lit. a making by the hand. — L. *manu*, abl. of *manus*, hand; *factura*, a making, from *facere*, to make.

**manumit**, to release a slave. (L.) L. *manumittere* (pp. *manumissus*), to release, lit. to send away from one's hand. — L. *manu*, abl. of *manus*, hand; *mittere*, to send; see Mission. Der. *manumission*.

**manure**. (F. — L.) Formerly simply 'to till,' or to work with the hand. Othello, i. 3, 328. A contracted form of *manceuvre*; which see above.

**manuscript**, written by the hand. (L.) Properly an adj., but also as a sb. — Low L. *manuscriptum*, a thing written by the hand. — L. *manu*, abl. of *manus*, hand; *scriptum*, neut. of pp. of *scribere*, to write; see Scribre.

**Manufacture**, **Manumit**, **Manuscript**; see Manual.

**Many**. (E.) M. E. *many*, *moni*, *manig*, *manig*, *monig*, many. + Du. Dan. *mange*, Swed. *munge*, Icel. (with change of *n* to *r*), Goth. *manch*. O. H. G. *manac*. (Teut. *MANAGA*.) Allied to Irish *minic*, *minig*, W. *mynych*, frequent. Russ. *mn* pl. *inany*; and prob. to Skt. *ma* much, *maksha*, a multitude. Der. *fold*.

**Map**. (F. — L.) The oldest maps presented the world, and were called *mounde*. This is a F. form of *mundi*, map of the world. L. meant a napkin, hence a painted cloth.

**apron** (F. — L.) Formerly *naperon*. O. F. *naperon*, a large cloth; augmented form of O. F. *nape*, a cloth (F. *nay*). Low L. *naya*, corruption of L. *napkin*, cloth.

**napery**, linen for the table (F. — O. F. *naperie*). — Low L. *nataria*, the in a household for keeping table-linen. Low L. *nata*, a cloth (above).

**napkin**, a small cloth. — F. — L. ; *ruffix*) M. E. *napkin*, also *nape*, dimin. forms of O. F. *nape*, a cloth (above).

**Maple**, a tree. (E.) M. E. *maple*. A. S. *mapel*, *mapul*; whence *mapul*, maple-tree (where *der* is for *treow*, tree).

**Mar**, to injure. (E.) M. E. *mar*. A. S. *merran*, in comp. *ameran*, amy to dissipate, waste, lose, hinder; also *ran*, to impede; cf. *gemcarr*, an implement. + O. Du. *merren*, Du. *merren*, tard; O. H. G. *marrjan*, to hinder. (✓ MAR.)

**marline**, a small cord used for binding ropes. (Du.) Du. *marlijn*, also *marlijn*. — Du. *marren*, to bind, tie *lijn* (long), from F. *ligne*, a line, moor (2) below; and **Line**. Der. *line-spike*.

**moor** (2), to fasten up a ship. Du. *marren* (O. Du. *marren*), to tie, moor a ship; also to retard. Cf. with E. *mar* (above).

**Maranatha**, our Lord cometh (S. Syriac *maran atha*, our Lord cometh).

**Maraud**, to wander in quest of plunder. (F. — O. H. G. ?) F. *marauder*, 'the rogue, beg'; Cot. — F. *maraud*, a vagabond. Etym. disputed. Perhaps O. F. *marir* (F. *marrir*), of which the sense was to stray, wander, lose one's

lose one's way. The O. H. G. *marrjan*, to E. Mar. The suffix *-an* = O. H. G. *-wulf*, a

small coin. (Span. *maravedi*, the smallest bed because first struck if the Almoravides at 1144. Cf. Port. *maraveia*, a maravedi. — Arab. *marabbi*) of the above-men-

M. E. *marbel*; also *þbre*. — L. *marmorm*, marble, considered as a commonly neuter. + listening white stone, to sparkle; cf. *paipa*, *aler*. (✓MAR.) See

*string*. (L.) L. *marcescere*, pt. of *marcescere*, to wither, lit. to R.)

see *Mark* (1). walk with regular steps. F. *marcher*, to march, perhaps from a Low Lat (hence to tramp), *marcher* (Scheler).  $\beta$ . Or frontier, as in the O. F. *che en marche*, to go to make expeditions (1).

th; see *Martial*. at *Mark* (1). L. *mare* A. S. *mere*, a horse. + Icel. *merr*, red; Dan. *mur*, Swed. G. *möhre*, O. H. G. H. G. *marah*, a battle- (or borrowed from) W. and Corn. *marc*,

of the horse. (F. — ne-servant, a groom; of honour. — O. F. *chal*), 'a marshall, a H. G. *marascath*, lit. man. — O. H. G. *marah*, servant; cf. Goth. *skalks*,

L. *margin*, stem of *bink*; cognate with *Mark* (1).

**Marigold**, a plant. (Heb. and E.) Compounded of *Mary* (from the Virgin Mary) and *gold* (from its colour).

**Marine**. (F. — L.) F. *marin*. — L. *marius*, belonging to the sea. — L. *mare*, sea; cognate with *Mero* (1). Dor. *marin-er*.

**maritime**, pertaining to the sea. (F. — L.) F. *maritime*. — L. *maritimus*, formed with suffix *-timus* from *mare*, crude form of *mare*, sea.

**Marish**, a marsh; see *Mero* (1).

**Marital**; see *Masculine*.

**Maritime**; see *Marino*.

**Marjoram**, a plant. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *majoran* (without *r*). — F. *marjolaine*, of which an older form must have been *marjoraine*\*. Cf. Ital. *majorana*, Span. *mayorana*, Port. *maiورana*, marjoram, Low L. *majoracea*; variously corrupted from L. *amaracus*. — Gk. *ἀμάρακος*, *marjoram*.

**Mark** (1), a stroke, outline. (E.) M. E. *merke*. A. S. *meare*, mark, bound, border. + Du. *mark*, Icel. *mark*, Swed. *marka*, Dan. *mark*, M. H. G. *mare*, a mark; M. H. G. *marka*, O. H. G. *marka*, a march, boundary; Goth. *marka*, confine, coast; L. *margo*, border. (✓MARG.)

**demarcation**. (F. — L. and M. H. G.) F. *démarcation*. — L. *de*, down; and *marquer*, to mark, a word of German origin; see *mark* (2) below.

**march** (1), a border, frontier. (E.) M. E. *marche*. — A. S. *meare*, a mark, boundary.

**marchioness**. (Low L. — G.) The proper F. form is *marquise*; the E. *marchioness* answers to Low L. *marchionissa*, formed with fem. suffix *-issa* (Gk. *-ησσα*) from Low L. *marchionem*, acc. of *marchio*, a prefect of the marches. — Low L. *marcha*, a boundary. — O. H. G. *marcha*, a boundary (above).

**margrave**, a lord of the marches. (Du.) Du. *markgraaf*, a margrave. — Du. *mark*, a boundary, march; *graaf*, a count. So also G. *markgraf*. (That the word is Du. appears from the fem. form *margravine*, which answers to Du. *markgravin*, not G. *markgräfinn*.)

**mark** (2), a coin. (E.) M. E. *marc*, A. S. *marc*, a mark, coin; a particular use of A. S. *meare*, a mark, stamp, &c. + G. *mark*, a weight of silver, a coin; Icel. *mark*.

**marque**, letters of. (F. — G.) A letter of *marque* was a permission by a ruler to make reprisals on the country of

another ruler; it had particular reference to the catching of a foreigner within the *march* or limit of one's own country. — O. F. *marque*, a boundary. — M. H. G. *marke*, a boundary; see *Mark* (1) above.

**marquee**, a large tent. (F. — G.) Put for *marques*; the *s* being dropped because it was thought to be a plural form. An E. spelling of F. *marquise*, a large tent; orig. a tent for a marchioness or lady of rank. — F. *marquise*, a marchioness, fem. of *marquis*, a marquis; see *marquis* below.

**marquess**. (Span. — Low L. — G.) Span. *marques*, a marquis; see above.

**marquetry**, inlaid work. (F. — M. H. G.) F. *marqueterie*, inlaid work. — F. *marqueret*, to inlay, diversify, orig. to mark slightly with spots; iterative form of *marquer*, to mark. — F. *marque*, a mark. — M. H. G. *mark*, G. *marke*, a mark.

**marquis**. (F. — Low L. — G.) M. E. *markis*. — O. F. *markis*, later *marquis*, 'a marquesse, governour of a frontire town.' Cot. — Low L. *marcensis*, a prefect of the marches. — O. H. G. *martha*, a march or boundary.

**remark**, to take notice of. (F. — L. and Teut.) F. *remarquer*, to mark, note, heed. — L. *re-*, again; *marquer*, to mark, from *marque*, sb. a mark; see *Mark* (above).

**Mark** (2), a coin; see *Mark* (1).

**Market**; see *Merit*.

**Marl**, a rich earth. (F. — L.) O. F. *marle* (F. *marne*). — Low L. *margila*, dimin. of Low L. *marga*, marl (Pliny).

**Marline**, see *Mar*.

**Marmalade**; see *Mellifluous*.

**Marmoset**, a small American monkey. (F. — L.) Much older than the discovery of America; M. E. *marmosette*, a kind of ape (Maundeville, p. 210). — O. F. *marmoset*, F. *marmouset*, 'the cock of a cistern or fountain, any antick image from whose teats water trilleth, any puppet or antick'; Cot. Thus it meant a grotesque creature, orig. a grotesque ornament on a fountain. Formed, by a Parisian change of *r* to *s*, as in *chaise* for *chaire*, (a chair), from Low L. *marmoretum*, a thing made in marble, applied to fountains. [Thus the *rue des marmousets* in Paris was called in Low Latin *vici marmoretorum*; Littré.] — L. *marmor*, matbie; see *Marble*. ¶ This seems to be quite correct; at the same time, the transference in sense from 'drinking-fountain' to *ape* was certainly helped on by confusion

with F. *marmot*, 'a marmoset, or little monkey,' which is, again, quite a different word from E. *marmot* (see below).

**Marmot**, a mountain-cat. (Ital. — L.) Its *marmotta*, a marmot. From the Roman (Grison) name *murmont*; O. H. G. *munt*, *muremunt*, a marmot — L. *mus* stem of *mus*, mouse; and *mont*, stem of *mons*, mountain. Thus the sense is 'mountain mouse.' (See Diez.)

**Maroon** (1), brownish crimson. (F. Ital.) F. *marron*, a chestnut (hence, chestnut-colour. — Ital. *marrone*, a chestnut (unknown origin).

**Maroon** (2), to put ashore on a desolate island. (F. — Span. — L. — Gk.) F. *marron* adj. fugitive, applied to a fugitive who takes refuge in woods and mountains [Hence E. *maroon*, to treat as a fugitive cause to be fugitive.] A clipped form of Span. *cimarron*, wild, unruly, lit. living in the mountain-tops. — Span. *cima*, a mountain-top. (So also Ital. and Port. *cima*, E. *cime*.) The O. Span. *cima* also means sprout, twig (Diez). — L. *cyma*, a young sprout. — Gk. *κύμα*, anything swollen, wave, a young sprout. ¶ *Negro cimarron* or *cimarron* was an every-day phrase for fugitive slave hidden in the mountains of Cuba, about A.D. 1846.

**Marque**, letters of; see *Mark* (1).

**Marquee**, **Marquess**, **Marquetry**.

**Marquis**; see *Mark* (1).

**Marrow**, pith. (E.) M. E. *mared mary*. A. S. *mearh* + Du. *merg*, Icel. *mergr*, Swed. *merg*, Dan. *merre*, G. — O. H. G. *marag*, also W. *mer*, L. *maru*. Further allied to Russ. *maru*, Zend *marga*, marrow, Skt. *maya*, marrow of bones, pith of trees.

**Marry**; see *Masculine*.

**Marsh**; see *Mere* (1).

**Marshal**; see *Mare*.

**Marsupial**. (L — Gk.) Applied to animals that carry their young in a pouch — L. *marsupium*, a pouch — G. *μαρσούπιον*, a little pouch, dimin. of *piceum*, a bag.

**Mart**, put for *market*; see *Merit*.

**Marten**, a kind of weasel (F. — Low L. — Teut.) Short for *marter* (16th cent. where the final *r* is added, as in *marter*). Older forms *marter*, *marre* — F. *marteau* — Low L. *marteris*. Of Teut. orig. Du. *marter*, G. *marder*, a marten. — Icel. *márr*, Swed. *måra*, Du. *maar* (or *maard*), a marten.

brave (F. - L.) F. *martial*. —  
is, dedicated to *Mars*, god of  
(2), the name of a month. (L.)  
*mensis*, L. *Martius*, the month  
of Mars.

bird (F.) F. *martin*, (1) a  
c. Martin, (2) the same name  
various birds and animals. Thus  
*tour* is a king usher; *oiseau de*  
the ring-tail (1 or 2). A nick-  
name *robin*, *jenny wren*, &c.; so  
it is named after *Martin* as a  
c.

c., a strict disciplinarian. (F.)  
from a F. officer named *Martinet*  
(XIV); dimin. form of *Martin*.  
*mas*, *martlemas*, the feast  
of St. Martin; Nov. 11 (F. and L.)  
is a corrupt form of *Martin*.  
*mas* (2).

a kind of bird, martin. (F.)  
a of M. E. *martinet*, short for  
F. *martinet*, 'a martlet or  
a. Dumin of F. *Martin*.  
c. see *Martin*.

le, a strap fastened to a  
to hold his head down. (F.)  
to a short spar, in ships,  
owspirit; but this is only due to  
resemblance to a horse's mar-  
*martingale*, 'a martingale for  
ot. The term arose as Littré  
an oddly made kind of breeches,  
*cas à la martingale* (Rabelais).  
*martingale*, Ital. *martingala*,  
of breeches or hose. — F.  
al *Martigues*, inhabitants of  
Provence (Middle Age). For the  
cf. *passenger*, *messenger*.

pas. *Martlet*; see *Martin*.  
(1. — L.) A. S. *marthr*. — L.  
(L. *imp*-*pp*, *impv*, a witness, lit.  
reciters, records, or declares  
it, to remember. (✓SMAR.)  
see *Miralo*.

pp. (F. — L.) F. *masculin*. —  
us, lengthened from *masculus*,  
-us-, stem of *mus*, a male.  
man.

late, to deprive of virility.  
pp. of L. *emascular* — L. *e*,  
*masculus*, male.

— L.) O. F. *maste* (later  
L. — L. *masculus*, male (above)).  
a wild drake. (F. — L.) M. E.  
O. F. *malard*; formed, with

suffix *-ard* (of G. origin, from G. *hart*)  
from O. F. *male*, male (above). The  
suffix *-ard* was particularly applied to males,  
so that the idea of 'male' appears twice  
*marital*, belonging to a husband. (F.  
— L.) F. *marital*. — L. *maritalis*, adj.  
formed from *maritus*, a husband. This  
is a masc. sb. made to accompany L.  
*marita*, a woman provided with a husband.  
— L. *mari*, crude form of *mas*, a man,  
husband; see *Masculine* (above).

marry. (F. — L.) M. E. *marien*. — F.  
*marier*. — L. *maritare*, to marry. — L. *maritus*,  
a husband; see *marital* (above).

Mash, to beat into a mixed mass. (E. or  
Scand.) A mash is properly a mixture;  
and to *mash* was formerly, to mix. We  
find A. S. *max uyrte*, mash-wort, new  
beer; so that the word may be English;  
but it is commoner in Scandinavian. Cf.  
Swed. dial. *mask*, Swed. *mask*, brewer's  
grains, whence *maska*, to mix, Dan. and  
North Fries. *mask*, grains, mash, Dan.  
*maska*, to mash, fatten pigs with grains. +  
G. *meisch*, a mash, *meischen*, to mash.  
The sb. form appears to be the original.  
Perhaps allied to *Mix*. Cf. also Gael.  
and Irish *masg*, to mix, intuse, steep;  
Lithuan. *maisz yti*, to stir things in a pot,  
from *maisz*, to mix.

mess (2), a mixture, disorder. (E. or  
Scand.) A corruption of the older form  
*mesh*, which again stands for *mash*, sb.  
Cf. *mash*, vb. (above). 'Mescolare, to  
mixe, to mash, to mesh'; Florio. 'Mesco-  
lanza, a medie, a mesh, a mixture'; id.

**Mask, Masque**, a disguise for the face;  
masked entertainment. F. — Span. — Arab.)  
The sense of 'entertainment' is the true  
one; the sense of 'disguise' is secondary.  
'A jolly company in maner of a mask';  
F. Q. iii. 12. 5. 'Some haue I sene  
daintie in a maske'; Sir T. More, Works,  
p. 1039. More uses *maskers* in the sense  
of 'visors' (correctly, according to the  
Spanish use). — F. *masque*, a mask, visor;  
a clipped form, due to F. vb. *masquer*, really  
short for *masquerer*; the fuller form comes  
out in O. F. *masquarier*, masked, *masquerer*,  
*masquerade*, 'a mask or mummery.' Cot.  
— Span. *mascara*, a masker, a masquerader;  
also a mask — Arab. *maskharat*, a balloon,  
jester, man in masquerade, a pleasantry,  
anything ridiculous. — Arab. root *takhira*,  
he ridiculed. ¶ Fully proved; other ety-  
mologies are worthless. Der. *masquerade*,  
F. *masquerade*, Span. *mascarada*.

**Mason.** (F. — Low L. — G. ?) O. F. *mason*; F. *mason*. — Low L. *macionem*, acc. of *macio*, a mason; we also find the forms *machio*, *macho*, *maco*, *mactio*, *mattro*, *matio*. Perhaps from M. H. G. *mezzo*, a mason, whence G. *steinmets*, a stone-mason; allied to O. H. G. *meisan*, to hew, cut (whence G. *meissel*, a chisel). + Icel. *meita*, to hew, Goth. *maitan*, to hew, cut, a strong verb. (Base MIT.)

**Masque;** see Mask.

**Mass** (1), a lump; see Macerate.

**Mass** (2), the celebration of the Eucharist; see Missile.

**Massacre.** (F. — O. Low G. ?) F. *massacre*, a massacre; *massacer*, to massacre. Of disputed origin; it is prob. due to Low G. *matsken*, to cut, hew, Du. *matsen*, to maul, kill. Cf. G. *metzelei*, a massacre; from *metzeln*, frequent. of *metzen*, to cut, kill. And see Mason.

**Mast** (1), a pole, to hold the sails of a ship. (E.) M. E. *mast*. A. S. *mast*, stem of a tree, bough, mast. + Du. *mast*, Swed. and Dan. *mast*, G. *mast*.

**Mast** (2), fruit of beech-trees. (E.) The orig. sense is 'edible fruit,' used for feeding swine. A. S. *mast*, mast. + G. *mast*, mast; *mästen*, to fatten. Prob. allied to Meat.

**Master, Mastery;** see Magnitude.

**Mastic, Mastich,** a kind of gum resin. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *mastic*, 'mastich, a sweet gum.' Cot. — L. *masticē*. — Gk. *μαστίχη*, the gum of the tree *σχίνος*, called in Latin *lentiscus*. So called because used for chewing in the East. — Gk. *μαστ-*, base of *μαστάς*, mouth, *μαστάσειν*, to chew; cf. Gk. *μασάωμαι*, I chew.

**masticate.** (L. — Gk.) From pp. of L. *masticare*, to chew, quite a late word; properly, to chew mastic. — L. *masticē*, mastic (above). ¶ The true L. word for to chew is *mandere*.

**moustache, mustache.** (F. — Ital. — Gk.) F. *moustache*. — Ital. *moustaccio*, 'a face, a snout, a mustacho.' Florio. — Gk. *μύρακας*, stem of *μύρας*, the upper lip, a moustache, Doric form of *μύραφ*, the mouth, upper lip (above).

**Masticate;** see Mastic.

**Mastiff;** see Mansion.

**Mastodon,** an extinct elephant. (Gk.) Named from the nipple-like projections on its molar teeth. — Gk. *μαστός*, the female breast; *δόντη*, short for *δόντες*, stem of *δένειν*, a tooth; see Tooth.

**Mat.** (L.) M. E. *matte*. A. S. *meat* — L. *matta* (Low L. *natta*), a mat; whence Du. *mat*, G. *matte*, F. *natte*, &c.

**Matador,** the slayer of the bull in bull-fight. (Span. — L.) Span. *matador*, || slayer. — Span. *matar*, to kill. — L. *macta*, to kill, orig. to honour by a sacrifice. Cf. Skt *mah*, to honour. (✓MAGH.)

**Match** (1), an equal, a contest; — Make.

**Match** (2), a prepared rope for firing cannon. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *match* — O. F. *mesche*, *meiche* (F. *miche*), wick of candle, match to fire a gun, 'match of lamp'; Cot. — Low L. *myxæ\**, not found (but = Gk. *μύγα*); Low L. *myxus*, the nozzle of lamp, through which the wick protrudes also, a wick. — Gk. *μύγα*, the nozzle of lamp; the more original senses being mucus (2) nostril. Allied to Mucus. — match-lock, the lock of a gun holding match; hence, the gun itself.

**Mate** (1), a companion; see Make.

**Mate** (2), to check-make, confound. — Pers. & Arab.) From the game of chess. Check-mate means 'the king is dead.' — O. E. *escher et mat*, check-mate. Cot. [Here is not wanted.] — Pers. *shâh mat*, the king is dead, check-mate. — Pers. *shâh*, king (of Check); *mat*, he is dead, from Arab *na mîda*, he died. Cf. Heb. *mîth*, to die. Hence Turk. and Pers. *mat*, astonished, confounded, amazed, receiving check-mate. O. F. *mat*, 'mated, quelled, subdued.' Cf. M. E. *mate*, confounded, Ital. *matto*, tame.

**Material;** see Matter.

**Maternal.** (F. — L.) F. *maternal* — Low L. *maternalis*. — L. *maternus*, belonging to a mother. — L. *mater*, molder; cognate with Mother.

**matricide,** murderer of a mother. — (L.) F. *matricide*, adj., 'mother-killer.' Cot. — L. *matricida*, a matricide. — L. *matri*, crude form of *mater*, mother; *cider*, to slay; see Cesura. ¶ We also met *matricide* to represent L. *matricidium*, the slaying of a mother.

**matrioulate,** to enrol in a college. (L.) From pp. of Low L. *matrioulatum*, to enrol, a coined word. — L. *matrioulatum*, register; dimin. of *matrix* (stem *matr-*) meaning (1) a breeding animal, (2) a *matrix*, (3) a public register, roll, list, parent-stock. See matrix (below).

**matrimony.** (F. — L.) O. F. *matrimonie*. — L. *matrimonium*, marriage.

**M** — L. *matri*, crude form of *mater*; with suffix *-monio*. (Aryan

the womb, cavity or mould. (L.) breeding animal, the womb.

crude form of *mater*, mother. a married woman. (F. — L.)

— L. *matrona*; extended from *mater*, a mother.

**M**atic, pertaining to the science (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *mathete*.

L. *mathematicus*. — Gk. *μαθητός*, *poos to learn, belonging to*

*a*, esp. to mathematics. — Gk. *μάθημα*, a lesson. — Gk. *μάθεσθαι*, future of *μαθάνειν*, to learn.

**Mattins**; see *Mature*.

**M**atrimony; see *Maternal*.

**M**atter, substance. (F. — L.) M. E. *matere*. — O. F. *materie*, *matiere*.

— L. *materia*, stuff, materials, building, &c. (✓ M.A.) Cf. *measure*, also (when used with

**M**aterial, substantial. (F. — L.) O. F. *materialis*, adj., formed from *matre*.

(a), pus, a fluid in abscesses. really the same word as *matter* (Gk. *μάτις*, &c. v. *materia*, § 8.

see *Mature*.

(C.) A S. *mattue*. — W. *matog*, *hoe*; cf. Gael. *madag*, a pick-

*motuika*, Lithuan. *matikkas*,

(F. — Arab.) O. F. *materas* (a). Cf. Span. *al-madraque*, a

where *al* is the Arab. def. art. — *sh*, a situation, place, a place

thing is thrown; this word came also anything hastily thrown

something to lie upon, a bed

Arab. root *taraha*, he threw

**M**ripe (L.) L. *maturus*, ripe. be from a lost sb. allied to *tar*, a period; so that the sense is to period, fully mature; *mateti*, to measure. Allied to

**M**attins, morning prayers. **M**atins, a pl. sb from F. *matin*, orig. an adj. — L. *matutinus*, adj., belonging to. Cf. Ital. *matino*, morning, the girdless of dawn, as if *matus*, with the sense of

'early,' or 'timely'; allied to *maturus*, mature.

**M**atutinal, pertaining to the morning. (L.) L. *matutinus*, adj. (as above).

**M**atutinal; see *Mature*.

**M**audlin, sickly sentimental. (F. — L. — Gk. — Heb.) Orig. 'shedding tears of penitence,' like Mary Magdalene. From M. E.

*Maudlein*, the same as *Magdalaine*. — O. F. *Magdelaine*. — L. *Magdalene*. — Gk. Μαγδαληνή, i. e. belonging to Magdala; Luke, viii. 2. — Heb. *מִגְדָּלָה*, a tower; whence *Magdala* as a proper name.

**M**augre; see *Malice*.

**M**aul, to disfigure; see *Mall* (1).

**M**aulstick, a stick used by painters to steady the hand. (G.) G. *malerstock*, lit. 'painter's stick.' — G. *maler*, a painter, from *malen*, to paint; *stock*, a stick. *Malen* was orig. to mark, from G. *mahl*, O. H. G. *mali*, a mark, mole; see *Mole* (1) and *Stook*.

**M**audy Thursday; see *Mandate*.

**M**ausoleum, a magnificent tomb (L. — Gk.) L. *mausoleum*, a splendid tomb, orig. the tomb of Mausolus. — Gk. Μαυσολεῖον; from Μαύσωλος, Mausolus, a king of Caria.

**M**auve, the name of a colour; see *Mallow*.

**M**avis, the song-thrush. (F. — C.) M. E. *mavis*. — F. *mavis*, a thrush; cf. Span. *malvis*, a thrush. — Bret. *milfid*, *milivid*, a mavis, also *milchonid* (at Vannes). Cf. Corn. *melhues*, O. Corn. *melhuet*, a lark.

**M**aw, stomach. (E.) M. E. *mawe*. A. S. *maga*. + Du. *maag*, Icel. *magi*, Swed. *mage*, Dan. *mave*, G. *magen*. (Perhaps from ✓ MAGII.)

**M**awkish; see *Moth*.

**M**axillar. **M**axillary; see *Macerate*.

**M**axim, Maximum; see *Magnitude*.

**M**ay (1), I am able, I am free to do. (E.) Pres. t. *may*, pt. t. *might*; the infin. (not in use) should take the form *mow*.

M. E. *mowen*, infin.; pres. t. *may*; pt. t. *mighty*. A. S. *mugan*, to be able; pres. t. *mag*; pt. t. *mikte*. (Here *mag* was once the pt. t. of a strong verb.) + O. Sax. *mugan*, pres. *mag*, pt. *mahtu*; Icel. *mega*, pres. md. pt. *máttu*; Du. *magen*, pres. *mag*, pt. *mogt*; Dan. pres. *maa*, pt. *maatte*; Swed. pres. *md*, pt. *midde*; G. *mögen*, pres. *mag*, pt. *mochte*; Goth. *magan*, pres. *mag*, pt. *mahtu*. + Russ. *mochet*, to be able; cf. L. *magnus*, great; Gk. *μέγας*, great; L. *mactus*, honoured; Gk. *μηχανή*, means; Skr. *mah*, to honour. (✓ MAGII.)

**dismay**, to discourage. (F. — L. and O. H. G.) O. F. *desmayer* (Falsgrave), and exactly the same as Span. *desmayar*, to dismay, terrify. The O. F. *desmayer* was early supplanted by *esmayer* in the same sense, which only differed in substituting the prefix *es-* (L. *ex*) for *des-* (L. *dis-*). The latter part (*-mayer*) of these words is from O. H. G. *magan* (G. *mägen*), to have power, be able. Hence *dasmayer* and *esmayer*, at first in the intrans. sense to lack power, faint, be discouraged, but afterwards, actively, to discourage. Cf. Ital. *smagare* (put for *dis-magare* \*), to lose courage, also to dismay (Florio).

**maid, maiden.** (E.) M. E. *mayde*, merely short for earlier *maiden*, *meiden*. A. S. *mægden*, a maiden; short for *mæges-en* \*, dimin. form of *mægð*, a maiden. Again, *mæg-eð* is allied to *magu*, a son, a kinsman, and to *mæg*, *mæge*, a maiden (answering to later M. E. *may*). *Magen* answers to Goth. *magath*, a virgin, maid, and *magu*, a son or kinsman, to Goth. *magus*, Icel. *mögr*, a boy, orig. 'a growing lad,' one increasing in strength. From Teut. base MAG, to have strength. **Der. maiden-hood**, also spelt *maiden-head*.

**main** (1), sb. strength. (E.) M. E. *main*. A. S. *magen*, strength + Icel. *megin*, strength. From Teut. base MAG (above).

**mickle, great.** (E.) M. E. *mikel*, *mikel*, *michel*, *michel*. — A. S. *mīcel*, *mīel*. + Icel. *mikill*, *mikill*. Goth. *mikiis*, Gk. *μεγάλη*, great. From the same base.

**might** (1), strength. (E.) M. E. *mīst*. A. S. *mīst*, *māht*, *meahht*. + Du. *magt*, Icel. *mattr*, Dan. Swed. *magi*. Goth. *mahts*, G. *macht* (Teut. base MAH-TA.)

**might** (2), pl. t. of *may*. (E.) See **May** (1) above.

**more.** (E.) This does duty for two distinct M. E. words, viz., (1) *mo*, more in number, (2) *more*, larger. a. The former is from A. S. *mā*, more in number, prob. orig. an adv. form, like G. *mehr*, Goth. *mair*, L. *magnis*; from an Aryan form MAG-YANS, where -YANS is a comparative suffix. b. The latter is from A. S. *mara*, greater, cognate with Icel. *meiri*, Goth. *maiza*, a double compar. form; from Aryan MAG-YANS-KA. ¶ The notion that *mo* is a positive form is quite wrong; the positive forms are *muck*, *mickle*, *many*.

**most.** (E.) M. E. *most*, *meste* — A. S. *mēst* + Icel. *mestr*, G. *meist*, Goth. *maitis*; from an Aryan form MAG-YANS-TA,

where -YANS is a comparative, and superlative suffix; cf. Gk. *μέγα τον*.

**much.** (Scand.) M. E. *muche*, *muche*, adj., which only differs from *mochel*, *michel*, *muckel* (A. S. *mīc*) the final *l*. Not in A. S.; but sug. by Icel. *mjólk*, adv., much; allied to *myc-*, base of *mycel*, great. ¶ Cl. *lyt*, used as well as *lyte*, little.

**May** (2), the fifth month. (F. — L.) *Mai*. — L. *Matus*, May; the mon. of growth. (✓ MAGII)

**Mayor;** see **Magnitude**.

**Maze.** (Scand.) M. E. *mase*; we find M. E. *mazan*, to confuse. Of S. origin; cf. Norweg. *maza* it (where reflexive), to lose one's senses and be dreamy, *maza*, to pore over a thing, prate, chatter; Icel. *maza*, to prate, ch. Swed. dial. *maza*, to bask in the sun, lazy, lounge about. Cf. E. *in a maze*, a dreamy perplexity. The orig. sense to have been 'to be lost in thought,' or pore over a thing, whence the *'perplexity'* for the sb.

**amaze**, to astound (E. and S.) Formerly *amase*; we find M. E. *amaze*, bewildered, perplexed. — A. S. *as*, (= G. *er*, Goth. *us*); and M. E. to bewilder, orig. to be perplexed, fr. Scand. source indicated above.

**Maser**, a large drinking-bowl. (S. M. E. *maser*. — Icel. *mōsir*, a maple-spotted wood; whence *mōsir* = mazer-bowl, so called because made of maple-wood. The maple-wood was *mōsir* or 'spot-wood' from its being covered with spots; but the word is only preserved in other language in M. H. G. *mase*, a spot, and in Icel., which is borrowed from Dutch below.

**measles**, a contagious fever accom. by small red spots on the skin. 'Rougeolle, the measles.' Cf. *measles* (14th cent.) — Du. *maarden*, also called *masel-tucht*, 'mea-cell sick' Hexham. The lit. sense is 'small spot,' cf. O. Du. *masche*, *masche*, *mas*, 'spot, blot,' Hexham. The orig. word in M. H. G. *mase*, O. H. G. *mās*, etc. ¶ Wholly unconnected with M. E. a leper, which merely meant orig. 'one from O. F. *masc*, L. *macer*, miser, wretched.'

**Me** (E.) A. S. *me*; also me, accusative only. + Du. *meij*; Icel. *mei*.

Swed. Dan. *mig*; Goth. *mis*, acc.; G. *mir*, dat.; *misich*, acc.; Bret. *me*; Irish, Gael. W. *mi*; - *me*, acc.; Gk. *poi*, *poii*, dat.; Skt. *mahyam*, *me*, dat.; *mām*, (Base MA) belonging to me. (E.) M. E. *me*; often shortened to *my*. poss. pron. (declinable), from 1st pers. pronoun. + Goth. *me*, pron.; from *meina*, gen. case pronoun; so in other Teut.

M. E. *mi*, *my*; short for *mine*, loss of final *n*. Der. *my-self*, *self*, formerly *me-self*. A drink made from honey. *mede*. A. S. *medu*. + Du. *mede*, Dan. *medd*, Swed. *mjöld*, G. *medd*, Iath. *middus*, Russ. *med'*, Skt. *mathu*, sweet, also as sb. Cf. Lith. *medus*, honey. *mead*, mead. (W.) W. *medd*, lit. mead-liquor. — W. *medd*, liquor.

**Meadow**, a grass-field; see thin. (F. - L.) M. E. *magre*, - L. *macrum*, acc. of *macer*, whence Icel. *magr*, Dan. Swed. *thin*, were borrowed at an early date. Gk. *μαρός*, small. (1.) From pp. of L. to make thin. - L. *e*, very; *al macies*, leanness; cf. *macer*,

ground grain (E.) M. E. *meli*, *melo* + Du. *meel*, Icel. *meal*, Swed. *mjöl*, G. *mehl*. All base MAL, to grind, as in Icel. *malan*, O. H. G. *malan*, to grind.

**a repast**. (E.) M. E. *mele*. (1) a time, portion of time, hence a common meal at a not a hastily snatched repast. (2) time, (2) meal; Icel. *mid*, meal, Dan. *mad*, Swed. *meal*; Goth. *met*, a time; meal, *mal*, time. (✓ MA.) to have in the mind, intend. *menen*. A. S. *mānan*, to increase, Dan. *mene*, Swed. *mena*. All from the sb. seen as a thought, allied to *minni*, allied to Mind. (✓ MAN.) *woruld*. (E.) M. E. *mene*.

A. S. *midne*, wicked. — A. S. *midn*, iniquity. + Icel. *meinn*, mean, hurtful, from *mein*, a hurt, harm; M. H. G. *mein*, false (cf. G. *mein-eid*, perjury). Perhaps allied to Goth. *gamanus*, common, A. S. *gēndne*, common, general; but this is doubtful. (✓ MI?)

**Mean** (3), **Means**; see Medium.

**Meander**, a winding course. (L. - Gk.)

L. *Meander*. — Gk. *Μαλαρόπος*, a winding stream; Pliny, v. 29.

**Measles**; see Maser.

**Measure**. (F. - L.) M. E. *meture* — O. F. *mesure*. — L. *mensura*, measure. — L. *mensus*, pp. of *metiri*, to measure. (✓ MA.) Allied to Mete.

**commensurate**. (L.) From pp. of L. *commensurare*\*, to measure in comparison with, a coined word. — L. *com*- (for *cum*, with); *mensura*, a measure (above).

**dimension**. (F. - L.) O. F. *dimension* — L. acc. *dimensionem*, a measuring. — L. *dimensus*, pp. of *di-metiri*, to measure off. **immense**. (F. - L.) F. *immense*. — L. *immensus*, inmeasurable. — L. *im-*, for *in*, not; *mensur*, pp. of *metiri*, to measure.

**mensuration**, measuring. (L.) From L. *mensuratio*, a measuring. — L. *mensuratus*, pp. of *mensurare*, to measure. — L. *mensura*, measure; see Measure (above).

**Meat**. (E.) M. E. *mete*. A. S. *mete* + Du. *met*, Icel. *matr*, Dan. *mad*, Swed. *mat*, Goth. *mats*, O. H. G. *maz*, food. Cf. L. *mandere*, to chew.

**Mechanic**; see Machine.

**Medal**; see Metal.

**Meddle**; see Miscellaneous.

**Mediate**; see Medium.

**Medic**, a kind of clover. (L. - Gk.) L. *medica*. — Gk. Μηδική, Median grass; fem. of Μηδικής, belong to Media.

**Medicine**, a remedy. (F. - L.) O. F. *medecine*. — L. *medicina*. — L. *medicus*, a physician. — L. *mederi*, to heal. (Base MADH; ✓ MA.) Cf. Zend *madh*, to treat medically. Der. medical, Low L. *mediculus*, from *medicus* (above); medicate.

**meditate**. (L.) From pp. of L. *meditari*, to ponder, a frequent verb, supposed to be from the same base as *mederi*, to heal (above).

**remedy**. (F. - L.) M. E. *remedic* — O. F. *remedie*\*, only found as *remede*, mod. F. *remède*. — L. *remedium*, a remedy; that which heals again. — L. *re-*, again; *mederi*, to heal.

**Medieval**, **Mediocks**; see Medium.

**Meditate**: see **Medicine**.

**Mediterranean**: see **Medium**.

**Medium**. (L.) L. *medium*, the midst, also a means; neut. of *medius*, middle. Allied to **Mid**.

demi-, half. (F. - L.) O. F. *demi*, half. - L. *dimidius*, half. - L. *di-* (= *dis*), apart; *medius*, middle.

immediate, without intervention or means. (F. - L.) O. F. *immediat*. - O. F. *im-* (for L. *in*), not; *mediatus*, pp. of L. *mediare*, to be in the middle. - L. *medius*, middle.

mean (3), intermediate. (F. - L.) O. F. *meien* (F. *moyen*). - L. *medianus*, extended form from *medius*, middle. Dor. *mean*, sb., common in pl. *means*.

mediate, adj., acting by or as a means. (L.) Rare. - L. *mediatus*, pp. of *mediare*, to be in the middle. - L. *medius*, middle. Der. *mediation*, *mediator*.

medieval, relating to the middle ages. (L.) Also written *mediaeval*. Coined from L. *medi-us*, middle; *eu-um*, age; see **Age**.

mediocre, middling. (F. - L.) F. *mediocre*. - L. *mediocrem*, acc. of *mediocris*, middling; extended from *medi-us*, middle. (Cf. *fer-ox*, from *fer-us*.)

mediterranean, inland, said of a sea. (L.) L. *mediterraneus*, situate in the middle of the land. - L. *medi-us*, middle; *terra*, land; see **Terrace**.

meridian, pertaining to mid-day. (F. - L.) O. F. *meridien*. - L. *meridianus*. - L. *meridies*, mid-day; corrupted from *medies*\*. - L. *medi-us*, mid; *dies*, day.

mezzotinto, a mode of engraving. (Ital. - L.) Ital. *mezzo tinto*, half tinted. - Ital. *mezzo*, mid; *tinto*, pp. of *tingere*, to tint. - L. *medius*, mid; *tungere*, to dip, dye.

mizen, mizzen, a sail in a ship. (F. - Ital. - L.) O. F. *missaine*, explained by Cotgrave as 'the foresail of a ship.' - Ital. *messana*, 'a sail in a ship called the poop or misen-saile;' Florio. Cf. Ital. *messano*, 'a meane man, between great and little;' id. The orig. sense seems to have been 'of middling size,' without reference to its position. - Low L. *medianus*, middle, of middle size (whence also F. *moyen*, E. *mean*). - L. *medius*, middle.

moiety, half. (F. - L.) F. *moitié*, a half. - L. *mediatem*, acc. of *medietas*, a middle course, a half. - L. *medius*, middle.

**Medlar**. (F. - L. - Gk.) The name of a tree, bearing fruit formerly called *medle*. M. E. *medeler*, the tree, also called *medle* tree. *Medle* stands for *mesler*, the tree. - L. *mespilum*. - Gk. *μελικόν*, a medlar.

**Medley**; see **Miscellaneous**.

**Medullar**, belonging to the marrow (L.) L. *medullaris*, adj. - L. *medulla*, marrow. Prob. allied to *medius*, middle.

**Meed**. (E.) M. E. *mede*, *mead*. - A. S. *med*, older form *meord* (with *r* for older) + G. *mithe*, hire; Goth. *medzo*, Russ. *medza*, Gk. *μεθός*, pay.

**Meek**. (Scand.) M. E. *meek*, *mek*, spelt *meoc*, *Ormulum*, 667. - Icel. *meikr*, soft, agile, meek, mild; Swed. *mjuk*, Dan. *myg*, soft; Du. *muik*; Goth. *meiki*, comp. *muka-modei*, gentleness.

**Meerschaum**; see **Mero** (1).

**Meet** (1), fitting; see **Mete** (1).

**Meet** (2), to encounter; see **Moot**.

**Megatherium**, a fossil quadruped (Gk.) Lit. 'great wild beast.' - Gk. *μέγας*, great; *θηρίον*, dimin. of *θηρ*, a wild beast. See **Dear**.

**megalosaurus**. (Gk.) Lit. 'great lizard.' - Gk. *μεγάλος*, crude form extended from *μέγας*, great; *σαύρος*, a lizard.

**Megrism**; see **Hemis**.

**Melancholy**, sadness. (F. - L. - (A)) Supposed to be due to an excess of 'black bile.' M. E. *melancholie* - O. F. *melancolie*. - L. *melancholia* - Gk. *μελαγχολία*, melancholy. - Gk. *μελάγχολος*, jaded, - Gk. *μέλαν*, stem of *μέλας*, black; bile, gall. Cf. Skt. *mala*, dirty, black; and see **Gall**.

**Melilot**; see **Mellifluous**.

**Meliorate**, to make better. (L.) From pp. of Low L. *meliorare*, to make better. - L. *melior*, better. + Gk. *μᾶλλον*, more; comp. of *μάλα*, adv., very much.

**ameliorate**. (F. - L.) *meilleur* L. *melior*. Formed with suffix *-ate* (- L. *-atu*) + F. *améliorer*, to better, improve - F. (= L. *ad*), in addition; *meliorare* (- L. *meliorare*), to make better (above).

**Mellifluous**, sweet. (I..) Lit. 'flowing sweetly.' 'flowing like honey' - L. *melius*, crude form of *mel*, honey; *fluo*, flow; from *fluere*, to flow; see **Fluent**. Cf. *μέλιτη*, Goth. *melith*, honey, Irish honey.

**marmalade**. (F. - Port. - L.) O. F. *marmelade*, Col. - Port. *marmalada*, orig. a conserve of quince - Port. *marmalada*

*mēlīmēlūm*, lit. honey-apple: — Gk. *μήλημήλον*, a sweet grafted on a quince. — honey; *μῆλον*, an apple; see

plant. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *meliator*; — Gk. *μέλιλατος*, kind of clover, named from it — Gk. *μέλι*, honey; *λατός*,

(E.) M. E. *meldew*. A. S. *medew*, lit. honey-dew. — A. S. allied to L. *mel*, honey; *deidw.* to Irish *milleog*, mildew; from

syrup made from sugar. It should rather be *molasses*. — molasses; cf. Span. *melaza* *melatus*, made with honey. —

fully ripe. (E.) M. E. *metwe*, *my*. By the frequent substitution, it stands for A. S. *mearu*, as to the vowel, cf. E. *bech* + Du. *muru*, soft, *mollig*, O. H. G. *maro*, soft. Allied (✓MAR.)

(F. — Gk.) Formerly F. *mélodrame*, acting, with *μέλος*, a song; *δράμα*, an; see Drama.

(F. — L. — Gk.) F. *melodie*. — Gk. *μελωδία*, a singing. — Gk. musical — Gk. *μέλ-ος*, a song; *οδος*; see Ode.

fruit. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *melonem*, acc. of *melo*, an apple. — Gk. *μῆλον*, an apple, also other fruits. Cf. L. *mēlum*, an borrowed from Gk.

M. E. *meltan*, pt. t. *malt*. — A. S. *meltan*, pt. t. *mealt*. — Icel. *míldu* (base *mard*), O. Icel. *malt*, also soft. (✓MAR.)

an steeped in water. (E.) A. S. *mealt*, *malt*. — A. S. *miellan*, to melt, hence to *soft*. + Icel. Dan. G. *malt*; *miela*, malt, also soft, allied to *soft* (above).

The spleen. (E.) M. E. *milte*. — Du. *milt*, Icel. *milti*, Dan. *mygtsite*, the spleen; G. *milt*, the verb to *melt* in the sense Icel. *melta*, (1) to malt (2) to

(F. — L.) F. *membre*. — L.

*membrum*, a member. Cf. Skt. *marman*, a member, a joint.

membrane. (F. — L.) F. *membrane*. — L. *membrana*, a skin covering a member of the body, a membrane. — L. *membrum*.

Memento, see Mental.

Memory. (F. — L.) M. E. *memorie*. — O. F. *memorie*\*, not recorded; also *memoire*. — L. *memoria*, memory. — L. *memor*, mindful, remembering. This L. *memor* appears to be a reduplicated form (like *me-min-i*, I remember); cf. Gk. *μέμπ-μέμπ-ος*, anxious, *μέμπ-μέμπα*, care, thought. Allied to Skt. *smri* (base *smar*), to remember. (✓SMAR.)

commemorate. (L.) From pp. of L. *commemorare*, to call to mind. — L. *com*- (for *cum*), together; *memor*, mindful.

memoir, a record. (F. — L.) Commoner in the pl. *memoirs*. — O. F. *memoirer*, notes for remembrance, records; pl. of *memoire*, memory (above).

remember. (F. — L.) O. F. *remembrer*. — L. *rememorari*, to remember. — L. *re-*, again; *memorare*, to make mention of, from *memor*, mindful.

reminiscence. (F. — L.) F. *reminiscence*. — L. *reminiscentia*, remembrance. — L. *reminiscent-*, crude form of pres. pt. of *reminisci*, to remember. — L. *re-*, again; and base of *me-min-i*, I remember; see Memory (above).

Menace. (F. — L.) O. F. *menace*. — L. *minacia*, a threat. — L. *minaci-*, crude form of *minax*, full of threatenings, also, projecting forward. — L. *mina*, things projecting forward, hanging over and ready to fall, hence threats. — L. *minere*, to project, jut out.

amenable, easy to lead. (F. — L.) From F. *amener*, to lead to, bring to. — F. *a*, to; *mener*, to conduct, drive. — L. *ad*, to; Low L. *minare*, to conduct, lead about, also to drive out, chase away. — L. *minari*, to threaten. — L. *mina*, threats (above).

commination, a threatening, denouncing. (F. — L.) F. *commination*. — L. acc. *comminationem*, a threatening. — L. *comminatus*, pp. of *com-minari*, to threaten.

demean (1), to conduct: *reflex.*, to behave. (F. — L.) M. E. *demenen* — O. F. *demener*, to conduct, guide, manage. — O. F. *de* (= L. *de*), down, fully; *mener*, to conduct; see amenable (above).

demean (2), to debase, lower. (F. — L.) The same word as the above; but altered

in sense owing to an obvious (but absurd) popular etymology which allied the word to E. *mean*, base.

**demeavour.** (F.-L.) M. E. *demen-*ure (15th cent.); a coined word, from M. E. *demenen*, to demean, behave; see *demean* (1).

**mien,** look. (F.-Ital.-L.) F. *mine*, 'the look.' Cot. - Ital. *mina* (Scheher, Littré), the same as O. Ital. *mena*, 'behaviour, fashion, carriage of a man.' Florio. - Low L. *minare*, Ital. *menare*, to lead, conduct. - L. *minari*, to threaten; see *amenable* (above).

**mine** (2), to excavate. (F.-L.) F. *miner*. - Low L. *minare*, to lead, conduct; hence to follow up a lode, or vein of ore; see *mien* (above).

**mineral.** (F.-L.) F. *minéral*, 'a mineral.' Cot. - F. *miner*, to mine (above). Cf. Spau. *minera*, a mine.

**promenade,** a walk. (F.-L.) Formed with Prov. suffix *-ade* (= L. *-ata*) from O. F. *promener*, to walk. - Low L. *prominare*, to drive forwards. - L. *pro*, forward; Low L. *minare*, to drive, lead; see *mien* (above).

**Menagerie;** see *Mansion*.

**Mend;** see *Emendation*.

**Mendacity.** (L.) From L. *mendacitas*, falsehood. - L. *mendaci*, crude form of *mendax*, (false, allied to *mentiri*, to lie, orig. to think out, devise; cf. *commentum*, a device. Allied to *Mental*.

**Mendicant,** a beggar. (L.) L. *mendi-*cant-, stem of pres. pt. of *mendicare*, to beg. - L. *mendicus*, beggarly, poor.

**Menial;** see *Mansion*.

**Meniver, Miniver,** a fur; see *Various*.

**Menses.** (L.) L. *menses*, monthly discharges; pl. of *mensis*, a month. Allied to *Month*. (✓MA.)

**menstruous.** (L.) L. *menstruus*, monthly. - L. *mensis*, a month.

**menstruum.** (L.) Low L. *men-*struum, a solvent; a word in alchemy; from the notion of some connection of its action with the phases of the moon.

**Mensuration;** see *Measure*.

**Mental.** (F.-L.) F. *mental*. - Low L. *mentalis*, mental. - L. *ment-*, stem of *mens*, mind. (✓MAN.)

**comment.** (F.-L.) F. *commenter*. - L. *commentari*, to consider, make a note on. - L. *commentatus*, pp. of *communisci*, to devise. - L. *com-* (= *cum*), with; - *min-*, to think, as in *me-min-i*, I remember, and allied to *mens*, mind.

## MERGE.

**demented,** mad. (L.) Pp of the verb to *dement*. - L. *dementire*, to be out of one's senses. - L. *de*, from; *menti*, form of *mens*, mind.

**memento,** a memorial. (L.) L. *mento* (Luke, xxiii. 42), remember me; of *memini*, I remember, from the *-min-*, to think.

**mention,** a notice. (F.-L.) F. *mention* - L. acc. *mentionem*. - L. *menti*, form of *mens*, mind.

**Mentor,** an adviser. (Gk.) Gk. *rōpē*, Mentor (Hom., Od. ii); the is 'adviser,' and it is equivalent to monitor. See *Monition*.

**Mephitis,** a pestilential exhalation. L. *mephitis* (Virgil).

**Mercantile.** Mercenary; see *Mer-*

**Mercurial.** Merchant; see *Merit*.

**Mercury,** Mercy; see *Merit*.

**Mere** (1), a lake. (E.) M. E. A. S. *mere*, a lake + Du. *meer*; Icel. *sea*; G. *meer*, lake; Goth. *marri*, R. *mer*, Lithuan. *maris*, W. *mr̄r*, Gael. *muir*, L. *mare*, sea. The orig. sense 'dead,' hence a pool of stagnant water also the waste of ocean; cf. Skt. *desat*, from *miti*, to die. Allied to *Mar-*

**marish,** a marsh. (F.-O. Low L. O. F. *maresq̄s*, *marez*, a marsh; Low marisseus. [We also find M. E. *mare* marsh; Low L. *marensis*;] - Low G. a marsh, cognate with E. *marsh* below)

**marsh,** a swamp. (E.) M. E. A. S. *mere*, a marsh; short for *mere-ish*, i.e. full of meres or pools - *mere*, a mere, lake.

**meerschaum,** a substance used making pipes. (G.) G. *meerschaum*, sea-foam (because it is white and light) - G. *meer*, lake, sea; *schaum*, foam, scum; see *Scum*.

**mermaid.** (E.) M. E. *mermail*. A. S. *mere*, lake; *magfen*, maiden.

**Mere** (2), pure, simple (L.) L. *pure*, unmixed (as wine). Allied to *marichi*, a ray of light. (✓MAR. shine.)

**Meretricious;** see *Merit*.

**Merge,** to sink, plunge under. (L.) L. *mergere*, to dip. + Skt. *mer*, dip, bathe.

**emerge,** to rise from the sea, &c. (L.) L. *e-mergere*, to rise out

**immerse,** to plunge into. (L.) *mergere* (pp. *im-mersus*), to plunge. Der *immers-ion*

to plunge under water. (F. *plonger* — L. *submergere*.)

**Medium.**

**Magnitude.**

acc. worth. (F. — L.) M. E. *merite*. — L. *meritum*, a long. neut. of *meritus*, pp. serve, orig. 'to receive as a Gk. *pipos*, a share, *peipo-share*.

ne. (F. — L.) O. F. *amer*. — L. *a* (= L. *ad*), to; *mercier*, but usually to thank; cf. n. to fix a fine. — O. F. *mer*, thanks, pardon. — L. *merces*, reward, wages, trouble, pains, (passing into fine) — L. *merc*, stem of *merx*, traffic. — L. *merere*, to receive.

**traffic.** (F. — L.) F. *commerce*, trade. — L. *commerci*, crude form of *mer* (above).

**desert.** (F. — L.) Also sense; Cor. i. 1. 276. — desert; also a fault, *demeritum*, a fault; from *demerere*, to deserve (in — L. *de*, fully; *merere*, to

— L.) O. F. *market*\*, also *markiet*, *market*; (F. *mercat*, Ital. *mercato*, *mercatus*, traffic, also a G. *markt*, &c.) — L. *mercari*, to trade; see *mer-*

softened form of *market*. Lamlet i. 1. 74. Prob. in *markl*, market (of Latin *ave*).

**commercial.** (F. — L.) F. *commerçant*; Cot. — Low L. *mercantis*, stem of pres. pt. *commodare*. — L. *merc*, stem of *merere*, to gain, see *Merit*.

(F. — L.) F. *mercenaire*, older form *merennaire*. — Pot for *merced-narius*\*; late form of *merces*, pay; *mer*).

— L. — F. *mercier*, lit. 'a *mercarius*', a trader. — L. *merx*, merchandise.

(F. — L.) M. E. *mer-*

**chandise.** — F. *marchandise*, merchant's wares. — F. *marçhand*, a merchant (below).

**merchant** (F. — L.) M. E. *merchant*. — O. F. *marçhant* (F. *marchand*). — L. *mercant*, stem of pres. pt. of *mercari*, to trade; see *mercantile* (above).

**mercury.** quicksilver. (F. — L.) M. E. *mercurie*, quicksilver, named after the planet Mercury. — O. F. *Mercurie* (a Norman form); F. *mercure*. — L. *Mercurium*, acc. of *Mercurius*, Mercury, god of traffic. — L. *merc*, stem of *merx*, merchandise.

**mercy.** (F. — L.) F. *merci*; O. F. *mercit*. — L. *mercedem*, acc. of *mercer*; see *merces* (above).

**meretricious**, alluring by false show. (L.) L. *meretricius*, pertaining to a courtesan. — L. *meretrice*, crude form of *mertrix*, a courtesan. — L. *merere*, to gain, receive hire.

**Merle.** a blackbird. (F. — L.) O. F. *merle*. — L. *merula*, a blackbird.

**merlin**, a kind of hawk (F. — L.?) M. E. *merlion*. — O. F. *esmerillon*, *emerillon*, 'the hawk termed a marlin;' Cot. Cf. Ital. *smerlo*, a kind of hawk. Prob. from L. *merula*, a blackbird; the initial *s* being unoriginal (Diez).

**Mermaid;** see *Mere* (1).

**Merry** (C.) M. E. *merie*. A. S. *merg*, merry. Not a Teutonic word. — Irish and Gael. *mear*, merry, sportive. — Gael. *mir*, to play, sport; cf. Gael. *mireagach*, merry, playful.

**mirth.** (C.) M. E. *mirthe*. A. S. *myrgð*, *mirhð*, *mirigð*, mirth. — A. S. *merg*, merry; of Celtic origin (as above).

**Mesentery.** (L. — Gk.) L. *mesenterium*.

— Gk. *peccentríon*, a membrane in the midst of the intestines. — Gk. *πέριος*, middle, cognate with L. *medius*; *τρεπον*, entrail. See *Mid* and *Entrail*.

**Mesh**, the opening between the threads of a net. (E.) M. E. *maske*. A. S. *masc* (= *masc*), by the common interchange of *s* and *es* — *x*; cf. A. S. *mascre*, a mesh, dimin. form + Du. *maas*, Icel. *moskvá*, Dan. *maske*, Swed. *maska*, G. *masche*, W. *mais*. Orig. sense 'a knot,' from the knots in a net; cf. Lithuan. *mazgas*, a knot, *mazgas*, a knitting-needle, allied to *megsti*, verb (pres. t. *meg-u*), to knot, weave nets.

**Mesmerise**, to operate on the nervous system of a patient. (G.) Named from *Aleemar*, a German physician (about 1766). **Mess** (1), a portion of food; see *Mizze*. **Mess** (2), a mixture; see *Mash*.

**Message**, **Messenger**; see **Missile**.  
**Messiah**, the anointed one. (Heb.)  
 Heb. *mîshâkh*, anointed. — Heb. *mâshakh*, to anoint.

**Messuge**; see **Mansion**.

**Meta-**, prefix. (Gk.) Gk. *μέτρα*, prep., among, with, after; as a prefix, it commonly signifies 'change.' + Goth. *mith*, A. S. *mid*, G. *mit*, with.

**Metal**. (F. = L. = Gk.) M. E. *metal*. — O. F. *metal*. — L. *metallum*, a mine, metal. — Gk. *μεταλλον*, a cave, mine, mineral, metal. Allied to *μεταλλάω*, I search after, explore. β. The prefix is *μετ-ā*, after; the base *da-* in *da-láōs* is supposed to be identical with the base *ip-* in *ἐρχομαι*, I go, come; from  $\sqrt{AR}$ , to go. Cf. Skt. *ri* (for *ar*), to go, meet; *richchha* or *archchha*, to go. The orig. sense was prob. 'a place to go about in,' a gallery or mine; later, a mineral.

**medal**. (F. = Ital. = L. = Gk.) O. F. *medaille*. — Ital. *medaglia*; Low L. *medalia*, medalla, a small coin. — L. *metallum*, metal (above).

**metallurgy**, a working in metals. (F. = L. = Gk.) O. F. *metallurgie*. — Low L. *metallurgia*\* (not recorded, but it must have existed as a transcription from the Gk.) — Gk. *μεταλλουργός*, adj., working in metals. — Gk. *μεταλλον*, metal; *πύριν*, work; see **Work**. ¶ L. *m* = Gk. *ov* = *oe*.

**mettle**, spirit, ardour. (F. = L. = Gk.) Another spelling of **metal**; in Shakespeare, no distinction is made between the two words in old editions, either in spelling or in use (Schmidt). With special allusion to the metal (or mettle) of a sword-blade.

**Metamorphosis**; see **Amorphous**.

**Metaphor**. (F. = L. = Gk.) F. *metaphore*, 'a metaphor'; Cot. — L. *metaphora*. — Gk. *μεταφορά*, a transferring of a word from its literal signification. — Gk. *μεταφέρειν*, to transfer. — Gk. *μετά*, signifying 'change'; *φέρειν*, to bear; see **Bear** (1).

**Metaphrase**; see **Phrase**.

**Metaphysics**; see **Physio**.

**Metathesis**; see **Theme**.

**Mete**, to measure. (E.) M. E. *meten*. A. S. *metan*, to measure. + Du. *meten*, Icel. *meta* (to value), Swed. *mota*, Goth. *mitan*, G. *messen*. Cf. L. *modus*, measure, metrum, to measure, Skt. *md*, to measure. (✓ MA.)

**meat** (1), fit. M. E. *mete*. A. S. *gemet*, meet, fit (the prefix *ge-* making no difference). — A. S. *metan*, to mete (above). + G. *mussig*, frugal; from *messen*, to mete.

**Metempsychoesis**; see **Psychical Meteor**. (F. = Gk.) O. F. *meteors* meteor; Cot. — Gk. *μετεώρος*, a met neut. of adj. *μετεώρος*, raised above the earth; soaring in air. — Gk. *μετ-ά*, among, & *αιώνα*, anything suspended, from *διέλθειν* to lift.

**Metheglin**; see **Mead** (1).

**Methinks**; see **Think**.

**Method**. (F. = L. = Gk.) O. F. *methode* a method; Cot. — L. *methodius*. — *μέθοδος*, an enquiry into, method, system. Gk. *μεθ-*, for *μετ-ά*, among, after, *διέλθειν* way; the lit. sense is 'a way after,' allowing after. (✓ SAD.)

**Metonymy**; see **Onomatopœia**.

**Metre**, **Meter**, rhythm, verse. (F. = Gk.) M. E. *metre*. — F. *metre*, 'meet'. Cot. — L. *metrum*. — Gk. *μέτρων*, that which anything is measured, a rule, measure. Lit. 'measure'; cf. Skt. *md*, to meet. (✓ MA.) Der. *barn-meter*, *chrono-meter*, *geo-meter*, *hexa-meter*, *hydro-meter*, *ky-meter*, *penta-meter*, *thermo-meter*, *tri-meter*, *tri-meter*, &c.

**diameter**, the line measuring breadth across or thickness through. — L. — Gk. — O. F. *diametre*, 'a diameter'. Cot. — L. *diametros*. — Gk. *διάμετρον*. — *διά*, through; *μετρεῖν*, to measure, *μέτρον*, a measure.

**perimeter**, lit. 'the measure all round'. (L. — Gk.) L. *perimetras*. — Gk. *περιμετρον*. — Gk. *περι*, round; *μέτρον*, a measure.

**symmetry**. (F. = L. = Gk.) F. *symétrie*; Cot. — L. *symmetria*. — Gk. *συμμετρία*, due proportion. — Gk. *συμμετρεῖν*, like measure with. — Gk. *συμ-* (*=* with); *μέτρον*, a measure.

**Metropolis**, a mother city. (L. = Gk. *metropolis*. — Gk. *μητρίαστα*, a mother state; the city of a primate. — Gk. *μήτηρ*, a mother; *μήτηρ*, a city = Mother and Police.

**Mettle**; see **Metal**.

**Mew** (1), to cry as a cat. (E.) N. *mawen*; a word of imitative origin. + Icel. *máu*, Arab. *mua*, mewing of a cat. *mewl*, from F. *mialler*, to mew.

**mew** (2), a sea-gull. (E.) M. E. *mew*. A. S. *máu*, a mew. + Du. *meruw*; Icel. *máu*; Dan. *maage*, Swed. *mike*, G. *möve*. In the mew or cry of the bird.

**Mew** (3), a cage for hawks, &c. M. E. *pl. of mew*; see **Mutable**.

**Mowl**; see **Mew** (1).

**Mews**; see **Mutable**.

*mezzotinto*; see *Medium*.

*miasma*, pollution, infectious matter.  
(*Gk. μίασμα*, a stain. — *Gk. μαύρων*, black).

*mica*, a glittering mineral. (*L.*) *Mica*, sum, little quantity of anything that flies off; also, a glimmer, or cat-silver, metallic body like silver, which shines like marble, &c.; Phillips (1706). — *L. mica*, numb; cf. F. and Span. *mica*, mica.

it seems to have been applied to the mineral from a notion that this sb. is related to *L. micare*, to shine, which is not the case.

*miche*, to skulk, play truant. (*F.*) M. E. *men*; also *moochen*, *mouchen*. — O. F. *mer*, *mucier*, later *musser*, to hide, connive (hence to skulk). Origin unknown. *micch-er*, *mich-ing* (*Shak.*); also *currence*, q. v.

*michaelmas*, the feast of St. Michael. — Heb.; and *L.* M. E. *michelmesse*; *Michel* — *F. Michel*, from Heb. *Mikha-* — lit. 'who is like unto God?' The *-mas* = M. E. *messe* — A. S. *massa*; *L. missa*; see *mass* (2), s. v. *Missale*.

*middle*, great; see *May* (1).

*microcosm*, a little world. (*F.* — *L.* — *F. microcosme*. — *L. microcosmus*. — *μικρός*, *cosmos*, a little world. — *Gk. μικρός*, *μόνος*, for *μόνος*, little; *κόσμος*, world; *Cosmetio*).

*microscope*, an instrument for viewing small objects. (*Gk.*) *Gk. μικρός*, little; *εἶναι*, to see; see *Boope*.

*mid*, middle. (*E.*) M. E. *mid*. A. S. *mid*, adj. + Du. Dan. Swed. *mid* (in pounds); Icel. *miðr*, Goth. *midja*, H. G. *mitti*, L. *medius*, Gk. *μέσος*, Skt. *madhya*, adj., middle. — *MADHYA*, from *MADH-*). See *Medium*.

*mid*, amidst, in the middle of. (*E.*) This is lengthened from M. E. *amiddes*. *amiddes* was due to adding the suffix -*is* to *amiddle* = A. S. *on middan*, in the middle; where *midlan* is the dat. of *le*, sb., the middle. — A. S. *mid*, *midd*, middle. *Amid* = A. S. *on middan* (as

*midde*, adj., intervening; also as sb. M. E. *midde*, adj.; *middel*, sb. A. S. *mid*, sb. — A. S. *midde*, adj., middle; with *is* = *is* — Aryan. *-ra*. + Du. *middel*, adj. and sb.; G. *wattel*, sb., means; O. H. G. *mid*, adj. Cf. Icel. *medal*, prep. among. *midling*; *middle-mast*, an ill-connected

superlative, on the model of *after-most*, *foremost*.

*midriff*, the diaphragm separating the heart from the stomach, &c. (*E.*) M. E. *midrif*. A. S. *midrif* (for *midhrif*). — A. S. *mid*, middle; *hrif*, the belly. + O. Fries. *midref*; from *mid*, middle, *ref*, *rif*, the belly.

*midship*, short for *amid-ship*; hence *midship-man*.

*midst*, the middle. (*E.*) *In middest*. Spenser, F. Q. vi. 3. 25; formed, with added *t*, from M. E. *in middes*, equivalent to *amiddes*; see *amid* (above).

*midwife*. (*E.*) M. E. *midwif*; rarely *medewif*, from a false etymology which connected it with M. E. *mede* or *meed*, reward. — A. S. *mid*, prep., together with; *wif*, a woman. Thus the lit. sense 'a woman who is with another,' a helper. Cf. A. S. *mid-wyrcan*, to work with. So also Span. *co-madre*, lit. 'co-mother,' a midwife. Cf. Du. *medehelpen*, to assist (from *mede*, with, *helpen*, to help); G. *mit-helfer*, a helper with, assistant.

*Middle*; see *Mid*.

*Midge*. (*E.*) M. E. *migge*, *mygge*. A. S. *mige*, properly *myge*, a midge, gnat. + Du. *mug*, Low G. *mugge*, Swed. *mygg*, Dan. *myg*, Icel. *mý*, G. *mücke*. Tent. type *MUG-YA*, prob. 'buzz'; cf. L. *mug-ir*, to low; Gk. *μύγα*, to mutter; Skt. *mug*, to sound. ¶ Distinct from L. *musca*, a fly.

*mugwort*, a flower. (*E.*) A. S. *mug-wort*, i. e. midge-wort. (Cf. *flea-bane*.)

*Midriff*, *Midst*, *Midwife*; see *Mid*.

*Mien*; see *Monaco*.

*Might* (1), strength; see *May* (1).

*Might* (2), pt. t. of *May* (1), q. v.

*Mignonette*; see *Mind*.

*Migrate*. (*L.*) From pp. of L. *migrare*, to wander; allied to *meara*, to go.

*emigrate*. (*L.*) From pp. of L. *migrare*, to wander forth.

*immigrate*. (*L.*) From pp. of L. *immigrare*, to migrate to. (Im- = in, in.)

*transmigration*. (*F.* — *L.*) F. *transmigration*. — L. acc. *transmigrationem*; orig. a removing from one country to another. — L. *trans-migrare*, to migrate across.

*Milch*; see *Milk*.

*Mild*. (*E.*) M. E. *mild*, *milds*. A. S. *milde*. + Du. *mild*, Icel. *middr*, Dan. Swed. G. *mild*; Goth. *milds*, only in *un-milds*, without natural affection. Allied to Lithuan. *melas*, dear. Russ. *miluiti*, amiable, kind, *miloste*, kindness, Gk. *μαλάξεις*, mild, blue.

*mīlīmī*, I am gracious, *mīllkam*, pity. (Base MARL.)

Mildew; see Mellifluous.

Mile. (L.) M. E. *mile*. A. S. *mīl*. — L. *mīlia*, commonly *millia*, a Roman mile. — L. *mīle*, sing., a thousand; whence *mille passuum*, a thousand paces, a Roman mile. billion; see million (below).

milfoil, yarrow. (F. — L.) Lit. 'thousand-leaf' — F. *mille*, thousand; *feuille*, leaf — Low L. *millefolium*, milfoil: L. *mīle*, thousand; *fōlium*, leaf; see Foil (2) millennium, a thousand years. (L.) L. *mīleūnum*. — L. *mīle*, thousand; *annus*, year; see Annual.

million, a thousand thousand. (F. — L.) F. *mīllion*; Low L. *mīllo*, lit. 'great thousand,' an augmentative form. — L. *mīle*, thousand. Der. Hence *bī-million*, *tri-million*, *quadrillion* are formed, by a sort of analogy, in order to express shortly the ideas of *bi-million*, *tri-million*, &c.

Milfoil; see Mile.

Militate, to contend. (L.) From pp. of L. *mīlitāre*, to serve as a soldier. — L. *mīlit*, stem of *mīler*, a soldier.

militia, troops. (L.) I. *mīlitīa*, (1) warfare, (2) troops. — L. *mīlit-*, stem of *mīles*, a soldier.

Milk. (E.) M. E. *mīlk*. A. S. *meole*, meadue (put for *mīle*\*). + Du. *mēlk*. Icel. *mjölk*, Dan. *mēlk*, Swed. *mjölk*. Goth. *mīlks*, G. *mīlk*. Teut. type *MELKI*; from the base *MALK*, to stroke, preserved in G. *molk*, pt. t. of *melken*, to stroke a cow, milk; allied to Gk. *ἀπλγειν*, L. *mulgere*, to milk, Skt. *mr̥ij*, to wipe, rub, stroke. (✓ MARG.)

milch, milk-giving. (Scand.) Icel. *milkr*, *mjölkri*, adj., milk-giving; from *mjölk*, milk. So also G. *mēlk*, adj., milch.

milk-sop, an effeminate man. (E.) M. E. *milkasope*, c. h. C. T. 13916. Lit. 'bread sopped in milk'; hence a soft fellow. — M. E. *milk*, milk; *soppe*, a sop; see Sop.

milt (2), soft roe. (Scand.) A corruption of *milk*, due to confusion with *milt* (1) — Swed. *mjölk*, milt, from *mjölk*, milk; Dan. *fiskemeik*, soft roe of fishes, lit. 'fish-milk'.

Mill; see Molar.

Millennium; see Mile.

Millet, a plant. (F. — L.) F. *millet*. — L. *mīlium*, millet (whence A. S. *mīl*, millet). + Gk. *μελιτην*, millet.

Milliner (Ital.?) Formerly also *miliner*. Disputed; but almost certainly

Milaner, a dealer in goods brought Milan, in Italy.

Million; see Mile.

Milt (1), the spleen; see Melt.

Milt (2), soft roe; see Milk.

Mimic. (L. — Gk.) L. *mīmīcīus*, — Gk. *μημίκης*, imitative. — Gk. *μημίκης*, imitator, actor, mimic. (✓ MA)

Minaret, a turret on a mosque. — Arab. *minar*, a high turret. — Arab. *manārat*, a lamp, light. minaret — Arab. *manār*, candle-stick, light-house. Allied to Arab. *nār*, Heb. *mnārah*, a candle-stick, fire to shine.

Mince, to cut up small. (E.) *minſian*, lit. to be small; hence to make small. — A. S. *min*, small. + Du. *mi*, L. *minor*, less. See Minor. ¶ We find F. *mincer*, to mince, from *mīna* of Teut. origin. The F. word no affected the E. one; the root is the either way. Der. *mine pie*, a minced-pie, i. e. pie of minced meat.

minnow, a small fish. (E.) *menow*. A. S. *myne*, a minnow. min, small. ¶ We find another for M. E. *menuse*, a small fish; from *menuse*, small fish, due to L. minute, small. The root is the same way.

Mind. (E.) M. E. *mind*. A. S. *mīn*, memory. — A. S. *munan*, to think, an, to remember (whence *gēmīnd*, usual change of *u* to *y*). + Icel. *mīnd*\*, memory. Dan. *mīnde*. G. *münds*, memory. Allied to L. *ment-*, mind; see Mental. (✓ M)

mignonette, a plant. (F. — G.) *mignonette*, dimin. of *mignon*, darling (below).

minkin, a little darling (Du) by Florio, to translate Ital. *minone*, *minnekyn*, a cupid (Sewel); O. Ic. *mekin*, my darling, dimin. of *mēta* (Hexham) + O. H. G. *mīnna*, below.

minion, a favourite (F. — G.) F. *mignon*, sb., a favourite — + adj., minion, dainty, also pleasing. M. H. G. *minne*. O. H. G. *mīnna*, love (whence *minnesinger* = singer). Closely allied to H. *rund*.

minx, a pert wanton woman. Not from *minkin* as I once thought. — Low G. *mīnsk*, i. mas., a minx, a pert female. Cf. G. *mensch*.

**M.** to bring to mind again. (L.) From **Re-** and **Mind**.

(1), belonging to me; see **Me**.  
(2) to excavate; see **Monaco**.

(3); see **Menoao**.

**m.** Miniver; see **Various**.

to mix. (E.) A frequentative sing. to mix (Surrey); M. E. *mengen*, to mix; A. S. *mengan*, to become mixed; a causal verb *meng*, a mixture, usually *gemeng*, mixture, crowd, assembly. — Du. *mengen*, from *mengen*, to mix; G. *mengen*, to mangle. Prob. *onym*.

amongst. (E.) The earliest form is *amonge*, whence *amonges* (a common adverbial suffix); *amongt* with ex cresc. t. — *as*, prep., among. — A. S. *on*, in; nature, crowd (above).

**m.**, a dealer, trader. (E.) Hence *cotter-monger*. M. E. *monger*, *monger*, a dealer, merchant. — A. S. *mōnig*, to traffic, lit. 'to deal in a mixture'; variant of *mengan*, to mix, a mixture. Cf. Du. *mangeien*,

**mal**, an animal of a mixed breed. *mangrel* in Levins (1570). It *mōng er el*, i.e. a small animal breed; cf. *cock-er-el*, *pick-er-el* etc. — A. S. *mang*, a mixture. *mare*, a small painting. (Ital. — L.) *stura*, a miniature — Ital. *miniatore*, *stare*, to dye, paint, 'to colour with vermilion or red lead'; L. *minium*, cinnabar, red lead; of Iberian origin.

**ma**; see **Mind**.

**ma**; see **Minor**.

**Minister**, see **Minor**.

**ma**; see **Various**.

**ma**; see **Mince**.

**ma** (1). L. *min-or*, less; the suffix occurs in A. S. *min*, Irish *min*, *ma*, *mine* (Goth. *minntza*, less). See **Mince**.

**ma** (2). L. *ministrare*, to minister; — L. *ad*, to; *ministrare*, to minister, a servant, see **minister**.

**ma** (3). L. *minutio*, a reduction to small size. Formed from L. *com-* + *minuere*, to break in pieces; see **minute** (below).

**diminish**, to lessen. (F. — L.) Coined from L. *di-* (= *dis*), apart, and E. *minis* 't' in imitation of L. *diminuere*, to diminish (below).

**diminution**. (F. — L.) F. *diminution*. — L. acc. *diminutionem*, diminution — L. *diminutus*, pp. of *diminuere*, to lessen. — L. *di-* (= *dis*), apart, *minuere*, to lessen.

**minim**, a note in music;  $\frac{1}{6}$ th of a drachm (F. — L.). O. F. *minime*, lit. very small. — L. *min-imis*, very small; superl. allied to *min-or*, less (above).

**minish**, to lessen. (F. — L.) M. E. *menusen*. — F. *menuiser*, to diminish (answering to Low L. *minutiare*\*). — L. *minutus*, small; see **minute** (below).

**minister**. (F. — L.) M. E. *ministre*. — F. *ministre*. — L. acc. *ministrum*; nom. *minister*, a servant. L. *minis-ter* is a double comparative form (Aryan *min-yans tarā*\*) from the base *min-*, small; see **Minor** (above).

**minstral**. (F. — L.) M. E. *ministral*, or *menestral*. — O. F. *menestrel*, menestrel. — Low L. *ministralis*, a servant, retainer, hence one who played instruments or acted as jester. — L. *minister*, a servant (above). Der. *minstrelsy*, M. E. *minstralcie*.

**minuet**, a dance. (F. — L.) So called from the small steps taken in it. — F. *menuet*, 'smallish, little, pretty.' Cot. Dimin. of P. *menu*, small. — L. *minutus*; see **minute** (below).

**minus**, less. (L.) Neut. of *minor*, less. **minute**. (L.) M. E. *minute*, sb. — L. *minuta*, a small part; orig. fem. of *minutus*, small, pp. of *minuere*, to make small. — L. *min-*, small; base of *min-or*, less.

**mystery** (2), *mistry*, a trade, handicraft. (F. — L.) The *mystery plays* (better spelt *mistry plays*) were so called because acted by craftsmen; from M. E. *mistere*, a trade, craft, Ch. C. T. 615. — O. F. *mestier*, a trade, occupation (F. *métier*). — L. *ministerium*, employment. — L. *minister*, a servant; see **minister** (above).

**Minster**; see **Mono**.

**Minstrel**; see **Minor**.

**Mint** (1), a place where money is coined, see **Monition**.

**Mint** (2), a plant (L. — Gk.) A. S. *menta*. — L. *menta*, *mentha* — Gk. *μίνθα*, mint.

**Minuet**, **Minus**, **Minute**; see **Minor**.

**Minx**; see **Mind**.

**Miocene**, less recent. (Gk.) Gk. *μετό-* for *μετών*, less; *μετέστιος*, new, recent.

**Miracle.** (F. — L.) F. *miracle*. — L. *miraculum*, a wonder. — L. *mirari*, to wonder at. — L. *mirus*, wonderful. + Skt. *smaya*, wonder, from *smi*, to smile. Allied to *Smile*.

**admire.** (F. — L.) F. *admirer*. — L. *admirari*, to wonder at. — L. *ad*, at; *mirari*, to wonder (above).

**marvel.** (F. — L.) M. E. *mervaile*. — F. *merveille*. — L. *mirabilia*, neut. pl. wonderful things. — L. *mirabilis*, wonderful. — L. *mirari*, to wonder (above).

**mirage.** (F. — L.) F. *mirage*, an optical illusion. — F. *mirer*, to look at. — L. *mirari* (above).

**mirror.** (F. — L.) M. E. *mirour*. — O. F. *mireor*, later *miroir*, a looking-glass, mirror (answering to a Low L. *miratorium*). — Low L. *mirare*, to behold; L. *mirari*.

**Mirage;** see *Miracle*.

**Mire.** (Scand.); see *Moss*.

**Mirror;** see *Miracle*.

**Mirth;** see *Merry*.

**Mis-** (1), prefix. (E. and Scand.) The A. S. *mis-* occurs in *mis-deed*, a mis-deed, and in other compounds. It answers to Du. Dan. Icel. *mis-*, Swed. G. *miss-*, Goth. *missa*, with the sense of 'wrong.' Allied to *Miss* (1). Der. *mis-become*, -behave, -believe, -deed, -deem, -do, -give, -lay, -lead, -like, -name, -shape, -time, -understand. Also prefixed to words of F. and L. origin, as in *mis-apply*, -calculate, -carry, -conceive, -conduct, -construe, -date, -demeanour, -employ, -fortune, -govern, -guide, -inform, -interpret, -judge, -place, -print, -pronounce, -quote, -represent, -rule, -spend, -term, -use, &c. Also to Scand. words, as in *mis-call*, -*hap*, -*take*.

**Mis-** (2), prefix. (F. — L.) The proper spelling is M. E. *mes-*, as in *mes-chief*, mischief. The same as O. F. *mes-*, Span. *menos*, from L. *minus*, less; with the sense of 'bad.' Frequently confused with the prefix above both in F. and E. Der. *mis-adventure* (q. v.), -alliance, -chance (q. v.), -chief (q. v.), -count (q. v.), -creants (q. v.), -nomer (q. v.), -prise (q. v.).

**Misadventure.** (F. — L.) O. F. *mes-aventure*; see *Mis-* (2) and *Adventure*.

**Misanthrope.** (Gk.) Gk. *μοναρπότος*, adj. hating mankind. — Gk. *μοναρπός*, to hate, from *μοναρπός*, a man. Der. *misanthropie*, -ist, -y (Gk. *μοναρποτία*).

**Miscellaneous,** various. (L.) L. *miscellaneus*. — L. *miscillus*, mixed. — L. *mixcere*, to mix. Allied to *Mix*.

## MISPRISION.

**meddle.** (F. — L.) M. E. *meddely* in the sense 'to mix.' — O. F. *meller*, *mesler*, to mix. (F. *mhler*). L. *misculare*, to mix; cf. L. *mix*, mixed. — L. *mixcere*, to mix.

**medley,** confusion, mixture. (M. E. *medlee*. — O. F. *medie*, *melle*, (lem. *medee*, *mellee*, *meslee*), pp. verb *medler* (above). The stem *medlee* = F. *mélée*.

**promiscuous,** mixed, confuse. L. *proniscus*, mixed. — L. *pro*, (here of slight force); *scire*, to mix. **Mischance.** (F. — L.) M. E. and *meschance*; from *Mis-* (2) and *Chanc*.

**Mischief.** (F. — L.) M. E. *men*. O. F. *meschief*, a bad result. Cf. *menos-cabo*, diminution, loss. From (2) and *Chief*.

**Miscount.** (F. — L.) O. F. *me* from *Mis-* (2) and *Count*.

**Miscreant,** a wretch. (F. — L.) an unbeliever, infidel. — O. F. *me* misbelieving; Cot. Here *minus* is seen *Mis-* (2). *Creatu* is *credent*, stem of pres. pt. of *cre* believe. Cf. Ital. *miscredente*, misbel and E. *re-creant*.

**Miser,** a niggard. (L.) Also 'a w. Spenser, F. Q. ii. 1. 8. — L. *miser*, w. Cf. Ital. and Span. *misero* (1) wretch avaricious.

**commiseration.** (F. — L.) F. *comeration*. — L. acc. *commiserationem*, an oration intended to excite pity. *commiserari*, to excite pity. — L. (*-cum*), with; *miserari*, to pity miser.

**miserable.** (F. — L.) F. *miserable*. L. *miserabilis*, pitiable. — L. *miser*, pity. — L. *miser*, wretched.

**Mishap;** see *Hap*.

**Misnomer,** a misnaming. (F. — L.) answers to an old Law-French *mentir* to misname; used as a sb. with the 'a misnaming.' — O. F. *mes-*, badly *mer*, to name. See *Mis-* (2) and *Nom*.

**Misprise,** Misprize, to slight. (L.) In As You Like It, i. 1. O. F. *mespriser*, 'to disesteem, cont' Cot. — O. F. *mes*, badly; Low L. *prezumere*, to prize, esteem, from L. *presumere*. See *Mis-* (2) and *Priore*.

**Misprision,** a mistake, neglect. (O F. *mesprison*, 'misprison, error.' Cot. Cf. F. *meprise*, a mistake — *mes-*, badly; ill; Low L. *presumere*

at for L. *prehensio*), a seizing, sending, from L. *prehendere*; quite distinct from *misprise*. to fail to hit. (E.) M. E. *missian* (or *missan*), to notice (rare); from an old sb. notice 'failure' or 'error,' which had in the prefix *mis-*, wrong; (F. Further, *missee* = *mid-se*\*, MID, occurring in A. S. conceal, avoid, escape notice (G. *meiden*, O. H. G. *mldan*, strong verb). + Du. *missen*, Dan. *mista* (= *mid-se*?), Swed. *sa?*, O. H. G. *missan*, to *mis*, Icel. *mis*, adv. amiss; Icel. *mis*, Dan. *mis*, Swed. wrongly; Goth. *misso*, adv., by. Allied to Skt. *mithas*, G. *mithyā*, falsely, amiss. *mis*, sb., a fault. M. E. *f Palerne*, 532; *miss-ing*, wrongly. (E. or Scand.) i.e. in error.—Icel. *a mis*, (- A S *on*), in; *mis*, adv., to an older lost sb.).

young woman; see Magni-

#### Missile.

*Mish*; see Mist.

weapon that may be thrown. by an adj., 'that may be missis, that may be thrown.' pp. of *mittere*, to throw, send. *metu*, I throw; Russ. *metate*, Skt. *math*, to churn, agitate.

L. *ad-mittere*, to send to; Der. admission.

try, an officer to whom entrusted. (L.) Low L. a commissary. — L. *com-mittere*, to commit; see

to entrust to. (L.) L. *com-pend* out, begin, entrust, *missus*. — L. *con-* (- *cum*).

Der. commission, F. com-commissionem, perpetration.

also, a settlement by concession. F. *compromis*, 'a com-promise'; Cot. Orig. pp. *mettre*, to put unto *compro-*

*com-primittere*, to make a *mette*. — L. *cum* (*cum*), mutually; to promise; see promise

**demise**, transference, decease. (F. — L.) O. F. *desmire*, *desmise*, fem. of pp. of *desmettre*, to displace, dismiss. — L. *dimittere*; see dismiss (below).

**dimissory**, giving leave to depart (L.) L. *dimissorius*, giving leave to go before another judge. — L. *dimissus*, pp. of *di-mittere*, to send away.

**dismiss**, to send away. (F. — L.) A coined word; suggested by F. *desmettre*, pp. *desmis*, 'to displace, dismiss.' Cot. The true L. form is *di-mittere*, to send away. emit, to send forth. (L.) L. *e-mittere*, to send forth; pp. *emissus*. Der. *emiss-ion*, emiss-ary.

**immit**, to inject. (L.) In Kersey (1715). L. *im-mittere*, to send into; pp. *immissus*, where *im* = L. *in*, in. Der. *immiss-ion*.

**intermit**, to interrupt, cease awhile. (L.) L. *inter-mittere*, to send apart, interrupt; pp. *intermissus*. Der. *intermission*, F. *intermission*, L. acc. *intermissionem*.

**mass** (1), the celebration of the Eucharist. (L.) M. E. *messe*. A. S. *masse*, (1) the mass, (2) a church-festival — Low L. *missa*, (1) dismissal, (2) the mass. Usually said to be from the phr. *ite missa est* (go, the congregation is dismissed) used at the end of the service; in any case, the derivation is from L. *missus*, pp. of *mittere*, to send away. ¶ For the change of vowel from *i* to *æ*, cf. Icel. *massa*, Swed. *massa*, Dan. G. *messe*, O. H. G. *massa* as well as *missa*, all in the sense of 'mass'; also Du. *mis*, mass. And see missal (below). Der. *Candle-mas*, *Christ*, *Hallow-*, *Lam-Martin*, *Michaelmas*, which see.

**mess** (1), a dish of meat, portion of food. (F. — L.) M. E. *messe*. — O. F. *mes*, a dish, course at table (now spelt *mets*, badly). Cf. Ital. *messo*, a course at table — O. F. *mes*, that which is sent, pp. of *mettre*, to send. — L. *mittere*, to send; in late Lat., to place.

**message**. (F. — L.) F. *message*. — Low L. *missaticum*, a message. — L. *miss-us*, pp. of *mittere*, to send. Der. messenger, with inserted *n*, put for M. E. *messager*, formed from *message* with suffix *-er*.

**missal**, a mass-book. (L.) Low L. *missale*, a mass-book. — Low L. *missa*, mass; see mass (2) above.

**mission**. (L.) [The O. F. *mission* merely means 'expence'; Cot.]. — L. acc. *missionem*, acc. of *missio*, a sending. — L. *miss-us*, pp. of *mittere*, to send.

**missive**. (F. — L.) O. F. *missive*, 'a

letter sent; Cot. Coined from L. *miss-ans*, pp. of *mittere*.

**Omit**, to neglect. (L.) L. *o-mittere*, (pp. *omissus*), lit. 'to let go.' Put for *omittere*\* = *ob-mittere*\*. Der. *omission*, from F. *omission*, 'an omission,' from L. acc. *omissionem*.

**Permit**. (L.) L. *per-mittere* (pp. *permisus*), to let pass through, lit. send through. Der. *permission*.

**Premise**, promise. (F.-L.) Better *premiss* than *premise*. - O. F. *premissse* (F. *prémissé*), in use in the 14th century (Littré). - L. *præmissa* (*sententia* being understood), a *premiss*, lit. that which is sent before or stated beforehand. Fem. of *premissus*, pp. of *premittere*, to send before. Der. *premiss-es*, s. pl. the adjuncts of a building, first stated in full, in a lease, and afterwards referred to as the *premises*; or otherwise, due to the custom of beginning leases with *premises* setting forth the names of the grantor and grantees of the deed. Also *premise*, verb, with accent on i.

**Pretermit**, to omit. (L.) L. *preter-mittere*, to allow to go past. Der. *pretermission*.

**Promise**, an agreement to do a thing. (F.-L.) Formerly *promes*. - F. *promesse*, 'a promise'; Cot - L. *promissa*, fem. of *promissus*, pp. of *pro-mittere*, to send or put forth, to promise. Der. *promise-o-ry*.

**Reomit**, to abate. (L.) L. *re-mittere* (pp. *remissus*), to send back, slacken, abate. Der. *remiss*, adj., from pp. *remissus*; *remission*.

**Submit**. (L.) L. *sub-mittere*, to let down, submit, bow to (pp. *submissus*). Der. *submission*, *submissive*.

**Surmise**, an imagination, guess. (F.-L.) O. F. *surmise*, an accusation, charge; orig. fem. of *surmis*, pp. of *surmettre*, to put upon, lay to one's charge. - F. *sur*, above; *mettre*, to put. - L. *super*, above; *mittere*, to send, put.

**Transmit**. (L.) L. *trans*, across; *mittere*, to send. Der. *transmission* (from pp. *missus*).

**Mission**, **Missive**: see **Missile**.

**Mist**. (E.) A. S. *mist*, gloom, darkness. + Icel. *mistr*, Du. Swed. *mist*, mist; G. *mist*, dung (the same word); Goth. *maitstus*, dung. Formed, with suffixed *-st*, from the base MIG (Aryan MIGH), as seen in Lithuan. *migla*, Russ. *mglja*, Gk. *μίχλη*, mist, Skt. *mih-ira*, a cloud, *mehg a*, a cloud. Cf. Skt. *mih*, to sprinkle, to urine;

L. *mingere*, Du. *mijgen*, Icel. *miga*, *migan*, all with sense of L. *mingere*. orig. sense of mist is urine; hence we have

**Missel-thrush**, mistle-thrush. So called from feeding on the berries of the mistletoe; from A. S. *mistle*, mist, + G. *mistedrossel*, mistle-thrush.

**Mistletoe**. (E.) A final *n* has lost. A. S. *misteltain*. - A. S. *mistel*, used alone in the sense of mistletoe; a twig. *Mistel* is from A. S. *mist*, which in O. Du. had the sense of 'or birdlime, and in G. has the sense of dung. Thus the sense is 'birdlime'. The A. S. *tn*, twig, is the same as teinn, Du. *teen*, Goth. *tains*, Dan. *teun*, ten, twig, spindle. + Icel. *mistleina*, tletote.

**Mizale**, to rain in fine drops. (E.) Formerly *misle*, put for *mistle*, frequentative form of *mist*, to form vapour constantly. For the loss of *t*, cf. pronunciation of *whistle*, *listen*, &c.

**Mistake**, to err. (Scand.) Icel. *mista*, to take by error, make a slip. - Icel. *mist*, wrongly; *taka*, to take. See **Mis-** (1) and **Take**.

**Mister**; see **Magnitude**.

**Mistletoe**; see **Mist**.

**Mistress**; see **Magnitude**.

**Mite** (1), an insect. (E.) M. E. *mil*, A. S. *mile*, a mite + Low G. *mäte*. O. H. *mlsd*, a mite. The word means 'cutter' or 'biter'; from Teut. base *MIT*, to cut, D. Goth. *maitan*, Icel. *meita*, to cut.

**Mite** (2), a very small portion. (D.) M. E. *mite*. - O. Du. *mijt*, mite, a small coin, a mite. Lit. 'cut small,' but Teut. base *MIT*, to cut (above).

**Mitigate**. (L.) From pp. of L. *mitigare*, to make gentle. - L. *mitis*, gentle; *agere*, to make

**Mitre**, a head-dress, esp. for a bishop. (F.-L.-Gk.) O. F. *mitre* - L. *mitra* (cap) - Gk. *μίτρα*, a belt, girdle, head-band, fillet, turban.

**Mitten**. (F.-G. or C.?) M. E. *mittan* - O. F. *mitaine*, 'a mittain, wiper' - Cot. Disputed; either from M. H. *mitano*, middle, orig. 'mid-most,' as if sense were 'half glove'; or of Celts; or We find Gael. *mitag*, Irish *mittan*, mitten: Gael. and Irish *mittan*, mitten, glove; Irish *mutag*, a stump, a half-glove without fingers.

**Mix**, to mingle. (E.) Put for *mell* or for *asid*. A. S. *mescan*, to mix;

ed from Latin, but allied to it). + *iken*, W. *mygus*, Gael. *measg*, Russ. *er*, Lithuan. *mieszyti*, L. *miscere*, Gk. *to mix*. Cf. Skt. *mitra*, mixed. MIKSHI, from ✓ MIK, as in Gk. *μή* *mix*. Der. *mash*, q. v.

**Mixture.** (L.) L. *mixtura*, a mixture. *mixx*, pp. of *misere*, to mix (above). n. Mizaen; see Medium. 18, see Mizan.

**Monics.** the science of aiding the mind. (Gk.) Gk. *μημονικά*, mnemonics; pl. of *μημονίον*, belonging to memory. Gk. *μημονή*, crude form of *μνήμων*, -el. - Gk. *μνάομαι*, I remember. (✓)

**M. sb. (E.)** M. E. *mone*, correspond. A S. *min*, wickedness, of which the *me* seems to have been a hurt or blemish. Hence was formed A. S. *ménan*, to lament, M. E. *mnen*, to lament, obsolete, its place being supplied by *mēn* of the sb., used as a vb. A. S. is cognate with Icel. *mein*, a hurt, Dan. *meen*, defect, blemish, harm. 18. Der. *bemoan*, vb., substituted for *mnen*. A. S. *bi ménan*, to bemoan. 18. (F. - Teut.) M. E. *mote* - O. F. *mout*, embankment, dike. [As in the case of the same word means either the cut out or the embankment thrown both together.] The same word as *mota*, 'a clod, lump, sodd, turf, little hill to shoot at.' Cotgrave. Cf. also *mota*, a heap of earth, also a hollow, like E. *mote*. Span. *mota*, a mound; French *mottes*, rounded hill. Of Teut. from Bavarian *mott*, peat; cf. Du. *mot* of turf. Prob. allied to Mud. 18, a disorderly crowd. (L.) : see

(1), a kind of cap. (Du.) From *mutz*, a woman's night-cap (where means cap); O Du. *map*, a woman's Prob. allied to Muff (1).

18, see Mope.

**Mousin.** Moesdin, a shoe of deer-N. American Indian.) From the am. *muklin* (Webster).

**M. to deride.** (F. - Teut.) M. E. *mōder* - O. F. *moquer*, later *moquer* - *moer*, to grumble; O Swed. *munka*, modern, to mumble. Cf. Ital. 'a mowing mouth' *moccare*, 'to Florio. Cf. Gk. *μόχας*, mockery, *μόχη*, a balloon. Gael. *mag*, W. *mocio*, *mag*, deride. (Imitative base MAK or

MUK, from ✓ MU, to mutter). **Mope, Mow** (3).

**Mode.** (F. - L.) F. *mode* - L. *modum*, acc. of *modus*, measure, manner, way. Allied to Meto.

**Accommodate.** (L.) From pp. of L. *accommodeare*, to fit, suit, adapt. - L. *ad* (= ad), to; *commodus*, fit; see below.

**Commodious.** (L.) Low L. *commodiōsus*, useful. - L. *commodus*, fit, suitable.

- L. *com-* (= *cum*), with; *modus*, measure.

**Incommode.** (F. - L.) F. *incommoder*, to hinder. - L. *incommodare*, to hinder. - L. *in*, not; *commodus*, fit; see above.

**Model.** (F. - Ital. - L.) O. F. *modelle*.

- Ital. *modello*, 'a model, frame, mould,' Florio. From dimin. of L. *modulus*, a standard, measure, which is again a dimin. of *modus*, measure. Der. *re-model*.

**Moderate, temperate.** (L.) From pp. of L. *moderari*, to regulate. From a stem *moder-us\**, *modes-us\**, extended from *modus*, a measure.

**Modern.** (F. - L.) F. *moderne*. - L. *modernus*, belonging to the present mode; extended from a stem *moder-us\** (above).

**Modest,** moderate, chaste, decent. (F. - L.) F. *modeste*. - L. *modestus*, modest, lit. 'keeping within measure.' From a stem *modes-*\*, with suffix *-tus*; see moderate (above).

**Modicum,** a small quantity. (L.) Neut. of L. *modicus*, moderate. - L. *modus*.

**Modify.** (F. - L.) F. *modifier*. - L. *modificare*. - L. *modi*, for *modus*, measure, moderation; *facere*, for *facer*, to make.

**Modulate,** to regulate. (L.) From pp. of L. *modulari*, to measure by a standard. - L. *modulus*, dimin. of *modus*, a measure.

**Mood** (2), manner, grammatical form. (F. - L.) Another spelling of mode (above). **Modus** (1),

**Mould** (2), a model, form. (F. - L.) M. E. *moule*, with excrecent *d*. - O. F. *mole* (F. *moule*), a mould; earliest spelling *modie* - L. *modulum*, acc. of *modulus*, dimin. of *modus*, a measure.

**Model, Moderate;** see Mode.

**Modern, Modest, Modicum;** see Modus.

**Modify, Modulate;** see Moda.

**Mogul,** a Mongolian. (Mongolia.) Pers. *Moghol*, a Mogul; another form of Mongol.

**Mohair,** cloth of fine hair. (F. - Arab.) A sophisticated spelling (by confusion with hair) of O. F. *mouhaire*, *mouaire*, *mohair*.

(F. *moire*). — Arab. *mukhayyar*, a kind of coarse camlet or hair-cloth.

*moire*, watered silk. (F. — Arab.) An altered form of *mohair*, used in a changed sense.

**Mohammedan.** (Arab.) A follower of Mohammed. — Arab. *muhammad*, praiseworthy. — Arab. *hamada*, he praised.

**Mohur**, a gold coin. (Pers.) Pers. *muhr*, *muhur*, a gold coin worth 16 rupees (Wilson).

**Moidore**; see Monition.

**Moisty**; see Medium.

**Moil**, to toil, drudge; see Mollify.

**Moiré**; see Mohair.

**Moist**; see Must (2).

**Molar**, used for grinding. (L.) L. *molaris*, adj., from *mola*, a mill. Cf. *molere*, to grind. (✓ MAR.)

**mill**. (L.) M. E. *miln*, *myln*, *mulne*; whence *mille*, *mulle*, by loss of *n*. A. S. *myln*, *mylen*. — L. *molina*, a mill, extended from *mola*, a mill.

**mullet** (2), a five-pointed star. (F. — L.) O. F. *mollette*, a rowell, whence it came to mean the 'mullet' of heraldry; also O. F. *mollette*, 'a mullet, rowell of a spur.' Cot. Dumin. from L. *mola*, a mill, whence Ital. *molia*, a mill-stone, mill-wheel, clock-wheel with cogs.

**Molasses**; see Mellifiuous.

**Mole** (1), a spot or mark on the body. (E.) M. E. *mole*. A. S. *mal*, a spot (whence *mole* by the usual change from *a* to long *o*). + Dan. *maal*, Swed. *mål*, G. *maai*, Goth. *maiil*, a spot. Allied to L. *macula*, a spot. (✓ MAR.) See Maculate. Der. *mould-stick*, q. v.

**mould** (3), a spot. (E.) Put for *mole*. 'One yron mole defaceth the whole peice of lawne,' Lylly, Euphnes, p. 39. This is now called iron-mould (with added *d*). We also find M. E. *moled*, spotted; hence mod. E. *mouldy* (in some senses); by confusion with mould (1).

**Mole** (2), an animal; see Mould (1).

**Mole** (3), a breakwater. (F. — L.) F. *mole*. — L. *molem*, acc. of *moler*, a great heap.

**demolish**. (F. — L.) O. F. *demoliiss-*, inchoative base of *demolir*, to demolish. — L. *demoliri*, demolire, to pull down. — L. *de*, from; *moler*, heap.

**emolument**, gain. (F. — L.) F. *emolumen*. — L. *emolumen*, what is gained by labour. — L. *emoliri*, to work out, accomplish. — L. *e*, out, greatly; *moliri*, to work, from *moler*, heap, also effort.

**molecule**, an atom. (L.) Formerly *mole-*

## MONITION.

*cula*; Bailey. Coined from L. *molas*, a boar, the true form would have been *molescula*.

**molest**, to annoy. (F. — L.) F. *mal*. — L. *molestare*. — L. *molestus*, troubled, formed with suffix *-tus*, from a st. in *mo*, extended from *mol-*, stem of *molis*, a boar, also labour.

**Molecule**, **Molest**; see Mole (3).

**Mollify**, to soften. (F. — L.) O. F. *lisifer*. — L. *mollificari*. — L. *molli-s*, to scare, for *facer*, to make. (✓ MAR.)

**emollient**, softening. (F. — L.) O. F. *emollient*. — L. *emollient-*, stem of *pres* of *emolire*, to soften. — L. *e*, out, to *mollire*, to soften, from *molli-s*, soft.

**moil**, to toil, drudge (F. — L.) formerly *moile*, to defile with dirt; later 'to dawbe with dirt, to drudge.' Phil. The older sense was to dirty, hence drudge, from the dirt consequent on it. Spenser has *moyle*, to wallow. Hymn Heav. Love, st. 32. Still earlier, we find M. E. *moillen*, to moisten, wet — F. *moiller* (Littré), later *mouiller*, to moisten; orig. sense, to soften, which (the case of clay) is effected by wetting. This verb answers to a Low L. *molire* to soften; not used. — L. *molli-s*, soft. Thus the senses were, to soften, moisten, dirty, soil oneself, drudge. ¶ Prob. confused, in former days, with prov E. a mule, or with L. *moliri*, to strive. These words are really quite independent.

**molluso**. (F. — L.) F. *mollusca*; so *mollusca*, a soft-shelled nut; which molluscs were supposed to resemble — *molli-s*, soft.

**Molten**, old pp. of Melt, q. v.

**Moly**, a plant (L. — Gk.) L. *molycum*; Gk. *μάλυν*; Homer. Od. x. 305.

**Moment**; see Move.

**Monad**, see Mono-, prefix.

**Monarch**; see Arch-, prefix.

**Monastery**; see Mono-.

**Monday**; see Moon.

**Monetary**, **Money**; see Monition.

**Monger**, **Mongrel**; see Mangia.

**Monition**, a warning, notice. — F. *monition*. — L. acc. *monitio-nem*. — *monitus*, pp. of *monere*, to advise, to make to think. (✓ MAN.)

**admonish**. (F. — L.) M. E. *admonis* so that *admonish* is a corruption of the older form *amonest*. 'I amonester or Wyelis, 1 Cor. iv. 14. — O. F. *am* (later *admonester*), to advise — I. *admonitare*, afterwards *admonistar*, to

to advise. — L. *ad*, to; *monere*, Der *admonist-or-y* (from pp. *admonere*).

**monstrum** (L.) From pp. of L. to shew fully. — L. *de*, down, *are*, to shew. (from *monstru*, ex *monster* (below)).

a place where money is coined. *mint*, mynt. A. S. *mynet*, L. *moneta*, (1) a mint, (2) *moneta* was a surname of Juno, temple at Rome money was in sense is 'warning one.' — L. *mon*.

a Portuguese gold coin. (Port. Bailey's Dict. — Port. *moeda* idore, £1 7s.; lit. 'money of metal, money; *de*, of; aurum, monoy' below).

**mon-**, relating to money. (L.) (1) lit. belonging to a mint. — (2) a mint, (3) money.

(F. — L.) M. E. *moneie*. — O. F. *monie*. — L. *moneta*, (1) mint, see *mint* (above).

a prodigy. (F. — L.) F. *monstrum*, a divine omen, *og*. (Put for *mon-es-trum*). — to warn.

**monument**. (F. — L.) F. *monumentum*, a memorial. *moni*, seen in *moni-tus*, *re*, to advise, remind; with

(F. — L.) M. E. *moustre*, a (1) lit. display. — O. F. *mostre*, of *monstre*, 'a pattern, also a shew;' Cot. The same word as, a monster; see *monster*

**monstrum**, to warn beforehand. (F. *monstrar* from *pre*, before; and rupted form of M. E. *monesten*, *re*; Cot vi 1. See *admonish* *permonstrat-or-y*, from L. *pra*-who warns beforehand.

**monstrum**. (L.) From pp. of Low L. to expose, to produce argument. — L. *re*, again; *monstrare*, a *monstrum*, a portent; see *etc.*

(F. — L.) O. F. *somoner* partly altered to *semoner* and *monendre*, to summon. — L. to remind privily — L. *sum* — privily; *monere*, to remind. Connected with A. S. *minnen*,

to gather together; but this word soon went out of use.

**summons**, sb. (F. — L.) M. E. *sumouns*, from the orig. form (*sumoncer*) of F. *semoncer*, 'a warning, summons,' Cot.; which was orig. the fern. of the pp. of O. F. *somoner* (above). ¶ Thus the final *s* in *summons* has nothing to do with L. *rummoneas*, as some have imagined.

**Monk**; see *Mono-*.

**Monkey**; see *Madam*.

**Mono-**, prefix, sole. (Gk.) Gk. *μόνος*, single.

**minster**. (L. — Gk.) A. S. *mynster*; a shortened form of L. *monasterium*; see *monastery* (below).

**monad**, a unit, &c. (L. — Gk.) L. *monad*, stem of *monas*, a unit. — Gk. *μονάς*, a unit. — Gk. *μόνος*, alone.

**monarchy**; see *Arch-*, prefix.

**monastery**. (L. — Gk.) L. *monasterium*. — Gk. *μοναστήριον*, a minster. — Gk. *μοναστής*, dwelling alone; a monk. — Gk. *μονάζειν*, to be alone — Gk. *μόνος*, alone. Der. *monast-ic*, from Gk. *μοναστικός*, living in solitude.

**monk**. (L. — Gk.) M. E. *monk*. A. S. *muncie*. — L. *monachus*. — Gk. *μοναχός*, adj., solitary; sb. a monk. — Gk. *μόνος*, alone.

**monochord**; see *chord*. So also *mono-* *cotyledon*, *mono-ocular*, &c.; see *ocular*, *ode*, *logio*, *syllable*, *tone*.

**monopoly**, exclusive sale. (L. — Gk.) L. *monopolium*. — Gk. *μονοπώλιον*, right of monopoly; *μονοπώλια*, monopoly. — Gk. *μόνος*, sole; *πωλεῖν*, to sell, barter, connected with *πέλειν*, to be busy.

**Monsoon**, a periodical wind. (Ital. — Malay. — Arab.) Ital. *monsone* — Malay *musim*, a season, monsoon, year. — Arab. *mausim*, a time, season. — Arab. *wasama*, marking.

**Monster**; see *Monition*.

**Month**; see *Moon*.

**Monument**; see *Monition*.

**Mood** (1), disposition of mind. (E.) Prob. sometimes confused with *mood* (2), but properly distinct. M. E. *mood*, mind, also temper, anger, wrath. A. S. *mild*, mind, feeling, heart. + Du. *moed*, courage; Icel. *mildr*, wrath, moodiness; Dan. Swed. *mod*, G. *muth*, courage; Goth. *modis*, wrath. Cf. Gk. *μέμπω*, I strive after. Perhaps allied to Mind. Der. *mood-y*, A. S. *mildig*.

**Mood** (2), manner, grammatical form; see *Mode*.

**Moon**. (E.) M. E. *mens*. A. S. *mense*,

a masc. sb. + Du. *maan*, Icel. *máni*, Dan. *maane*, Swed. *máne*, Goth. *mána*, G. *mond*, O. H. G. *máno*, Lithuan. *menù*, Gk. *μήνη*. Allied to Skt. *mánsa*, a month. Lit. the 'measurer' of time. (✓ M.A.)

**monday.** (E.) M. E. *monenday*, later *moneday*, *monday*. A. S. *mónan dæg*, day of the moon; where *mónan* is the gen. of *móna*, moon.

**month.** (E.) M. E. *moneth*, later *month*. A. S. *mónath*, a lunation; from *móna*, moon. + Du. *maand*, Icel. *mánuðr*, Dan. *maaned*, Swed. *mánd*, G. *monat*, G. *menoths*, a month. Allied to Lithuan. *ménestis*, Russ. *miesiats'*, L. *mensis*, Irish and W. *mis*, Gael. *mios*, Gk. *μήν*, Skt. *mása*, a month. (✓ M.A.)

**Moor** (1), a heath. (E.) M. E. *more*. A. S. *mór*. + Icel. *mór*, moor, peat; O. Du. *moer*, moor, mud; *moerlandt*, peaty land; Dan. *mor*, G. *moor*. Prob. allied to *Mire* and *Moss*.

**morass**, a bog. (Du.) Du. *moeras*, marsh, fen; O. Du. *moerasch*, adj., belonging to a moor, from the sb. *moer*, moor, mud. Cf. G. *morast* (for *morash* \*), Swed. *moras*, Dan. *morads*, a morass. ¶ Distinct from *marsh*.

**Moor** (2), to fasten up a ship; see *Mar.* **Moor** (3), a native of N. Africa. (F. - L. - Gk.) O. F. *More*, 'a Moor'; Cot. - L. *Maurus*. - Gk. *Μαύρος*, a Moor. Cf. Gk. *μαύρος*, *μαύρης*, dark. *Der black-a-moor*, corruption of *blackmoor* (*Minshew*), i. e. black Moor.

**morocco**, a fine kind of leather. (Morocco.) Named from *Morocco*, in N. Africa; which was named from the *Moors* dwelling there.

**morris, morris-dance.** (Span. - L. - Gk.) The dance was also called a *morisco*, i. e. a Moorish dance. - Span. *Morisco*, Moorish. - Span. *Moro*, a Moor. - L. *Maurus* (above).

**Moose**, the American elk. (W. Indian.) The native W. Indian name; 'Kinsteneaux *monzawah*, Algonquin *mouse* [mouse?], MacKenzie;' cited in Webster.

**Moot**, to discuss a point. (E.) Chiefly used in phr. 'a *moot* point.' *Minshew* gives *moot* as a verb, to discuss. The proper sense of *moot* is 'meeting,' as in *moot-hall*, hall of assembly; hence to *moot* is to discuss at a meeting, and 'a *moot* point' is one reserved for public discussion. M. E. *mootien*, to discuss, also to cite. A. S. *mötien*, to cite to a meeting; from A. S.

## MORDACITY.

*mbt*, a meeting, also spelt *gemüt*, esp. in *westen gemüt* - meeting of wise men, parliament. + Icel. *mót*, M. H. G. *mót*, a meeting.

**meet** (2), to encounter, find, assemble. (E.) M. E. *meten*. A. S. *mētan*, to meet. Formed, with the usual vowel change from *ō* to *e*, from A. S. *mēt*, a meeting, assembly (above). + Icel. *mēta*, *mēt* from *mbt*; Goth. *gamotjan*, Swed. *mēt* Dan. *møde*, to meet.

**Mop** (1), an implement for washing floors. (F. - L.) In a late ed. of Flon's 16 Dict., *pannatore* is explained by 'a mauld' a *map* of rags or cloths to rub with. Halliwell gives *mop*, a napkin; Gloucester shire. Origin disputed; but clearly no O. F. *mappe*, a napkin (afterwards turned into *nappe*) - L. *mappa*, a napkin. See *Map*. Some suppose *mop* to be of Cel. origin; we find W. *mofa*, *mop*, a rag; Gael. *moibéal*, Irish *moifál*; but it is probable that these are from English.

**Mop** (2), a grimace; to grimace. (D.) The same word as *mope* (below).

**mope**, to be dispirited. (Du.) The same word as *mop*, to grimace; cf. 'in the *moy*' i. e. sulky (Halliwell). - Du. *moppen*, pout, be sulky. A variant of *mack*, q. And see *mow* (3).

**Moraine**, a line of stones at the edge of a glacier. (F. - Teut.) F. *moraine*, Ital. *mora*, a pile of rocks. - Bavarian sand and broken stones, fallen from in a valley; the lit. sense being 'crushed material.' Cf. G. *murbe*, soft, O. H. *muruui*, brittle. (✓ MAR.) Alliter. Mould (1).

**Moral**. (F. - L.) F. *moral* - L. *mores* relating to conduct. - L. *mor*, stem of a manner, custom.

**demoralise**, to corrupt in morals. - L. Mod. F. *démoraliser*. - F. *des- (m)* - des - L. *diss-*, apart; *moral*, moral (short with suffix *-ite* (= F. *-iser* - Gk. *ιστείν*))

**demure**. (F. - L.) O. F. *de murs*, de bons murs, of good manners. - L. *de mores*, manners, pl. of *mos* (above).

**morose**. (L.) L. *morescere*, self-will (1) in a good sense, scrupulous; (2) in bad sense, peevish. - L. *mor*, stem of (1) self-will, (2) custom, use. ¶ (2) with L. *mora*, delay, in the 17th cent. *Moraas*; see *Moor* (1).

**Morbid**; see *Mortal*.

**Mordacity**, sarcasm. (F. - L.) Used. - F. *mordacité*. - L. acc. *mordacia* from *mordacitas*, power to bite - L.

of *morsax*, biting. — L. (*✓SMARD.*)

mouthful, small piece. (F. *morsel*. — O. F. *morsel* (F. *mal morsello*). Dimin. from *bite*. — L. *morsus*, pp. of

(— L.) O. F. *remors*: Cot. *rusus*, remorse. — L. *remor-mordere*, to bite again, to *Muse* (1).

(ay (1).)

see *Morn*.

open helmet. (F. — Span.) Span. *morion*; cf. Port. *arrone*, a morion. The word

may accept the prob. derivation, *morra*, the crown of the *a. morro*, anything round; sk. Perhaps from Basque *beap* (Dies).

(E.) The *Mormonites* are Joseph Smith, who in 1827 and the book of *Mormon*, we may call the word E., Iish-speaking people.

M. E. *morn*, a Northern or M. E. *morven*, Ancient S. *morgen*, whence *morven* (Eng. of g to w. + Du. Dan. L. *morgynn*, Swed. *morgon*, *merkti*, to blink, Gk. *pap-*. Orig. sense prob. 'dawn.' (Low L. — G.) Coined here short for *morgengabe*, orig. a present made to a king after marriage, esp. if inferior rank. Hence used of marriage.

(L.) Short for *mornening*, formed from M. E. *morn* adding the substantival (not *-ing*) (= A. S. -*ung*).

(L.) M. E. *morne*, from the *moren* (above), by loss of M. E. *mornen* gave rise (1) loss of *n*; (2) to *morn*, by contraction. Der. *to-morgene*, i. e. for the morrow, esp. (E. *to*), and *morgene* is

*Moor* (3).

*Moral*.

*orphine*, the narcotic prin. (Gk.) From Gk. *μόρφης*, of dreams; lit. 'shaper,' i. e. — Gk. *μορφή*, a shape,

form; prob. from *μάρπειν*, to seize, grasp. Der. *meta-morphosis*, *a-morphous*.

*Morris-dance*: see *Moor* (3).

*Morrow*; see *Morn*.

*Morse*, a walrus. (Russ.) Russ. *morf'*; where the *j* is sounded as F. *j*. Perhaps from Russ. *mord*, the sea; cf. Russ. *morskaya korova*, the sea-cow, another name for the morse. See *Mere* (1).

*Morsel*; see *Mordacity*.

*Mortal*, deadly. (F. — L.) F. *mortal*. — L. *mortalis*, adj.; from *mort-*, stem of *mors*, death. From L. *mori*, to die, *mrita*, dead. (*✓MAR.*) Der. *im-mortal*.

*morbid*, sickly. (F. — L.) F. *maladie*. — L. *morbus*, sickly. — L. *morbus*, disease. Allied to *mori*, to die.

*mortgage*, a kind of security for debt. (F. — L.) O. F. *mortgage*, lit. a dead pledge; because, whatever profit it might yield, it did not thereby redeem itself, but became dead or lost to the mortgagee on breach of the condition. — F. *mort*, dead; *gaze*, a pledge. — L. *mortuus*, dead, pp. of *mori*, to die; *gaze*, a pledge; see *Gage* (1). Der. *mortgage-ee*, where *ee* answers to the F. *e* of the pp.

*mortify*. (F. — L.) O. F. *mortifier*. — L. *mortificare*, to cause death. — L. *morti-*, crude form of *mors*, death; *facere*, to make.

*mortmain*. (F. — L.) Property transferred to the church was said to pass into *mort main*, lit. 'dead hand,' because it could not be alienated. — L. *mortuus*, dead; *manum*, acc. of *manus*, hand.

*mortuary*, belonging to the burial of the dead. (L.) Chiefly in the phr. 'a *mortuary fee*', which was also called *mortuary* for short. — Low L. *mortuarium*, neut. of *mortuarius*, belonging to the dead. — L. *mortu-us*, dead; pp. of *mori*, to die.

*murrain*, cattle-disease. (F. — L.) M. E. *moreine*. — O. F. *moreine*\*, not found; closely allied to O. F. *morpine*, a carcass of a beast, also a murrain. Cf. Span. *morrina*, Port. *morrinha*, murrain. — O. F. *morir* (F. *mourir*), to die. — L. *mori*, to die.

*Mortar* (1). *Morter*, a vessel in which substances are pounded with a pestle. (I.) M. E. *morter*. A. S. *mortera*. — L. *mortarium*, a mortar. Cf. L. *martulus*, a hammer. — *✓MAR.*, to pound.

*mortar* (2), cement. (F. — L.) M. E. *mortier*. — O. F. *mortier*, 'morter'; Cot. — L. *mortarium*, mortar; lit. stuff pounded together; a different use of the word above

**Mortgage, Mortify**; see **Mortal**.

**Mortise**, a hole in a piece of timber to receive the tenon. (F.) Spelt *mortesse* in Palsgrave. — F. *mortaise*, 'a mortaise in a piece of timber.' Cot. Cf. Span. *mortaja*, a mortise. Orig. unknown; Devic suggests Arab. *murtaza*, fixed in the mark (said of an arrow), very tenacious (said of a miser).

**Mortmain, Mortuary**; see **Mortal**.

**Mosaic**; see **Muss** (2).

**Moslem**, a Musselman. (Arab.) Arab. *moslim*, 'a musulman, a true believer in the Mohammedan faith'; Richardson. Cf. Arab. *musallim*, one who acquiesces. A *musselman* is one who professes *islam*, i.e. submission to the will of God and to the orthodox faith. — Arab. *salama*, to submit. ¶ The E words *moslem*, *musselman*, *islam*, and *salaam* are all from the same Arab. root *salama*, to submit.

**musselman**, a true believer in the Mohammedan faith. (Pers. — Arab.) Pers. *musulmán*, an orthodox believer. — Arab. *moslim*, *muslim* (above).

**Mosque**, a Mohammedan temple. (F. — Span. — Arab.) F. *mosquée*; Cot. — Span. *mezquita*, a mosque. — Arab. *masjid*, a temple, mosque. — Arab. root *sajada*, to adore, prostrate oneself.

**Mosquito**, a gnat. (Span. — L.) Span. *mosquito*, a little gnat; dimin. of *mosca*, a fly. — L. *musca*, a fly. Cf. Gk. *μύγα*, Lithuan. *muse*, a fly.

**musket**. (F. — Ital. — L.) O. F. *mousquet*, a musket, orig. a kind of hawk (another sort of gun was called a *faulouet*, another a *saker*, a kind of hawk). — Ital. *moschetto*, a musket, orig. a kind of hawk, so called from its small size. Dimin. of Ital. *mosca*, a fly. — L. *musca*, a fly.

**Moss**. (E.) M. E. *mos*; cf. A. S. *mos* + Du. *mos*; Icel. *mosi*, moss, also a moss or moorland; Dan. *mos*; Swed. *mossa*; G. *moos*, moss, a swamp, M. H. G. *mos*, allied to M. H. G. *mies*, O. H. G. *mios*, moss. Allied to Russ. *mokh'*, moss, L. *muscus*, moss. ¶ Note E. *moss* in sense of bog, moorland; hence *moss-trooper*.

**mire**, deep mud. (Scand.) M. E. *mire*, *myre*. — Icel. *mýrr*, mod. *mýri*, a bog; Swed. *myra*, Dan. *myrt*, *myr*, a bog. + O. H. G. *mios*, M. H. G. *mies*, moss, swamp. From a Teut. type MEUSA, mire; derived from MUSA, i.e. moss (Fick). See above.

**mushroom**. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E.

**muscheron**. — O. F. *mouscheron*, mouse, a mushroom; extended from F. *mousse*, mo-

— O. H. G. *misi*, (G. *moot*), moss (above).

**Most**; see **May** (1).

**Mote**, a particle of dust, speck. (I. M. E. *mot*. A. S. *mot*, a mote.

**Motett**; see **Motto**.

**Moth**. (E.) M. E. *mothe*. A. S. *mot* *mohðe*. + Du. *mot*, Icel. *motti*, G. *motte*, moth; Swed. *mdtt*, a mote. ¶ We also find A. S. *maðu*, a maggot. Du. G. *maða* a maggot, Goth. *matha*, a worm, this form appears to be from the verb *to cut*, i.e. to cut, as if the sense were 'cutter'. Cf. O. H. G. *mddtri*, a mower.

**mawkish**, squeamish. (Scand.; v. E. suffix) The older sense is loathsome, lit. 'maggoty.' Formed, with E. *-ish*, from M. E. *mawke*, *mawk*, a maggot, contracted form of M. E. *maðek*, a mote, — Icel. *maðkr*, Dan. *maðdik*, a maggot (whence Norw. *makk* E. *mawk*). One of the forms which appears as A. S. *mað*, Du. G. *made*, maggot (above).

**Mother** (1), a female parent. (E.) M. E. *moder*. A. S. *midler*, *modor*, a mother. The change from *d* to *th* seems due to Scand. influence. + Du. *moeder*, Icel. *midir*, Da. Swed. *moder*, G. *mutter*, Irish and Gal. *mathair*, Russ. *mate*, Lithuan. *mati*, I. *mater*, Gk. *μήτηρ*, Skt. *mati*, *matri*. Formed with Aryan suffix *-tar* (of the sign) from √MA, orig. to measure, cf. Skt. *mati* 'to measure'. Orig. sense uncertain, possibly 'manager' of the household.

**mother** (2), hysterical passion. In King Lear, ii. 4. 56. Spelt *moðer* in Palsgrave; and the same word as above. + Du. *moeder*, a mother, womb, hysterical passion; cf. G. *mutterbeschwerung*, mother-fit, hysterical passion.

**Mother** (3), lees, sediment; see **Mud**.

**Motion, Motive**; see **Move**.

**Motley**, of different colours. (F. — G. M. E. *mottelee*, Ch. C. T. 273. — O. H. G. *mattele*, 'clotted, curdled;' Cot. — I. *mattonne*, as in *ciel mattonné*, 'a sky full of small curdled clouds;' id. [This orig. sense of motley was merely *spotted*] — Bavarian *matte*, curds (Schineller). But *mottl-ed*, put for O. H. G. *mattele* above, substituting the E. pp. suffix *-ed* for the pp. suffix *-d*.

**Motto**. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *motto*, a motto. — L. *mutum*, a murmur, noise; cf. I. *mutire*, to murmur. Allied to **Mutter**.

**Motet.** motett, a short piece of sacred music. (F - Ital - L.) F. *motet*, 'a verse in musick.' Cot - O. Ital. *motetto*, 'a little, a witty saying;' Florio. Dimin. of *motto*, a saying (above).

**Mould** (1), earth. (E.) M. E. *moldē*. A. S. *mold*, dust, soil, earth + Du. *muld*, Icel. *molð*, Dan. *muld*, Swed. *mull* (for *mulv* \*), mould; Goth. *mulda*, dust; G. *mull*, prov. G. *molt*, mould. The lit. sense is 'crumpled.' - ✓ **MAL**, to crumble; M. R. to pound. Der *mould-er*, to crumble; also *mouldy* (which seems to have been confounded with *Mole* (1), q. v.).

**Mole** (2), an animal. (E.) *Mole* is a shortened form of the old name *moldivarp*, (Hes. IV. m. 1. 149;) lit. 'the animal that casts up mould.' M. E. *moldiverp*; from *mol*, mould, *werfen*, to throw up. See *Warp*. + Du. *mul*, short for O. Du. *moldivarp*; Icel. *moldivarpa*, a mole.

**Mulled**, applied to ale or wine. (E.) *Mulled ale* is a corruption of *mult-ale* or *mult-ale*, a funeral ale or feast. M. E. *mult-ale*, a funeral feast; from *molde*, the earth of the grave, and *ale*, a feast (as in *mult-ale*). The sense being lost, *mulled* was thought to be a pp., and a verb to *mul* was evolved from it.

**Mould** (3), see *Muds*.

**Mould** (4), in *iron mould*; see *Mole* (1). **Mouldy**; see *Mole* (1), *Mould* (1).

**Moult**; see *Mutable*.

**Mound**, an earthen defence, a hillock. (L.) M. E. *mound*, a protection. A. S. *mound*, protection, chiefly as a law term; but also *mund-borg*, a protecting hill, a *mund* + O. Fries. *mund*, O. H. G. *munt*, protector; cf. G. *vermund*, a guardian. Prob. from ✓ **MAN**, to put out (L. *e-mittre*), and so allied to *mount*.

**Mount** (1), a hill. (L.) A. S. *munt*. - L. *munt*, stem of *mons*, a hill - ✓ **MAN**, to put out (see word above).

**amount**, to mount up to. (F. - L.) - L. *ascender*, to amount to - O. F. *a mont*, mount, a mountain or large heap. - L. *ad*, to, - *monte*, see of *mons* (above).

**mount** (2), to ascend. (F. - L.) F. *monter* - F. *mont*, a hill [The verb is due to O. F. *a mont*, up hill] - L. *montem* (above). See *paramount* (below).

**mountain** (F. - L.) O. F. *montaine* (✓ *montagni*). - Low L. *montana*, a mountain - L. *montana*, neut. pl. mountainous regions; from *montanus*, adj. from *mons*, a mountain.

**mountebank**, a quack doctor. (Ital. - L. and G.) Lit. one who *mounds* a bench, to proclaim his nostrums. - Ital. *montambanco*, a mountebank; O. Ital. *monta in banco*, the same. - Ital. *montare*, to mount; *in*, on; *banco*, a bench. Here *montare* is the same word as F. *monter*, to mount; *in* = L. *in*, on; and *banco* is from O. H. G. *banc*, a bench; see *Bank* (2).

**paramount**, of the highest importance. (F. - L.) O. F. *par amont*, at the top, above, lit. 'by that which is upwards.' - L. *per*, by; *ad montem*, to the hill, upwards; where *montem* is acc. of *mons*, a hill.

**remount**, to mount again. (F. - L.) F. *remonter*. - F. *re-*, again; *monter*, to mount (above).

**surmount**. (F. - L.) F. *surmonter* - F. *sur* (L. *super*), above; *monter*, to mount; see *mount* (2) above.

**tramontane**, foreign to Italy. (F. - Ital. - L.) F. *tramontain*. - Ital. *tramontano*, living beyond the mountains. - L. *tra*, for *trans*, beyond; *mont-*, stem of *mons*, mountain.

**Mourn**. (E.) M. E. *murnen*. A. S. *murnian*, *meornan*, to grieve. + Icel. *morna*, (oth. *maurnan*, O. H. G. *mornan*). Extended from base *MUR*, as seen in G. *muren*, Icel. *murra*, to murmur, growl; see *Murmur*.

**Mouse**. (E.) M. E. *mons*. A. S. *mis* (pl. *mys*) + Du. *muys*, Icel. *mis*, Dan. *muus*, Swed. *mus*, G. *maus*, Russ. *muish*, L. *mus*, Gk. *μῦς*, Pers. *missh*, a mouse; Skt. *musha*, a rat, a mouse. Lit. 'a stealing animal.' - ✓ **MUS**, to steal; Skt. *musht*, to steal. See *Muscole* (1).

**Moustache**, *Mustache*; see *Mastio*.

**Mouth**. (E.) M. E. *mouth*. A. S. *mis* + Du. *mond*, Icel. *munnr* (= *munnr* \*), Dan. *mund*, Swed. *mun*, G. *mund*, Goth. *munths*.

**Move**. (F. - L.) M. E. *mouen* (*u* = *v*). - O. F. *movoir* (F. *mouvoir*). - L. *mouere*, to move, pp. *motus*. + Skt. *mlv*, to push. (✓ **MU**)

**commotion**. (F. - L.) F. *commotion*. - L. *commotionem*, acc. of *com-motio*; see motion (below).

**emotion**. (L.) Coined from L. *emotus*, pp. of *e-mouere*, to move away or much.

**mob** (1), a disorderly crowd. (L.) A contraction of *mobile vulgaris*, i.e. fickle crowd. Both *mob* and *mobile* were in use, in the same sense, A.D. 1692-5 - L. *mobile*,

neut. of *mobilis*, moveable, fickle; short lip, in making a grimace (Ondeman).  
for *mouibilis*. — L. *mouere*, to move.

**mobile**, easily moved. (F. — L.) F. *mobile*. — L. *mobilis* (above).

**moment**. (F. — L.) F. *moment*. — L. *momentum*, a movement; hence an instant of time; short for *mouimentum*. — L. *mouere*, to move. **Doublests, momentum, movement.**

**motion**. (F. — L.) F. *motion*. — L. *motio*, acc. of *motus*, movement. — L. *motus*, pp. of *mouere*, to move.

**motive**. (F. — L.) O. F. *motif*, 'a moving reason.' Cot. — Low L. *motiuus*, moving. — L. *mot-us*, pp. of *mouere*, to move.

**motor**. (L.) L. *mot-or*, a mover.

**mutiny**. (F. — L.) Formed from the old verb to *mutine*; Haml. iii. 4. 83. — O. F. *mutiner*, 'to mutine'; Cot. — O. F. *mutin*, tumultuous. — O. F. *meute*, a sedition; Low L. *mota*, a pack of hounds (= mod. F. *meute*) = L. *mota* (lit. moved, hence, a movement, bustle), fem. of *motus*, pp. of *mouere*, to move. Cf. mod. F. *émeute*.

**promote**, to advance, further. (L.) L. *promot-us*, pp. of *pro-mouere*, to move forward.

**remote**, distant. (L.) L. *remotus*, pp. of *re-mouere*, to remove (below). Or from O. F. *remot*, m. *remote*, f. 'remote, removed,' Cot.; from L. pp. *remotus*.

**remove**. (F. — L.) O. F. *remouvoir*, Cot. See **Re-** and **Move**.

**Mow** (1), to cut grass. (E.) M. E. *mouen*, pt. t. *mew*. A. S. *mwian*, to mow. + Du. *maaijen*, Dan. *mete*, G. *mähen*. Allied to Gk. *d-páw*, I. reap, L. *met-ere*, to reap. (✓ MA.)

**mead** (?), a meadow. (E.) So called because 'mowed.' M. E. *mede*. A. S. *mád*, a mead. Allied to prov. E. *math*, a mowing, as in *aftermath* — A. S. *mwian*, to mow. Cf. G. *mahd*, a mowing. M. H. G. *mt*, a mowing, a mead, M. H. G. *matte*, a meadow, Swiss *matt*, a meadow (as in *Zermatt*, *Anermatt*).

**meadow**. (E.) This fuller form is due to the A. S. *mádu* (stem *mádw-*), a meadow. — A. S. *mád*, a mead. See also *meth*.

**Mow** (2), a heap, pile of hay or corn. (E.) M. E. *mewe*, A. S. *míga*, a mow. + Icel. *mígt*, a swathe, also a crowd. Cf. Skt. *máv*, *ml*, to bind.

**Mow** (3), a grimace; obsolete. (F. — O. Du.) F. *moue*, 'a moe, or mouth'; Cot. — O. Du. *moutwe*, the protruded under-

lip, in making a grimace (Ondeman). Allied to **Mock**, **Mop** (?).

**Much**: see **May** (?).

**Mucilage**; see **Mous**.

**Muck**, filth (Scand.) M. E. *muck* — Icel. *myki*, dung; *moka*, to shovel dung out of a stable; Dan. *møg*, dung. Not allied to A. S. *meox*, dung.

**Muck, Amuck**, a term applied to malicious rage. (Malay.) Only in phr. 'to run amuck,' where *amuck* is all one word; yet Dryden actually has 'runs an Indian muck,' Hind and Panther, iii. 1:88. To *run amuck* = to run about in a rage — Malay *amuk*, 'rushing in a state of fury to the commission of indiscriminate murder'; Marsden.

**Mous**, slimy fluid. (L.) L. *mucus*, slime. + Gk. *μέσης*, discharge from the nose; *μέσης*, snuff of a wick. — ✓ **MUR**, to cast away; Skt. *mush*, L. *mungere*, Gk. *de-μυντεῖν*, to cast or wipe away.

**mucilage**, a slimy substance, gum (F. — L.) F. *mucilage* — L. *mucina*, *stercor mucilaginosus*, mouldy moisture (4th cent.) — L. *mucus* (above).

**Mud**, wet soft earth, mire. (O. Icel.?) M. E. *mud* (not common). Not in A. S. — O. Low G. *muddle*, mud; O. Swed. *mud*, mud (Ihre). + Bavarian *mott*, peat; whence E. *moot*, q. v. Cf. also Icel. *mæða*, m., Russ. *муть*, to disturb, whence *мут*, a muddy place.

**mother** (3), lees, mouldiness. (O. Low G.) Properly *musiller*, but altered by confusion with M. E. *moiler*, a mother — O. Du. *modder*, mud or mire, also 'the lees, dregs, or the mother of wine and beer' Hexham. + G. *mader*, mud, mire; mouldering decay; which is *mutter* (lit. mother). Extended from the word above.

**muddle**, to confuse. (O. Low G.) Lit. to dabble in mud; frequentative from *mu* 'Muddle, to rout with the bill, as geese and ducks do; also, to make tipsy — unfit for business;' Kersey + Dan. *mudda*, to stir up mud, from *mudder*, mud.

**Muezzin**, a Mohammedan crier of the hour of prayer. (Arab.) Arab. *mu'azzin* *mu'zin*, the public crier, who assembly people to prayers. — Arab. *azan*, the call to prayers; *azm*, the ear.

**Muff** (1), a warm, soft cover for hands. (Scand.) Formerly *mufje*; sheu. — O. Swed. *muff* (Icel.), *lær*, a muff. Oldest sense 'sleeve' + Da-

**Du.** *mouwe*, a sleeve; **G.** *muff*; *mouve*, a wide hanging sleeve.  
to cover up warmly. (F. — L.) 'I müssyll.' Palsgrave. 'A

Levins (1570). — O. F. *mofle*, kind of muff or mitten. — O. Du. *muff*, mitten; dimin. of Du. *mof*, glove.

(1), a simpleton. (E.) Lit. 'a or indistinct speaker; hence a fool. Cf. prov. E. *muff*, *muffle*, &c.; also *moffle*, *muffle* + Du. *o dote*; prov. G. *mussen*, to be allied to Mumble. (see **Muff**, (1)).

magistrate. (Arab.) Arab. magistrate. Allied to Arab. judgment, doom, sentence. ¶ The *mufi* means in a civilian costume, military dress.

(C.) (In Levins, 1570.) Prob. Irish *mugan*, a mug; *muig*, a cup, damp and close. (Scand.) From *g*, soft drizzling mist; whence *r*, muggy, misty weather. Cf. *gen*, musty, mouldy, *mugne*, to dry. Perhaps allied to **Mook**. It; see **Midge**.

**Ery.** (L. and E.) M. E. *moolberry*, as is so often the case, stands for *r*, and M. E. *oo* answers to usual. Thus the prefix *mool-* is as A. S. *mōr*, in *mōr-beam*, a tree. Again, the A. S. *mōr* is from L. *morus*, a mulberry-tree. *Berry* is E.; see **Berry**. Cf. Slov. *plopor*, a mulberry, *plopia*, tree. ¶ Similarly, G. *maulbeere*, is from L. *morus* and G. *beere*. *More*, q. v.

**F.** dark red; obsolete. (F. — L.) *vre* — O. F. *morie*, 'a kind of dark red colour.' Cot. [Cf. w. mulberry-coloured.] — L. *mulberry*.

a fine (L.) L. *multata*, a fine; *multa*. Der. *multet*, verb. (L.) A. S. *mut*. — L. *mūlus*, a mullet, an art; *μύλα*, a black wasp.

b, one of mixed breed. (Span. — *mulato*, the same as *muleto*, a mulatto. — L. *mūlus*, mule, see **Mould** (1)).

**verbascum**. (E.) M. E. *mallyn*, mullein. (Cf. A. S. *holgan*, prov. E. *hollin*, holly.) β.

Prob. named because good against moths; one kind is *Verbascum blattaria*, or moth-mullein; from Goth. *malo*, a moth, Dan. *mol*, a moth.

**Mullet** (1), a fish. (F. — L.) M. E. *mole*, *mulet*. — O. F. *mulet*; Cot. Dimin. from L. *mūlus*, the red mullet.

**Mullet** (2), a five-pointed star; see **Molar**.

**Mullion**, an upright division between lights of windows. (F. — L.) A corruption of *munnion*, which occurs with the same sense. The lit. sense is 'stump,' because the *mullion* is, properly, the stump or lower part of the division below the tracery.

— F. *moignon*, a stump. (Cf. E. *trunnion* — F. *tronignon*, dimin. of F. *tronc* = Ital. *tronco*). — O. F. *moing*, maimed; the equivalent of Ital. *mancio*, also *manco*, maimed.

— L. *mancus*, maimed. Cf. Bret. *mouâ*, *mos*, maimed, also occurring in the forms *mausk*, *mosk*, *mosk*. Also Span. *muhón*, the stump of an arm or leg; &c.

**Multangular**, &c.; see **Multitude**.

**Multitude**. (F. — L.) F. *multitude*. — L. *multitudinem*, acc. of *multitudo*, a multitude. — L. *multus*, many, much. Hence *multi-angular*, *multi-lateral*, &c.

**multifarious**. (L.) L. *multifarius*, manifold; and the orig. sense seems to be 'many speaking,' i.e. speaking on many subjects. — L. *multi-*, for *multus*, many; *fari*, to speak; see **Fate**.

**multiply**. (F. — L.) F. *multiplier*. — L. *multiplicare*. — L. *multiplic-*, from *multiplex*, many-fold; cf. *pli-care*, to fold. See **Plait**.

**Mum!** silence! (E.) M. E. *mom*, *num*, to express the least sound made with closed lips. Cf. L. *mu*, Gk. *μῦ* (the same).

**mumble**, to speak indistinctly. (E.) Put for *mumm le*. M. E. *momeien*, *mameien*, to speak indistinctly; frequent. form due to M. E. *mom*, *num* (above).

**mummer**, a masker, buffoon. (F. — Du.) O. F. *mommur*, 'a mummer, one that goes a-mumming'; Cot. — O. Du. *mommen*, to go a-mumming; cf. *mom-aansicht*, a mummer's mask; Low. G. *mumme*, a mask. β. The word is imitative, from the sound *mum* or *mon*, used by nurses to frighten or amuse children, at the same time pretending to cover their faces. Cf. G. *mummel*, a bug-bear. Der. *mummery*, O. F. *mommerie*.

**mump**, to mumble, talk, beg. (Du.) A *mumper* was a cant term for a beggar. —

Du. *mompfen*, to mump, cheat (*Sewel*) ; cf. *mommelen*, *mompelen*, to mumble (*Hexham*). Thus *mump* is merely an emphatic form of *mum*, O. Du. *monnen*, to say mum, also to mask. Cf. Goth. *bi-mampjan*, to deride : likewise of imitative origin.

**mumps.** (Du.) 'To have the *mumps*' or 'to be in the *mumps*' was to be sulky or sullen ; hence it was transferred to the disease which gave one a sullen appearance. From *mump* (above).

**Mumble, Mummer;** see Mum.

**Mummy.** (F. - Ital. - Pers.) O. F. *mumie*, a mummy. - Ital. *mummia*. - Pers. *mumdayin*, a mummy, embalmed body. - Pers. *maw*, wax, much used in embalming.

**Mump, Mumps;** see Mum.

**Munch,** to chew. (E.) M. E. *monchen* (Chaucer). Doubtless an imitative word, like *mumble*. ¶ It cannot be from F. *manger* (= L. *manducare*).

**Mundane,** worldly. (F. - L.) M. E. *mundain*. - F. *mondain*. - L. *mundanus*, adj. from *mundus*, the world (lit. order). - L. *mundus*, clean, adorned ; cf. Skt. *mand*, to adorn. (✓ MAND.)

**supramundane.** (L.) L. *supra*, above ; *mundus* ; the world.

**Municipal.** (F. - L.) F. *municipal*. - L. *municipalis*, relating to township. - L. *municipium*, a township which had the rights of Roman citizenship, whilst retaining its own laws. - L. *municip*, stem of *municeps*, a free citizen, one who undertakes duties. - L. *muni-*, for *munus*, obligation, duty; *capere*, to take. (✓ MU.)

**munificence,** liberality. (F. - L.) F. *munificence*. - L. *munificentia*; formed from *munificus*, bountiful. - L. *muni-*, for *munus*, a duty, also a present; *sic-*, for *facere*, to make.

**remunerate,** to recompence. (L.) From pp. of *remunerare*, *remunerari*, to reward. - L. *re*, again ; *munerari*, to discharge an office, from *muner*, stem of *munus*, an office (above).

**Muniment,** a defence, title-deed. (F. - L.) F. *muniment*. - L. *munimentum*, a defence. - L. *munire*, to fortify ; put for *manire*. - L. *mania*, neut. pl. walls, ramparts, defences. (✓ MU.)

**ammunition,** store for defence. (F. - L.) From O. F. *amunitien*, a soldiers' corruption, due to putting *l'amunitien* for *la munition* (Little). See below.

**munition.** (F. - L.) F. *munition*. - L. acc. *munitionem*, a defending. - L.

**munitus**, pp. of *munire* (above).  
am-**munition** (above).

**Munnion,** old form of *Mullion*. q. **Mural.** (F. - L.) F. *mural*. - L. *murus*, a wall belonging to a wall. - L. *murus*, a wall. Allied to *Mument*. (✓ MU.)

**immure.** (F. - L.) Put for *emmurier*. F. *emmurer*, to shut up in prison. To enclose with a wall. - L. *im-* (= in) *murus*, a wall.

**Murder, Murther.** (E.) M. E. *moorthre*. A. S. *morthor*. + Goth. *maw*. We also find A. S. *mors*, Icel. *mord*, death, cognate with L. (stem *mort*-) ; see Mortal.

**Muriatic,** briny. (L.) L. *muria*, lying in brine. - L. *muria*, brine, salt water.

**Muricated,** prickly. (L.) L. *muric*, prickly. - L. *muric*, stem of *mur*, prickly fish, a spike.

**Murky, Mirky.** (E.) The -y modern addition. M. E. *mirke*, A. S. *mirc*, *myrc*, *mirce*, dark. + *myrkr*, Dan. Swed. *mörk*, dark. *mirky*.

**Murmur,** sub. (F. - L.) F. *murmure*. L. *murmur*, a murmur; *murmurare*, to murmur. + Skt. *marmara*, rustling sound of wind. A reduplicated form ; cf. G. *murrus*, to murmur. Of imitative origin.

**Murrain** ; see Mortal.

**Murrey** ; see Mulberry.

**Murrion** ; see Morion.

**Muscadel** ; see Musk.

**Muscle** (1), the fleshy part of the body. (F. - L.) F. *muscle*. - L. *musculare*. L. *musculus*, (1) a little mouse, (2) a mouse from its creeping appearance when mounted. Dimin. of L. *mus*, a mouse ; see Mouse. (Cf. F. *souris*, (1) mouse, (2) muscle.)

**muscle** (2), mussel, a shell-fish. In earlier use. M. E. *musle*, A. S. *musle* (Wright), a mussel (fish). - L. *musculus*, a sea-muscle, also a little mouse.

**niche,** a recess in a wall for a statue. (F. - Ital. - L.) F. *niche*. - Ital. *nicchia*, a niche, a shell-like recess in a wall. - *nicchio*, a shell, also a niche. (Elongated *mitulum*, *mytilum*, acc. of *mitulus*, a sea-muscle. 'Derived in the same way as Ital. *seccia* from *situla*, a bucket, and *chicu* from *nebulus*, old ; as to the name, cf. Ital. *scopola* with L. *scutum*, a shield ; Diez. We also find L. *titulus*, a sea-muscle ; double dimin. of a mouse.'

**Muscoid,** moss-like. (L. with G.)

rade form of *muscus*, moss; *μύειν*, like, from *έπος*, form.

to meditate. (F. - L.) M. E. *muser*, 'to muse, dreame;' *muse*\*, the month; for which (below). The image is that of the air when in doubt as to what to do; cf. Ital. *musare*, to muse, abont, 'to hould ones muzle the aire.' Florio; from Ital.

divert. (F. - L.) F. *amuser*, make to muse or think of, to set. - F. *à* (= L. *ad*), to, at; to gaze at, stare at, muse; see

*moot*. (F. - L.) M. E. *motel*. *bl*\* (not found), also *mousel* after *museam*, 'muzzle;' Cot. that the orig. F. form was preserved in Bret. *morsel* or *mazole*, forms borrowed from O. F. *morsel* is a dimin. from *mors*, a morsel, also a snout, beak, a bite; from *morsus*, pp. of *morso*. See *Mordacity*. Cf. Ital. *moro*, a snaffle (Florio).

a goddess of the arts. (F. - L. *muse*. - L. *musa*. - Gk. *μοῦσα*,

work, ornamental work made of marble, &c. (F. - L. *mosaïque*, 'mosaical work'; *mosaicus*\*. adj., an extended *museum opus*, mosaic work, *μουσεῖον*, mosaic work, lit. of *μουσεῖον*, belonging to the muses. - Gk. *μοῦσα*, a muse.

(L. - Gk.) L. *museum*. - temple of the muses, a study, *μοῦσα*, a muse.

F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. *musik*. - L. *musica*. - Gk. *μουσική*, gen. of *μουσικός*, belonging to the muses, a muse.

see *Muso* (2).

iii: see *Moss*.

iv: see *Muse* (2).

small gap in a hedge. (F.) 'a little hole.' Cot. Dimin. of a secret corner. - F. *mousse*, Mich. Root unknown.

name (F. - L. - Pers. - Skt.) *μάυρος*, acc. of *μαύρος* - *μάυρος* - Skt. *mushka*, a testicle; was obtained from a bag be-

hind the musk-deer's navel. Lit. 'thief;' from *mush*, to steal. See *Mouse*.

*muscadel*, *muscatel*, *muscadine*. (F. - Ital. - L. - Pers. - Skt.) O. F. *muscadel*. - O. Ital. *moscadello*, *moscatello*, *moscattino*, names of wines, from their perfume. - O. Ital. *moscato*, scented with musk. - O. Ital. *musco*, musk. - L. *muscum* (above). And see *Nutmeg*.

**Musket**; see *Mosquito*.

**Muslin**. (F. - Ital. - Syriac.) F. *moisseline*. - Ital. *musollino*, dimin. of *musolo*, muslin. - Syriac *Mosul*, a city in Kurdistan, whence it first came. Arab. *Mawsil* (the same).

**Mosquito**; see *Mosquito*.

**Mussel**; see *Muscle* (2).

**Mussulman**; see *Moslem*.

**Must** (1), part of a verb implying 'obligation.' (E.) Only the pt. t. remains, which is now also used as a present M. E. *mot*, *moot*, pres. t., I am able, I am free to, I ought; pt. t. *moste*, muste, I was able, I ought. A. S. *ic móti*, pres. t.; *ic móste*, I must, pt. t.; as if from an infin. *mittan\**. + O. Sax. *mótan*, pr. t. *ik móti*, pt. t. *ik mósta*; Du. *moeten*, to be obliged; Swed. *mdste*, I must, both as pres. and pt. tense (whence the E. use); G. *müssen*, pr. t. *ich muss*, pt. t. *ich musste*; Goth. pr. t. *ik mot*, pt. t. *ik mosta*.

**Must** (2), new wine. (L.) M. E. *must*. A. S. *must*. - L. *mustum*, new wine; neut. of *mustus*, fresh, new.

**moist**. (F. - L.) M. E. *moiste*, often with the sense 'fresh'; Ch. C. T. 459, 12249. - O. F. *moiste*, later *moite*. - L. *musteus*, new. - L. *mustum*, *mustus* (above). Der *moisture*, O. F. *moiseur*.

**mustard**. (F. - L.; with Teut. suffix.) M. E. *mostard*. - O. F. *mostarde* (F. *moutarde*). Cf. Ital. *mostarda*. It took its name from being mixed with *must* or vinegar (Littré). - L. *mustum*, must; with suffix *-ard* (= G. *hart*).

**musty**, mouldy, damp. (L.) A doublet of *moisty*, used by Chaucer in the sense of 'new,' but by Ascham in the sense of 'moist.' - L. *mustens* (above). Prob. confused with O. F. *moisi*, 'mouldly, musty, fusty.' Cot.; from which, however, it cannot possibly be derived.

**Mustachio**; see *Moustache*.

**Mustard**, **Musty**. see *Must* (2).

**Muster**; see *Monition*.

**Mutable**. (L.) M. E. *mutable* - L. *mutabilis*, changeable. - L. *mutare*, to

change. (Prob. for *mouitare*\*, from *mouere*, to move; and so allied to *Move*.)

**commute**, to exchange. (L.) L. *commutare*, to exchange with.

**mew** (3), a cage for hawks, &c. (F.-L.) The pl. *mews* now means a range of stabling, because the royal stables were rebuilt (A. D. 1534) in a place where the royal falcons had been kept (Stow). M. E. *mewe*, *mue*, a cage where hawks were kept when moulting. — O. F. *mue*, a moulting, also a mew for hawks. — F. *muer*, to change, moult. — L. *mutare*, to change. Dor. *mew-s*, as above.

**moult**, to cast feathers, as birds. (L.) The / is intrusive. M. E. *mouten*. — L. *mutare*.

**mutual**. (F. — L.) O. F. *mutuel*. Extended from L. *mutuus*, mutual, reciprocal, orig. 'exchanged.' — L. *mutare*.

**permutation**. (F. — L.) F. *permutation*. — L. acc. *permutationem*, a changing. — L. *permutatus*, pp. of *per-mutare*, to change thoroughly.

**transmutation**. (F. — L.) F. *transmutation*. — L. acc. *transmutationem*. — L. *transmutatus*, pp. of *trans-mutare*, to change over, shift, transmute.

**Mute** (1), dumb. (F. — L.) M. E. *muet*. — F. *muet*. — L. *mutum*, acc. of *mutus*, dumb. Cf. Skt. *muska*, dumb. (✓MU.)

**Mute** (2), to dung, as birds; see *Bmelt*.

**Mutilate**. (L.) From pp. of L. *mutilare*, to maim. — L. *mutilus*, maimed. + Gk. *μύτιλος*, *μύτυλος*, curtailed, docked.

**Mutiny**; see *Move*.

**Mutter**, to murmur. (E.) M. E. *mutren*, *moteren*. A frequentative verb, from a base *mut*, to express inarticulate mumbling. So also L. *mutire*, to mutter, prov. G. *mustern*, to whisper.

**Mutton**. (F. — L.?) M. E. *motoun*. — O. F. *moton* (F. *mouton*), a sheep; Low L. *multo*, a sheep. Cf. Ital. *montone* (for *motone*\*), a sheep. Prob. of Latin origin, whence also Irish and Manx *molt*, Guel.

**mult**, W. *molit*, a wether sheep. Diez cites Prov. *mout*, *Como mol*, *mult*, castrated, and derives all from *mutilus*, maimed.

**Mutual**; see *Mutable*.

**Muzzle**; see *Muse* (1).

**My**; see *Me*.

**Myriad**. (Gk.) Gk. *μυριάδ-*, *μυρίας*, the number of 10,000. — Gk. numberless.

**Myrmidon**. (L. — Gk.) Gen. *Myrmidons*. — L. *Myrmidontis*, pl. *Myrmidones*, pl. a warlike people of formerly in Ægina (Homer).

**Myrrh**. (F. — L. — Gk. — Arab.) *mirre*. — O. F. *mirre* (11th cent.) *myrrhe*. — L. *myrrha*. — Gk. *μύρρη*. — Heb. *מִרְאָה*, bitter. + Its bitterness. + Heb. *מִרְאָה*, bitter.

**Myrtle**. (F. — L. — Gk. — Pers.) *myrtill*, dimin. of *myrtle*, *meurtre*, the tree. — L. *murtus*, *myrtus*. — Gk. Pers. *μύρτιδ*, the myrtle.

**Mystery** (1), a secret rite. (M. E. *mysterie*. — L. *mysterium*, *μυστήριον* (Rom. xvi. 25). — Gk. one who is initiated. — Gk. *μύω*, the eyes; *μῦ*, a slight sound with lips. (✓MU. to bind.)

**mystic**, secret, allegorical. (Gk.) F. *mystique*. — L. *mysticus*, *μυστικός*, mystic. — Gk. *μυστής*, *μυστικός*, one who is initiated (above).

**mystify**. (F. — Gk and L.) Pier, a modern and ill-coined word from Gk. *μυστικός*, mystic, and F. *-fier*, for *facer*, to make.

**Mystery** (2), Mystery, a trade craft; see *Minor*.

**Myth**, a fable. (Gk.) Gk. fable — Gk. *μῦ*, a slight saying, speech, tale. (✓MU.)

**mythology**. (F. — L. — Gk.) *theologie* — L. *mythologia*. — Gk. legendary lore. — Gk. *μύθος*, a tale to tell.

## N.

**Nab**, to seize. (Scand.) From Swed. *nappa*, Dan. *nappe*, to catch, snatch at, nab.

**Nabob**, an Indian prince. (Hindi. — Arab.) Hindi *nawib* or *nawwib*, orig. a pl. sb., but used in the sing. as a title of honour. Pl. of Arab. *nib*, a vice-gerent, deputy, vice-roy. Cf. Arab. *nawb*, supplying the place of another.

**Nadir**, the point of the sky the zenith. (Arab.) Arab. *nasir*, *nasiru's 'asim*, the nadir; lit. 'going to the zenith.' — Arab. *nasir*, corresponding to; *'asim*, the also the zenith. See *Azimuth*. (The s is here the 17th letter of the alphabet.)

, a little horse; see Neigh.  
to worry, tease; see Gnaw.  
water-nymph. (L. - Gk.) L.  
gen of *naios*. - Gk. ναίω, a water.  
Gk. ρέω, to flow. (✓ SNU.)  
(E.) M. E. *nayl*. A. S. *nagel*. +  
Dan. *nagle*, Swed. *nägel*, G.  
el. *nagl*, the human nail, *nagli*,  
spike. β. The Teut. type is  
i.e. gnawer, scratcher, or piercer;  
Allied to Lithuan. *nagis*, a  
ns. *nagite*, a nail, Skt. *nakha*,  
nail of the finger or toe  
(I.). ¶ But Gk. ἄργυρος, L. *unguis*,  
a nail, seem to come from a  
, perhaps a variant of the root  
see Natal.

(E.) A. S. *nacod* + Du. *naakt*,  
Goth. *nakwaths*, Icel. *naktr*; also  
n., Swed. *naken*, Icel. *nakinn*,  
are pp. forms, from a verb *nake*,  
which actually occurs in Chaucer,  
thus, l. 4288. Allied to Skt.  
*magoi*, L. *nudus*, Irish *nocht*,  
stripped, bare. (✓ NAG, to  
be naked).

(E.) A. S. *nama* + Du. *naam*,  
*namn*, Dan. *navn*, Swed. *namin*,  
so, G. *neme*. Further allied to  
or *gnomen*, a name; Gk. ἄνθρακας  
or ἄνθρακας, Skt. *niman* (for  
); from ✓ GNA, to know. See  
name. (F. - L.; and E.) F. *sur*,  
above, over, and E. name.

in. Nankin, a kind of cotton  
china.) So called from Nankin,  
a short sleep. (E.) M. E.  
verb. to doze. A. S. *hneappian*,  
dose. Allied to A. S. *hniopian*,  
oneself, droop, Icel. *hniipa*, to

rough surface of cloth. (C.)  
not; see Knap.  
see Knap.

, table linen; see Map.  
ia. (L. - Gk. - Arab.) L. *naph-*  
*ripha*. - Arab. *nafit*, *nift*, *naph-*  
ia. see Map.

ia, see Narcotic.  
ia, producing stupor. (F. - Gk.)  
not. - Gk. *ὑπερηφάνιος*, I ennobling.  
not, I be numb; *ερεῖσθαι*, I grow  
Gk. *ρέπειν*, numbness, orig. con-

traction; put for ἀράψη, i.e. contraction.  
See Snare.

narcissus, a flower. (L. - Gk.) L.  
*narcissus*. - Gk. νάρκισσος; named from  
its narcotic properties.

Nard, an unguent. (F. - L. - Gk. - Pers.  
- Skt.) F. *nard*. - L. *nardus*. - Gk. ῥάπτος,  
Mk. xiv. 3. - Pers. *nard*. - Skt. *nala*, the  
Indian spikenard. - Skt. *nal*, to smell.  
Der. *spike-nard*.

Narration. (F. - L.) F. *narration*. -  
L. acc. *narrationem*, a tale. - L. *narratus*,  
pp. of *narrare*, to relate, lit. to make known.  
- L. *narus*, *gnarus*, knowing, acquainted  
with. - ✓ GNA, to know; see Know.

Narrow. (E.) M. E. *narrow*, *narcue*,  
*narwe*. A. S. *nearw*, narrow, closely drawn.  
Allied to Snare, Nerve, Narcotic. ¶ Not  
allied to near.

Narwhal, sea-unicorn. (Scand.) Dan.  
Swed. *narval*; Icel. *ndhvalr*, a narwhal.  
The lit. sense is 'corpse-whale;' the fish  
being (often) of a pallid colour. - Icel.  
*nd-r*, corpse; *hvalr*, whale.

Nasal; see Nose.

Nascent; see Natal.

Nasturtium; see Nose.

Nasty. (Scand.) Formerly also *nasky*,  
see *Mau-hvid* in Cot. Put for *nasky*, an  
initial *n* being lost. - Swed. dial. *naskug*,  
nasty, dirty, also spelt *snaskig*; Swed.  
*snuskig*, nasty. - Swed. dial. *snaska*, to eat  
like a pig, be slovenly; Dan. *snaske*, to  
eat like a pig + Low G. *nask*, nasty;  
Norw. *nask*, greedy, *naska*, to champ. Al-  
lied to Snatch.

Natal, belonging to one's birth. (F. -  
L.) F. *natal* (O. F. *nœf*) - L. *natalis* -  
L. *natus* (for *gnatus*), born (cf. Gk. *κατίγνωστος*,  
a blood relation); pp. of *nasci*, to  
be born - ✓ GAN, to beget. See Kin.

cognate. (L.) L. *co-gnatus*, allied by  
birth. - L. *ex* (for *cum*), together; *gnatus*,  
born, old form of *natus*.

Impregnate, to render pregnant. (L.)  
From pp. of L. *impregnare*, to impregnate.  
- L. *im-* (for *in*), in; *pragnare*\*, for  
which see pregnant (below).

Innate, in-born. (L.) L. *innatus*, in-  
born. - L. *in*, in; *natus*, born; see Natal.

Naïve, artless. (F. - L.) F. *naïve*, fem.  
of *natif*, native, natural - L. *natius*, native.  
- L. *natus*, born; see Natal.

Nascent, springing up. (L.) L. *na-*  
scent, stem of pres. pt. of *nasci*, to be  
born, arise, spring up, inceptive verb with  
pp. *natus* (above).

**nation.** (F. = L.) F. *nation*. — L. *nationem*, acc. of *natio*, a nation. — L. *natus*, born.

**native.** (F. = L.) F. *natif*, 'native'; Cot. = L. *natiuus*, natural. — L. *natus*, born.

**nature.** (F. = L.) F. *nature*. — L. *natura*, nature. — L. *natus*, born.

**pregnant,** fruitful, with child. (F. = L.) O. F. *pregnant*, 'pregnant, pithy'; Cot. = L. *pragnantem*, acc. of *pragnans*, pregnant. *Pragnans* has the form of a pres. part. of an obs. verb *pragnare*\*, to be before a birth, to be about to bear. — L. *pri*, before; *gnare*\*, to bear, of which the pp. *gnatus* or *natus* is used as the pp. of *nasci*, to be born.

**preternatural.** (L.) From L. *preter*, beyond; and *natural*, adj. from *nature*.

**supernatural.** (L.) From L. *super*, beyond, and *natural*, adj. from *nature*.

**Nation, Native, Nature;** see **Natal, Naught**; see **No (1)**.

**Nauseous, Nautical;** see **Nave (2)**.

**Nautilus, Naval;** see **Nave (2)**.

**Nave (1),** the hub of a wheel. (E.) M. E. *nave* (*u - v*); A. S. *nafu*, *nafa*. + Du. *naaf*, Icel. *nöf*, Dan. *nav*, Swed. *nas*, G. *nabe*; Skt. *nábhi*, the nave of a wheel, navel, centre, boss, from *nabh*, to burst out. (✓ **NABH.**)

**auger.** (E.) Formerly *nawer*, a tool for boring holes. — A. S. *nafegar*, an auger, lit. nave-piercer, for boring holes in the nave of a wheel. — A. S. *nasa*, a nave; *gár*, a piercer, that which goes; see **Gore (3)**.

**navel.** (E.) M. E. *nauel* (*u - v*); A. S. *nafela*, navel; dimin. of *nafa*, nave (or boss) of a wheel (above). + Du. *navel*, Icel. *nafli*, Dan. *navle*, Swed. *nafle*, G. *nabel*; all dimin. forms; see above.

**Nave (2),** the body of a church. (F. = L.) F. *nef*, a ship, also the body of a church; by the common similitude which likened Christ's church to a ship. — L. *nauem*, acc. of *nauis*, a ship. + Gk. *rav̄s*, a ship, Skt. *nau*. (✓ **SNU.**)

**nauseous.** (L. — Gk.) L. *nauseosus*, adj., from *nausea*, sea-sickness. — Gk. *rav̄ia*, sea-sickness. — Gk. *rav̄s*, a ship.

**nautical.** (L. — Gk.) From L. *nauticus*, nautical. — Gk. *nautikós*, pertaining to ships — Gk. *rav̄-s*, a ship.

**nautilus,** a shell-fish. (L. — Gk.) L. *nautilus*. — Gk. *rav̄vlos*, a sea-man; also the nautilus (from its sailing). — Gk. *rav̄-s*, ship.

## NECROMANCY.

**naval.** (F. = L.) F. *naval* — L. *nauis*, belonging to ships. — L. *nauis*, a ship, navigable, that can be traversed. — L. *naviga*ships. (F. = L.) F. *navigable* — L. *nauigabilis*. — L. *nauigare*, to navigate. — L. *nauis*, crude form of *nauis*, a ship; — agere, to drive.

**navigation.** (F. = L.) F. *naviga*sailing. — L. acc. *nauigationem*; from of L. *nauigare* (above).

**navy,** a fleet. (F. = L.) M. E. — O. F. *navie*, orig. a single ship. — L. *nauia*, a vessel. — L. *nauis*, a ship.

**Nay;** see **No (1)**.

**Nazarite,** a Jew who made voluntary abstinence, &c. (Heb.; with Gk. *nazar*, to separate oneself, abstain; with suffix *-ite* (= L. *-ita*). — *irnys*).

**Neap;** see **Nip.**

**Near;** see **Nigh.**

**Neat (1),** black cattle, an ox. (E.) *neet*, both sing. and pl. A. S. *næst*, cattle. + Icel. *naut*, pl. *naut*, c. M. H. G. *ndz*, *noss*, cattle. β. So named their usefulness and employment; front of A. S. *næstan*, *nistian*, to use, employ. Cf. Icel. *njóta*, G. *geniesen*, Goth. *nind*, enjoy, get benefit from. Cf. Lat. *nauis*, usefulness, Skt. *nand*, to be pleased (✓ **NUD.**) Der. *neat-herd*.

**Neat (2),** tidy. (F. = L.) F. *net*, nette, semi, neat, pure — L. *natus*, sh. neat. — L. *nitere*, to shine.

**net (2),** clear of all charges. (F. = F. *net*, pure; hence, free (above).

**Neb,** beak, bill, nose; see **Snep.**

**Nebula,** a little cloud. (L.) L. *nub* + Gk. *νεφέλη*, dimin. of *νέφος*, cloud. Skt. *nabhas*, sky, æther, from *nabh*, to (from the bursting of rain-clouds).

**NABH.** See **Nave (1)**.

**Necessary.** (F. = L.) O. F. *nece* — L. *necessarius*, needful. — L. *necessit*, adj., necessary. Perhaps allied to *ne* to get.

**Neck.** (E.) M. E. *nekke*. A. S. *h*neck, orig. nape of the neck. + Du. Icel. *hnakki*, Dan. *nakke*, Swed. *nack*, *nacken*, O. H. G. *hnach*, nape of the back of the head. β. Orig. sense 'turn projection; allied to F. *nuque*, nape of neck, and to E. *Knukle*. See **Nap.**

**Neeromancy,** divination by communion with the dead. (F. = L. = Gk.) M. E. *mancie* (since altered). — O. F. *mancie*, *nigromancy*, conjuring, the black

**N.** L. *nigromantia*, corrupt form *mantis*. — Gk. *νεκροπαρσία*, *nekró-pársia*, a corpse; *parisia*, power.  $\beta$ . Gk. *νεκρός* is from *κρέας*; cf. L. *necare*, to kill. Gk. *parisia* is from *paris*, ainker ( $\sqrt{MAN}$ ).  $\gamma$  Necro-called 'the black art' owing to etymology from L. *niger*, the Low L. *nigromantia*.

(L. — Gk.) L. *nectar*. — Gk. drink of the gods.

( $\delta$ ) M. E. *need*. A. S. *nid*, *nidd*, compulsion + Du. *nood*, Icel. *Swed. nod*, Goth. *nauths*, G. d to Russ. *nyda*, need, *nydite*, *nud*, to drive. ( $\sqrt{NU}$ .)

see *Snare*.

$\epsilon$ ; see *Suicide*.

$\zeta$ ; see *Fate*.

$\eta$ , denial. (F. — L.) F. *negation*, *negationem*, denial. — L. *negatus*, to deny; opposed to *aere*, to *re*, no; and some form to *affirm*; see No (1). *Aere* Gk. *ἴψι*, I say, Skt. *ah*, to AGII.)

( $\theta$ , (L.) From pp. of L. *ab-nay*.

( $\iota$  — L.) M. E. *denien*. — O. F. *de form deneier*. — L. *de-negare*,

$\kappa$ , *renegado* (Span. — L.) do, an apostate, one who has *fath*. orig. pp. of *renegar*, to *fath*. — L. *re*, again; *negare*,

$\lambda$ , a vagabond (F. — L.) A M. E. *renegar*, an apostate, C. T. 5353. [The corruption a popular etymology from *re-run* on the road, hence, to *ind.*] — O. F. *renegat*, 'a renegad'. — Low L. *renegatus*, pp. of *deny again*, forsake the faith. In: *re-nay*.

$\mu$ , *negligence*; see *Legend*.

$\nu$ , to do business. (L.) From *commercium*, to do business. — L. *business*; compounded of *mer*, *mer*, leisure.

$\omega$ , *Nigroncent*.

( $\eta$ ) A beverage invented by one of a Norfolk family, Queen Anne.

$\eta\eta$ , the first. (Scand.) M. E. *first case*. — Icel. *hnefi*, fist;

Swed. *näfve*, Dan. *narve*. Lit. 'closed' hand, allied to Gk. *κράυπτειν*, to crouch, bend.

**Neigh.** (E.) M. E. *nezen*. A. S. *hnidgnan*, to neigh; an imitative word. + Icel. *gneggja*, *hneggja*, Swed. *gnägga*, Dan. *gnegge*, O. Du. *neyen*, to neigh.

**nag** (1), a horse. (O. Low G.) M. E. *nagge*. — O. Du. *negge*, *negge*, a small horse, lit. 'neigher'. From the verb above.

**Neighbour**; see *Nigh* and *Boor*.

**Neither**; see No (1).

**Nemesis**; see *Nomad*.

**Neology**, **Neophyte**, **Neoterio**; see Now.

**Nepenthe**, **Nepenthes**, a drug which lulled sorrow. (Gk.) Gk. *νηπενθής*, an epithet of a soothing drug (in Homer); neut. of *νηπενθής*, free from sorrow. — Gk. *νη-*, neg. prefix; *πενθός*, grief, allied to *ώδειος*. See No (1) and *Pathos*.

**Nephew**. (F. — L.) M. E. *neueu* (= *neven*). — O. F. *neueu*, 'a nephew'; Cot. — L. *nepotem*, acc. of *nepos*, a grandson, also a nephew. + Skt. *napti*, a grandson; A. S. *nesfa*, a nephew; G. *neffe*, nephew. Der. *nepot-ism*, favouritism to relations, from L. *nepot-*, stem of *nepos*.

$\eta$ , *niece*. (F. — L.) M. E. *nece*, *neyce*. — O. F. *niece* (F. *nièce*). — Low L. *neptia*, a niece. — L. *neptis*, a grand-daughter, niece; used as fem. of L. *nepos* (above).

**Neroid**, a sea nymph. (L. — Gk.) L. *Nerend-*, stem of *Nereis*. — Gk. *Nēpeis*, a daughter of *Nereus* (Gk. *Nēpeis*), an ancient sea-god. — Gk. *νηπός*, wet. ( $\sqrt{SNC}$ )

**Mercury**, dry, applied to a barometer having no liquid mercury in it. (Gk.) Coined from Gk. *ά*, not; *νηπός*, wet; *elbos*, form, kind.

**Nerve**; see *Snare*.

**Nesh**, tender, soft. (E.) M. E. *nesh*. A. S. *hnesce*, *hnesce*, soft. + Goth. *hnauskwus*, soft, tender.

**Ness**, a promontory. (E.) Seen in *Sheer-ness*, &c. A. S. *ness*, headland + Icel. *nes*, Dan. *nes*, Swed. *nes*. Perhaps allied to *Nose*.

**Nest**. (E.) M. E. and A. S. *nest*. + Du. *nest*, Swed. *naste*, G. *nest*, Bret. *neiz*, Irish and Gael. *neadh*, L. *nidus* (for *nis-dus*), Lithuan. *nisidas* (for *nidas*), Skt. *nīla*, a nest, a den.  $\beta$ . Orig. 'a place to sit in.' Explained as short for *\*ni sed-ōs*, a place in which to sit down; cf. Skt. *ni-sai*, to sit down. See *Sit*. Der. *nest-le*, frequent form, orig. 'to frequent a nest' or resort; *nest-l-ing*.

**Net** (1), an implement for catching fish. (E.) A. S. *net*, *nett*. + Du. *net*, Icel. Dan. *net*, Swed. *nät*, Goth. *nati*, G. *nets*. Prob. allied to Skt. *nāda*, a river.

**Net** (2), clear of all charges; see **Neat** (2).

**Nether**, lower. (E.) M. E. *nethere*. A. S. *neōera*, *neōra*, nether; a comp. adj. due to *nether*, adv., downward, also a compar. form. To be divided as *neo-hera*, *ni-her*, the suffix *-her* being comparative, as in *o-ther*, *nei-ther* (cf. Gk. *-repos*, Skt. *-taru*). We find Skt. *ni-taritām*, adv., excessively, continually, grammatically a comp. form from *ni*, downward, into. + Icel. *nedri*, adj., *nedarr*, adv.; Dan. *neder-* (in comp.), whence *ned*, downward; Swed. *nedre*, G. *nieder*, nether. Dor. *nether-most*, corruption of A. S. *niðemesta* (= *ni-be-m-est-a*); here *ni* (i. e. down) is the base, *-be-m-* Aryan *-ta-ma* (as in L. *op-ti-mus*), and *-est* is the usual A. S. superlative suffix.

**beneath**. (E.) M. E. *benethe*. A. S. *neoban*, prep. below. — A. S. *be*, by; *neoban*, adv. below, an unoriginal form suggested by *neadera*, nether.

**Nettle**. (E.) M. E. *netele*. A. S. *netele*, nettle, a dimin. form. + Du. *netel*, Dan. *nedle* (for *nedle*\*), Swed. *nässla* (for *nästla*\*), G. *nessel*. The simple form appears in O. H. G. *nassa*, Gk. *uribn*, a nettle, allied to *καθ-άλλειν*, to scratch. Orig. sense 'scratcher' or 'stinger.' (Base HNAT = Aryan KNAD.)

**nit**, egg of a louse; a louse. (E.) M. E. *nite*, a nit, also a louse; A. S. *hnitu*. Orig. that which attacks or stings, from A. S. *hūtan*, to gore (Icel. *hnita*, to strike) + Du. *nekt*, Icel. *nitr*, Dan. *gnid*, Swed. *gnet*, G. *niss*, Russ. *gnida*, a nit, Gk. *ubris* (stem *κυδι-*) (Base HNIT, from HNAT.).

**Neuralgia**; see **Snare**.

**Neuter**, Never; see **No** (1).

**New**; see **Now**.

**Newel**; see **Nuolens**.

**Newfangled**, **News**; see **Now**.

**Newt**, a kind of lizard. (E.) The initial *n* is unoriginal; a *newt* stands for an *ewt*. M. E. *newte*; also *cute*, which is a contraction of M. E. *cute*. — A. S. *efeta*, a lizard. Orig. sense 'water-animal.' The base *ef-* = Skt. *ap*, water, Lithuan. *uppis*, a stream; cf. Lithuan. *uppitakis*, adj., that which goes in the water, as *sb*, a trout.

**Next**; see **Nigh**.

**Nib**; see **Snay**.

**Nibble**; see **Nip**.

**Nice**, fastidious, delicious. (F. M. E. *nice*, foolish, simple, later fine and lastly delicious. — O. F. *nico* simple; orig. ignorant. — L. *nescio* or *nescius*, ignorant. — L. *ne*, not; *i* know. See **No** (1) and **Science**.

**Niche**; see **Muscle**.

**Nick** (1), a small notch; see **No**. **Nick** (2), the devil. (E.) A name from our old mythology. A. S. water sprite, hobgoblin + Icel. *nytök*, *nisse*, Swed. *nacken*, G. *nix*, a goblin.

**Nickel**, a grayish white metal (Gk.?) G. *nickel*, nickel; *kußnickel* nickel of copper. *Kupfer-nickel* 'copper of Nicholas' or 'Nichol,' given in derision, as it was thought base ore of copper (Webster). If nickel is from Gk. *Nikolaos*, I. (Acts vi. 5). ¶ Doubtful.

**Nicknack**; see **Knickknack**.

**Nickname**; see **Eke**.

**Nicotian**, belonging to tobacco. O. F. *Nicotiane*, 'Nicotian, tobacco sent into France by Nicot in 1560' Nicot is a personal name.

**Nicce**; see **Nephew**.

**Niggard**, a miser. (Scand.) *nigard*; where the suffix *-ard* is origin (= O. H. G. *hart*, hard). Find M. E. *nigun*, a niggard, and adj., stingy. — Icel. *knøgr*, *niggard*, *nynggr*, niggardly, scanty.

**Nigh**. (E.) M. E. *nēh*, *nēth*, *nēdh*, *nēth*, nigh; adj., adv., and Du. *na*, adv., Icel. *ni* (as in neighbour), Goth. *nēhw*, *nēhwa*, *nēhe*, adj., nach, prep., nigh. Closely Goth. *ganoh*, sufficient, and to E. The sense is 'that which reaches that which suffices.' (✓NAK.)

**near**, **nigh**. (E.) Now used native, but orig. the comparative. [The form *nearer* is a double comparative. M. E. *nerre*, adj., *ner*, adv., *nigher*, *nēdr*, comparative adv. from *nēh*. + Icel. *nar*, adv., both positive or parative, orig. the latter.]

**neighbour**. (E.) M. E. *nei*; A. S. *nēthgebdr* or *nashbar* — A. S. *nigh*; *bdr*, or *gebdr*, a husband; same word as Du. *boer*, a boor. S. + G. *nachbar*, M. H. G. *nachbrot* *nēh*, *nigh*, *bdr*, a husbandman. **next**, **nighest**. (E.) M. E.

*nicht*, superl. of *nich*, nigh; A. S. *nichts*, superl. of *nich*, nigh, nigh.

**Night** (E.) M. E. *night*, *niht*. A. S. *niht*, *necht*, *neahrt*. + Du. *gacht*, Icel. *natt*, Dan. *natt*, Swed. *natt*, Goth. *nahts* + W. *nos*, Irish. *nocht*, Lithuan. *naktis*, Russ. *noč*, L. *nox* (stem *noct-*), Gk. *νύξ* (stem *no-*). Skt. *nakta*. Lit. 'dead' time; cf. Dan. *nakta*, lost, invisible, dead; L. *nocte*, night. (✓NAK.)

**enlightened**. (E.) Fp. of rare verb *be-nicht*, to obscure.

**nightingale**. (E.) M. E. *nightingale*, *nihtegale* (the *n* having been inserted); A. S. *nihtegale*. — A. S. *nihte*, gen. *niht*, night; *gale*, a singer, from *gulan*, sing. Lat. 'singer by night.' So also Du. *nachtgaal*, Dan. *nattergal*, Swed. *nattgågl*, G. *nachtigall*, O. H. G. *nahtagall*. See *Yell.*

**nightmare**, an incubus. (E.) M. E. *mara*. From A. S. *niht*, night; *mara*, nightmare, incubus, lit. 'a crusher,' from MAR, to crush. See *Mar.* [Mara is not distinct from A. S. *mera*, a mare, but the two have been confused in Du. *nachtmerie*, a nightmare.] + Icel. *mara*, Swed. *mar*, Dan. *mara*, Low G. *moor*, O. H. G. *mar*; all with the sense of incubus crushing weight on the breast.

**nightshade**, a plant. (E.) A. S. *niht-syd*. — A. S. *niht*, night; *syd*, shade; b. because thought to be evil, and bring night.

**nocturn**, a service of the church. (E.) — F. *nocturne*, a nocturn; *ong nocturnal* — Low L. *nocturna*, a nocturn; fem. L. *nocturnus*, nocturnal. Put for *nocturna*; from *noct-*, crude form of *nox*, night.

**Nigrescent**, growing black. (L.) From *nigra* of pres. pt. of *nigrescere*, to grow black, inceptive of *niger*, to be black. — *niger*, for *niger*, black. Lit. 'night black'; cf. Skt. *niig*, night, allied to *nakta*, night; see *Night*.

**nigro**. (Span. — L.) Span. *negro*. — L. *niger*, acc. of *niger*, black.

**Nimble**, active. (E.) M. E. *nimel*; the *a* is redundant. Lit. 'ready to catch'; — A. S. *niman*, to catch, take, seize; — suffix -el, as in *spred-e-l*, talkative. — actually find A. S. *numol* or *numul*, g. *numing*, or quick at taking. Cf. *nemus*, Goth. *niman*, G. *nehmen*, to take. (✓NAK.)

**benumb** (E.) M. E. *benome*, orig. a

pp. with the sense of 'benumbed' or 'deprived of.' — A. S. *be-*, prefix, lit. 'by'; *numen*, pp. of *niman*, to take; see below.

**numb**. (E.) M. E. *nomen*, *nomen*, pp. seized, taken, caught with, overpowe<sup>d</sup>, deprived of sensation. Fp. of M. E. *nimen* (A. S. *niman*), to take; see *Nimble* + Icel. *numinn*, bereft, pp. of *nema* to t. ke.

**Nine** (E.) M. E. *nine*, where the final -e is a pl. suffix, and *nin-* is for *nisen*, nine (Iayamon). A. S. *nigon*, *nigen*, nine + Du. *negen*, Icel. *nū*, Dan. *ni*, Sw. *nio*, (i. *neun*, Goth. *nium*, W. *naw*, Ir. *naos*, L. *nouem*, Gk. *τέσσαρα* (= *tetrad*), Skt. *naran*, nine.

**nones**, the 9th day before the ides. (L.) From L. *nona*, ninth (i. e. ninth day), fem. of *ninus*, ninth. Put for *nouum-us*; from *nouem*, nine.

**noon**, mid-day. (L.) Orig. the 9th hour or 3 p.m., but afterwards the time of the church-service called *nones* was shifted to mid-day. We find A. S. *nūn-tid* (lit. noon-tide), the ninth hour, Mk. xv. 33. — L. *nona*, i. e. ninth hour, fem. of *nūnus*, ninth (above).

**November**. (L.) L. *Nouember*, the ninth month of the Roman year. — L. *nouem*, nine.

**nuncheon**, a luncheon (Hybrid; L. and E.) The ending is confused with that of *luncheon*. M. E. *nonechene* (for *noneschenche*), Riley, *Memorials of London*, p. 165; lit. a 'noon drink,' to accompany the *nouement* or 'noon meat' — M. E. *noon*, noon; *schene*, a pouring out of drink. — A. S. *nōn*, noon (of L. origin, as above); *scēnan*, to pour out drink. B. The A. S. *scēnan* is lit. 'to pour out through a pipe'; derived from A. S. *scān*, a shank, hollow bone, pipe; see *Shank*.

**Ninny**, a simpleton. (Ital.) Ital. *ninno*, a child (Dier). Cf. Span. *niño*, a child, one of little experience. — Ital. *ninna*, a lullaby, nurse's song to lull children to sleep, also written *nanna*. Of imitative origin.

**Nip**. (E.) M. E. *niffen*, put for *knippen*; see G. Douglas, *Prol.* to *Aen.* xii. l. 94. Not in A. S. + Du. *knijpen*, to pinch, *knippen*, to snap; Dan. *knibe*, Sw. *knipa*, G. *kneifen*, *kneipen*, to pinch. Also Lithuan. *znypti*, *znypti*, to nip. (Base KNIB or KNIP.)

**knife**. (E.) M. E. *knif*, pl. *knives* (with *u* = *v*). A. S. *cylf*, a knife, lit. an instrument for nipping or cutting off; see

above. + Du. *knijf*, Icel. *knlfr*, Dan. *kniv*; Swed. *knif*; prov. G. *kneif*. (Cf. F. *canifs*, from G.)

**neap**, scanty, very low; said of a tide. (E.) M. E. *neep*; A. S. *nēp*. A. S. *nēp* stands for *hnēp*, as shewn by Icel. *hneppr* or *neppr*, scanty. Cf. also Dan. *knap*, scanty, strait, narrow, *knap* or *neppe*, adv., scarcely. Orig. sense 'pinched.' Allied to *Nip*.

**nibble**. (E.) Lit. 'to nip often;' the frequent. of *nif*, to pinch off the end of grass, &c. + Low G. *nibbeln*, *knibbeln*, to nibble, to gnaw slightly. (Cf. *dibble* from *dip*.)

**Nipple**; see *Snap*.

**Nit**; see *Nettle*.

**Nitre**. (F. — L. — Gk. — Arab.) F. *nitre*. — L. *nitrum*. — Gk. *virpor*. — Arab. *nitrdm*, *natrun*, natron, native alkaline salt. (*Nitre* and *natron* are doublets, but applied to different substances) Der. *nitro-gen*, that which produces nitre, from *yirv*, base of *yirvev*, to produce.

**No** (1), a word of refusal or denial. (E.) M. E. *no*; A. S. *ni*, *no*, adv., never, no. — A. S. *ne*, not; *ð*, ever (a word superseded by *aye*, which is of Scand. origin). β. With A. S. *ne*, not, cf. Goth. *ni*, Russ. *ne*, Irish. Gael. W. *ni*, L. *ne* (in *non-ne*), Skt. *na*, not; all from a base N. A. not.

**naught**, nought. (E.) M. E. *naught*. A. S. *nauhht*, also *niht*. — A. S. *nd*, not (above); *wiht*, a whit; see *Whit*. Der. *naught-y* (lit. naught-like, worthless). Doublet, *not*.

**nay**. (Scand.) M. E. *nay*. — Icel. *nei*, Dan. *nei*, Swed. *nej*, nay. Negative of *Aye*, q. v.

**neither**. (E.) M. E. *nether*, *nother*, *nowther*. — A. S. *næther*, contr. form of *næhwæðer*, neither. — A. S. *nd*, not (above); *hwæðer*, whether. Thus *neither* = *no-whether*. See *Either* (which also contains *whether*). ¶ It should rather be *nother*, but has been influenced by *either*. Doublet, *nor*.

**neuter**. (L.) L. *neuter*, neither; hence, sex-less. — L. *ne*, not; *uter*, whether; see *Whethor*. Der. *neutr-al*, &c.

**never**. (E.) M. E. *neuer* (*u* = *v*). A. S. *nefre*. — A. S. *ne*, not; *efre*, ever; see *Ever*.

**no** (2), none. (E.) Short for *none* (below). Der. *no-body*, i.e. none body; it took the place of M. E. *no man*. So also *no-thing*.

**non-**, prefix, not. (L.) L. *non*, orig. not one. — I. *ne*, not, *unum*, *nonage*. (L. and F. — L.) I. e. minority. So also *non-conforming*, *descript*, *non-entity*, *non-juror*, *non-suit*.

**none**. (E.) M. E. *noon*, *non*, *nin*. — A. S. *ne*, not; *dn*, one. I. e. as in *no-thing*, *no-body*, by loss of *ne*. — **nonpareil**, matchless. (F. — L.) *non*, *not*; *pareil*, equal. — L. *non*, Low L. *pariculus*, equal, double from *par*, equal.

**nonplus** (L.) 'To be at a no to be in perplexity, not to be able to proceed.' — L. *non*, not; *plus*, more, f. nor. (E.) M. E. *nor*, short for neither; see *neither* (above).

**not** (1), a word expressing denial. M. E. *not*, short form of *nought* (above).

**not** (2), I know not, or he know. (E.) *Obsolete*. M. E. *not*, *nost*. — A. S. *ne*, not; *wist*, I know, or he know. See *Wit*.

**nothing**. (E.) Short for *nothin* (above).

**notwithstanding**. (E.) *nought notwithstanding*. Cower, C. A. From *naught* and *withstand*.

**nought**, the same as *naught* (a. *noway*, *nownys* (E.) The old is *noways* — A. S. *nines wages*, by the gen. case used adverbially. See (above) and *Way*

**nowhere** (E.) A. S. *nikanse* — not; *hwan*, where. See *No* (1) and *W*. **nowise**. (E.) Short for *in* M. E. *on none wise*; where *name* is M. E. *noon*, none, and *wise* is dat. of a way, from A. S. *wise*, a way. See (above) and *Wise*, sb.

**null**, invalid. (L.) L. *nullus*, L. *ne*, not; *nullis*, any, short for *minus*, dimin. of *unus*, one. ¶ Perhaps F. No (2), *none*, see *No* (1).

**Noble**. (F. — L.) F. *nobis* — L. acc. of *nobilis*, well-known. But *bilis*\*. — L. *gnos*, base of *gnoscere* (cere), to know; allied to E. *Know*, *nobil-i-ty*. O. F. *nobilite*. L. acc. *tem*. Also *ignoscere* (below).

**acquaint** (F. — L.) M. E. *acquainten* — earlier *acwinten* — O. F. *acwintre* at to acquaint with — Low L. *ad* (Brachet) — L. *ad*, to; *cognitus*, *gnovere*, to know.

**annotate**, to make notes on. (L.) From pp. of L. *annoscere*, to make notes on. *an-* (for *ad*), to, on; *notare*, to mark, *notu*; see note (below).

**anomalous**, consisting of two terms. Badly coined from L. *bis*, double; *an-*, a name; see noun (below).

**cognisance**, knowledge, a badge. (F. = L.) Formerly *conisaunce*. — O. F. *coniance*, knowledge; later *cognissance* — *connaisseant*, pres. pt. of O. F. *conostre*, know. — L. *cognoscere*, to know. — L. (*= cum*), together, fully; *gnoscere*, to

**cognition**, perception. (L.) From *cognoscere*. — L. *cognitus*, pp. of *cognoscere* above).

**cognomen**, a surname. (L.) L. *cognomēn*, a surname. — L. *co-* (*cum*), with; *nomen* = *nomen*, a name; see noun below).

**connoisseur**, a critical judge. (F. = L.) F. *connaisseur*, formerly *connoisseur*, knowing one — O. F. *connouis-ant*, pres. pt. of O. F. *conostre*; see cognisance above.

**denominate**. (L.) From pp. of L. *nominare*, to name. — L. *de*, down; *nomen*, to name, from *nomin-*, stem of *nomen*, a name; see noun (below).

**denote**. (F. = L.) F. *denoter*. — L. *de-*, to mark out. — L. *de*, down; *notare*, to mark, from *nota*, a mark. See note (below).

**ignoble**. (F. = L.) F. *ignoble*, not noble. — L. *ignominis*, where *i-* = *in*, not; *Nobis* above.

**ignominy**, disgrace. (F. = L.) F. *ignomie* — L. *i-gnominia*. — L. *i-* (for *ex*); *gnominia*, stem of *gnomen*, old name of *nomen*, name, fame; see noun below.

**ignore**, to disregard. (F. = L.) F. *ignorer* — L. *ignorare*, not to know. — L. *igno-*, not; and base *gnos-*, as in *gnoscere*, to know. Der. *ignor-ant*, etc.; also *ignoramus*, lit. we are ignorant (an old law-term).

**ignoto**, lit. unknown. (Ital. = L.) *ignoto* unknown. — L. *in-cognitus*, *in-wn*; see cognition (above).

**nomenclator**, one who names things. L. *nomenclator*, lit. 'name-caller.' *nomen*, name; *calare*, to call; see note.

**nominal**. (F. = L.) F. *nominal*. — L. *nomi-nal*, nominal; belonging to a name.

— L. *nomin-*, crude form of *nomen*, a name, see noun (below).

**nominate**. (L.) From pp. of L. *nominare*, to name. — L. *nomin-*, crude form of *nomen*; see noun (below).

**notable**. (F. = L.) F. *notable*. — L. *notabilis*, remarkable. — L. *notare*, to mark. — L. *nota*, a mark; see note (below).

**notary**. (F. = L.) O. F. *notaire*. — L. acc. *notarium* (from *notarius*, one who makes notes, a scrivener. — L. *nota*, a note; see note (below)).

**note**, a mark. (F. = L.) F. *note*. — L. *nota*, a mark, lit. that which a thing is known. Put for *gnista*\*, and allied to *nōtus*, known, pp. of *noscere*. (For the short *o*, cf. L. *cognitus* = *cognitūs*.) Der. *not-at-*ive, from L. *notatio*, from pp. *notatus*; and see not-able, not-ary above.

**notice**. (F. = L.) F. *notice*. — L. *notitia*, a being known, knowledge. — L. *notus*, pp. of *noscere*, to know.

**notify**. (F. = L.) F. *notifier*. — L. *notificare*, to make known. — L. *noti-*, for *notus*, known; *facere*, for *facere*, to make.

**notion**. (F. = L.) F. *notion*. — L. acc. *notiōnem*, an investigation, a notion. — L. *notus*, pp. of *noscere*, to know.

**notorious**. (L.) From L. *notorius*, manifest. — L. *notōr*, a voucher, witness. — L. pp. *notus*, known. Der. *notori-e-ty*, O. F. *notoriētē* (Cot.).

**noun**, the name of a thing. (F. = L.) O. F. *noun*, non, nun (F. *nom*), a name. — L. *nomen*, a name (*=gnō-men\**), from (*gnoscere*, to know).

**pronoun**. (F. = L.) Coined from L. *pro*, for; and E. noun. Suggested by L. *pronomen*, a pronoun.

**quaint**, neat, odd. (F. = L.) M. E. *queint*, also *quaint*, *coint*, commonly with the sense of 'famous.' — O. F. *compt*, 'quaint, compt, neat, fine;' Cot. — L. *cognitus*, well-known, pp. of *cognoscere*, to know; see cognisance (above). Confused with L. *comptus*, neat, pp. of *comere*, to adorn (*=co-imere* = *con-emere*); esp. in F., but the M. E. word keeps to the L. *cognitus*. Der. ac-quaint (above).

**recognise**. (F. = L.) Formed from the sb. *recognition* (Chaucer, C. T. 13260). — O. F. *recognisance*, an acknowledgment. — O. F. *recognisant*, pres. part. of *recognisire* (F. *reconnatre*). — L. *re-cognoscere*, to know again. See cognisance (above). Der. *recognit-ion* (from L. pp. *recognit-us*). *reconnoître*, to survey. (F. = L.) O. F.

*reconnître*, 'to recognise, to take a precise view of.' Col. See above.

**renown**, fame. (F. — L.) Put for *renom*. M. E. *renoun*, also *renomme*, *renomme* (3 syllables). — F. *renom*, also *renomme*, renown; we also find O. F. *renon* (12th cent.). Cf. Port. *renome*, Span. *renombre*, renown. — F. *re-*, again; *nom*, a name (also *nommed*, pp. of *nommer*, to name). — L. *re-*, again; *nomen*, a name; see *noun* (above).

**Nobody**; see No (1).

**Nock**, old form of *Notoh*.

**Nocturn**; see *Night*.

**Nod**. (E.) M. E. *noddien*. Not in A. S.; but the orig. form began with *hn*. The orig. sense was to push, beat, shake. Cf. Icel. *hnyja*, a hammer for beating turf; O. H. G. *hnudon*, to shake. (Base HNUD.) Allied to *Nnock*, *Nudgo*.

**Noddle**, the head; see *Knot*.

**Node**, a knot. (L.) L. *nodus*, a knot. Put for *gnodus\**; cognate with *Knot*.

**denouement**, the undoing of a knot. (F. — L.) F. *dénouement*, sb., from *dénouer*, to undo a knot. — L. *dis-*, apart; *nodus*, a knot.

**Noiggin**, a wooden cup; see *Knack*.

**Noise**, (F. — L. — Gk. *r*) M. E. *noise*. — F. *noise*, O. F. *nose*, a debate, quarrel, noise. Cf. Prov. *noisa*, *nausa*, *nueiza*. B. Diez holds that it can only be derived from L. *nausea*, sea-sickness, disgust, hence annoyance, &c.; the L. word being borrowed from Gk. See *Nausea*. γ. Some attempt to derive it from L. *noxia*, harm, put for *noxa*, harm; see *Noxious*. (Disputed; see Diez, Scheler, Littré.) Der. *nois-y*.

**Noisome**; see *Odium*.

**Nomad**, wandering. (Gk.) Gk. *vopas*, stem of *vopas*, roaming in search of pasture. — Gk. *vopos*, a pasture, allotted abode. — Gk. *véptor*, to assign. (✓NAM.)

**nemesis**. (L. — Gk.) L. *nemesis*. — Gk. *vépeion*, allotment, retribution, vengeance. — Gk. *vépein*, to distribute.

**numismatic**, relating to coins. (L. — Gk.) Coined from L. *numismat-*, stem of *numisma*, current coin. — Gk. *vópuvpa*, a custom, also current coin. — Gk. *vopisérion*, to adopt, use as coin. — Gk. *vípos*, usage. — Gk. *vípar*, to distribute. Here belongs the suffix *-nomy*, as in *astro-nomy*, &c.

**Nomenclator**, *Nominal*; see *Noble*.

**Non-**, prefix, not; see No (1).

**Nonce**; see *One*.

**Nones**; see *Nine*.

**Nonpareil**, *Nonplus*; see No (1). **Nook**. (C.) M. E. *nok*, Icel. *nuk*. — Irish and Gael. *nua*, a corner, nook. — Noon; see *Nine*.

**Noose**, a slip knot. (F. — L. — Beaumont and Fletcher. Orig. doubtless perhaps from O. F. *nous*, pl. of *nou* (cf. F. *nœud*), a knot. — L. *nodus*, a knot. Wedgwood cites Languedoc *nousset*, a running knot, *nouselut*, knotty. It is hardly be from W. *nais*, Gael. *nag*, la *nase*, Bret. *nask*, a band, tie.

**Nor**; see No (1).

**Normal**, according to rule. (L.) *normalis*, adj., — L. *norma*, a compass square, rule, pattern. For *GNOMON* allied to *Gnomon*. (✓GNA.)

**enormous**, great beyond measure. — L. Formed from *enorm* (obsolete). F. *enorme*, huge. — L. *enormis*, out of the huge. — L. *e*, out; *norma*, rule.

**Norman**, *Norse*; see *North*.

**North**. (E.) A. S. *nord* + Du *nord*, Icel. *norkr*, Dan. Swed. G. *nord*, the unknown.)

**norse**. (Scand.) Short for *Norsk*, Norw. and Dan spelling of *Norse*. — *norsk*, Norse. Short for *North-land*, *North-ern*.

**northern**. (E.) A. S. *norterr*; late with O. H. G. *nortardus*, 'the running,' i.e. coming from the north. Thus the suffix *-ern* is allied to Run. — *north-er-ly*, put for *north-ern-ly*.

**norman**. (F. — Scand.) O. F. *nemand*; — Dan. *Normand*; Icel. *Nord* (— *Nordmannr*), pl. *Nordmenn*, 'North-man.'

**Nose**. (E.) M. E. *nose*. A. S. *nosa*. Du. *neus*, Icel. *nós*. Dan. *næse*, Swed. G. *nase*, Russ. *nos*, Lithuan. *nosis*, *nasus*, Skt. *nîśa*. Root uncertain. In nose gay; cf. prov. E. gay, a painted in a book, from gay, all

**nasal**. (F. — L.) F. *nasal* — L. *nasalis*, belonging to the nose — L. *nasus*.

**nasturtium**, a flower. (L.) Lit. 'wrting'; from the sharp smell. — L. *nasturium*, cress; better spelt *nasturtium*. — *nas-us*, nose; *torgnere*, to twist, to see. — *Torment*.

**nostril**. (E.) *Nostril* — *nostril*, nose thirl. M. E. *nostril*; A. S. *nos* — A. S. *nos-u*, nose; *gyrl*, a personal orifice; see *Thrill*.

*nose*, a snout. (E.) Formerly *noste*; -at *nose*.

*nouse*, to thrust the nose in. (E.) Early *nousle*, *nossyll*; a frequent verb; *nose*, sb. Cf. Swed. *nosa*, to smell to; *ology*, science of disease. (Gk.) *oia-s*, disease; *λογία*, from *λέγειν*, to speak, from *λέγειν*, to speak.

*stril*, see Nose.

*trum*, a quack medicine. (L.) I. *trum*, lit. 'our own,' i. e. a special drug *trum* to the seller. Neut. of *noster*, -L. *nos*, we. Cf. Skt. *nas*, us. (1). Not (1); see No (1).

*Noble*, Notary; see Noble.

*nock*, *Noek*, an indentation. (O. Low M. E. *nokke*. -O. Du. *nack*, a notch or head of an arrow; O. Swed. *nocka*, -Swed. dial. *nokke*, *nokk*. ¶ The L. *nodus*, a nock, is of Teut. origin. *nak* (1), a small notch. (O. Low G.) is an attenuated form of *nock*, the old of *nocked* (above). So also *tip* from

*no*. Notice; see Noble.

*thing*; see No (1).

*Notify*, *Notion*, *Notorious*; see

*withstanding*; see No (1).

*ouch*; see Ouch.

*ight*; see No (1).

*in*; see Noble.

*irish*; see Nutriment.

*Novice*; see Now.

*number*, see Nine.

(E.) M. E. *nou*, *nou*, *nu*; A. S. + Du. *nu*, Icel. *ni*, Dan. Swed. -Goth. *nu*, Skt. *nu*, *nd*. Cf. Gk. *νῦν*.

*novate*, to introduce something new. From pp. of L. *innovare*, to renew, new -L. *in*, in; *nouus*, new; see below).

*nology*, the introduction of new (Gk.) Gk. *νέω-*, new; -*λογία*, discourse, from *λέγειν*, to say new (below).

*phyte*, a novice (L. - Gk.) L. *physis* - Gk. *φύπτειν*, lit. new planted, a novice - Gk. *νέος*, new; *φύειν*, grow, grow, from *φύειν*, to grow, grow, allied to Be.

*sterio*, novel (L. - Gk.) L. *neoteris* - Gk. *νεωτερίς*, novel. - Gk. comparative of *νεο-*, new; see below.

(E.) M. E. *newe*; A. S. *niwe*,

*neowe*. + Du. *nieuw*, Icel. *nýr*, Dan. Swed. *ny*, Goth. *nijjis*, G. *neu*, L. *nouus*, W. *newydd*, Irish and Gael. *nuath*, Lithuan. *naujas*, Russ. *новый*, Gk. *νέος*, Skt. *nava*, new. Cf. Skt. *nishtha*, new. All from base NU, i. e. *now*; *new* means 'that which is now,' recent.

*newfangled*, fond of novelty. (E.) The *d* has been added. M. E. *newesangle*, i. e. fond of what is new. Compounded of *newe*, new, and *fangel*, ready to catch, from A. S. *fangen*, pp. of *fan*, to catch. The suffix -el is the same as in A. S. *spric-el*, fond of speaking, talkative, &c. See Fang.

*news*, tidings. (E.) Formerly *newes*, s. pl., lit. new things, first used about A. D. 1500. It is a translation of F. *nouvelles*, news, pl. of O. F. *nouvel*, new.

*novel*. (F. - L.) O. F. *novel* (F. *nouveau*). - L. *nouellus*, new, dimin. of *nouus*, new. See new (above). Der. *novelty*, from O. F. *noveliteit*, from L. acc. *nouellitatem*, newness.

*novice*, a beginner. (F. - L.) F. *novice*. - L. *nouiclus*, *nouitius*, new, fresh, a novice. - L. *nouus*, new. Der. *noviti-ate*, from F. *novitiat*, 'the estate of a novice,' Cot., from Low L. *nouitiatus*, sb.

*renew*. (L. and E.) From L. *re-* again; and E. new.

*renovate*. (L.) From L. *renovari*, pp. of *renovare*, to renew. - L. *re-*, again; *nouus*, new.

*Noway*, *Noways*, *Nowhere*, *No-wise*; see No (1).

*Noxious*. (L.) L. *noxius*, hurtful. - L. *nex*, hurt. - L. *nocere*, to hurt; cf. *nex*, destruction. (✓NAK.)

*innocent*. (F. - L.) F. *innocent* - L. *innocent-*, stem of *innocens*, harmless. - L. *in*, not; *nocens*, pres. pt. of *nocere*, to hurt.

*innocuous*. (L.) L. *innocuum*, harmless. - L. *in*, not; *nocere*, to hurt.

*nuisance*. (F. - L.) F. *nuisance*, a hurt - F. *nuisant*, hurtful; pres. pt. of *nuire*, to hurt - L. *nocere*, to hurt.

*obnoxious*, offensive. (L.) Formerly in the sense of 'liable to' - L. *obnoxiosus*, liable to; also, hurtful. - L. *ob*, against; *noxiosus*, hurtful.

*Nozzle*; see Nose.

*Nucleus*, core. (L.) L. *nucleus*, small nut, kernel. - L. *nuc*, stem of *nux*, a nut.

¶ Not allied to E. *nut*.

*newel*, the upright column round which

a circular staircase winds. (F. - L.) Formerly *nuell*. - O. F. *nual* (12th cent.), later *noyau*, 'the stone of a plummee, the nuell or spindle of a winding staire.' Cot. - L. *nucalē*, neut. of *nucalis*, lit. belonging to a nut; hence a kernel or stone of a plum. - L. *nuc-*, stem of *nux*, a nut.  $\checkmark$  Named from its central position.

**Nudge**; see **Knack**.

**Nude**, naked. (L.) L. *nudus*, bare; put for *nugdus*\*. Allied to **Naked**.

denude, to lay bare. (L.) L. *de nudare*, to make fully bare. - L. *de*, fully; *nudare*, vb., from *nudus*, adj.

**Nugatory**, trifling, vain. (L.) L. *nugatorius*, adj. from *nugator*, a trifler. - L. *nugatus*, pp. of *nugari*, to trifle. - L. pl. *nuga*, trifles.

**Nugget**, a lump of metal. (E.) Formerly *niggot*; see **Trench**, Eng. Past and Present. Prob. a corruption of *ningot*, put for *ingot*; see **Ingot**.

**Nuisance**; see **Noxious**.

**Null**; see **No (1)**.

**Numb**; see **Nimble**.

**Number**. (F. - L.) F. *nombre*. - L. *numerum*, acc. of *numerus*, a number. Allied to **Nomad**. ( $\checkmark$  NAM.) Der. **out-number**.

**enumerate**. (L.) From pp. of L. *enumerare*, to reckon up. - L. *e*, out, fully; *numerare*, vb., from *numerus*, number.

**numeral**. (L.) From L. *numeralis*, belonging to number. - L. *numerus*.

**enumeration**. (F. - L.) F. *numération*. - L. acc. *enumerationem*, a numbering. - L. *numeratus*, pp. of *numerare*, to number. - L. *numerus*, a number.

**numerous**. (F. - L.) F. *numereux* (Cot.). - L. *numerous*, adj., from *numerus*, sb., number.

**supernumerary**. (F. - L.) F. *super-numétaire* (Cot.). - L. *super-numerarius*, excessive in number.

**Numismatic**; see **Nomad**.

**Nun**. (L.) M. E. and A. S. *nunne*. - Low L. *nunna*, *nonna*, a nun; orig. a title of respect; oldest sense, 'mother.' It answers to L. *nonnus*, father, also a monk.  $\checkmark$  Gk. *váryη*, aunt; Skt. *nand*, mother, a familiar word used by children. Formed like *ma-ma*, *da-da* (daddy), and the like. Der. *nunner-y*, from O. F. *nonnerie*, which from O. F. *nonne* = Low L. *nonna*.

**Nunehoon**; see **Nino**.

**Nuncio**, a messenger. (Ital. - L.) Ital. *nuncio*. - L. *nuntium*, acc. of *nuntius*, a

bringer of tidings. Prob. for a bringer of news, from *nouus*, to announce. (F. - L.) F. *annuntiare*, to announce. - L. to: *nuntiare*, to bring tidings, etc. (above).

**annunciation**. (L.) Dim. L. *annunciatio*, announcement. *nunciatus*, pp. of *annuntiare* (ab) denounce. (F. - L.) O. F. - L. *denuntiare*, to declare. - L. fully: *nuntiare*, to tell (above) *denuntiation*, from L. pp. *denun-* enunciate. (L.) From pp. *nunciare*, to utter, declare fully. **pronounce**. (F. - L.) F. - L. *pro-nuntiare*, to pronounce forth. Der. *pronunciation*, from *pronuntiatus*.

**renounce**. (F. - L.) F. *re-nuntiare*, to bring back a refusal, disclaim, renounce. Der. *ren-* from L. pp. *renuntiatus*.

**Nuncupative**, declared by mouth. (F. - L.) F. *nuncupatifs*. Low L. *nuncupativus*, nominal - *patus*, pp. of *nuncupare*, to call. Perhaps from L. *nomen*, name; take

**Nuptial**. (F. - L.) F. *nup-* *tialis*, belonging to a marriage. *nuptia*, s. pl. a wedding - L. bride; fem. of pp. of *nudere*, to 'veil.' Allied to **Nebula**.

**connubial**. (L.) L. *connu-* lating to marriage. - L. *con-* *nubere*, to marry.

**nymph**. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. - L. *nymphā*. - Gk. *νύμφη*, a veiled one; allied to L. *nupta*.

**Nurse, Nurture**; see **Nutri**.

**Nut**. (E.) M. E. *note*, *nuthnu*. + Du. *noet*, Icel. *not*, S. Dan. *nød*, G. *nuss*. Cf. Lithuan. a kernel, from *kantus*, I. inc. allied to L. *nux*. Der. *nut-hatch* hacker; see **Hatch** (3).

**nutmeg**, the musk-nut. (E.; L. - Pers. - Skt.) M. E. *nu-* *metegge*. Here -muge is from O. musk, from L. *muscum*, sec. e musk; see **Musk**. Cf. O. F. *nutmeg*, also called *noix moscada*, Ital. *noccia moscata*, nutmeg.

**Nutation**, a nodding. (L.) *nutatio*, a nodding. - L. *nusca-*

to nod. + Gk. *reürē*, to  
indirect hint. (L.) Not  
do. From L. *innuendo*,  
gerund of *innuere*, to nod  
(= L. *in*, in, at; *nuerē*,  
food. (L.) L. *nutrimentum*,  
*nutrire*, to nourish, suckle,  
— L.) M. E. *norisen*, —  
of pres. pt. of *norir* (F.  
with. — L. *nutrire* (above).  
(L.) Contracted from M. E.  
— O. F. *norrice* (F. *nourrice*).  
acc. of *nutrix*, a nurse. —  
nourish.

**nurture.** (F. — L.) M. E. *norture*. —  
O. F. *noriture* (F. *nourriture*). — L. *nutri-tura*, nourishment; from *nutritus*, pp. of  
*nutrire*, to nourish.  
**nutritious.** (L.) L. *nutritius*, better  
*nutricius*, adj., nourishing. — L. *nu-trix*, crude form of *nutrix*, a nurse  
(above).  
**nutritive.** (F. — L.) F. *nutritif*.  
Formed with F. suffix -if (L. -ius), from  
*nutritus*, pp. of *nutrire*.  
**Nuzzle;** see *Noose*.  
**Nylghau,** a kind of antelope. (Pers.)  
Pers. *nilgiz*, a nylghau, lit. 'blue cow.' —  
Pers. *nil*, blue; *gaw*, a cow, allied to E.  
cow.  
**Nymph;** see *Nuptial*.

## O.

**interjection** (E.) M. E. *o*; —  
Dan. Swed. G. Goth. L.  
There is no reason for dis-  
tinguish *o* and *oh*.  
*o* (E.) So called because  
a circular shape.

M. E. *ook*; A. S. *oē* + Du.  
ug. eg. Swed. *ek*, G. *eiche*; —  
¶ Not allied to acorn.  
— see Comb.  
M. E. *ore*; A. S. *or* + Icel.  
Swed. *dra*. Furthur allied  
to oarsman, *þr-þró* — L. *rō-*  
*man ir blas*, an oar, *ir-ti*,  
*utra*, a paddle, rudder.  
**Bow.**

Gk. — Egypt.) L. *oasis*. —  
an, a fertile islet in the  
Of Egypt. origin; cf.  
an oasis, a dwelling-place,  
Peyton).

**house**, a kiln for drying  
E. *ost*, *ost*. A. S. *ast*, a  
+ Du. *est*. O. Du. *ast*  
allied to Gk. *astos*, a burning

M. E. *oath*, *oth*. A. S. *ðē*,  
ðiðr. Dan. Swed. *ed*, Goth.  
H. G. *et*.  
M. E. *oat*, pl. A. S. *ata*,  
Allied to Icel. *aitill*, a  
Norw. *ætill*, a gland, knot,  
*ætr*, a kernel, ball, Gk.  
From the swollen shape.

**Ob.**, prefix. (L.) It changes to *ob-* before  
*c*, *of-* before *f*, *op-* before *p*. L. *ob*, with  
very variable senses, as towards, at, before,  
upon, over, about, near. Cf. Lithuan.  
*apę*, near.

**Obdurate**; see *Dure*.  
**Obedient, Obeisance**; see *Audience*.  
**Obelisk**; see *Obolus*.  
**Obese**, fat; see *Edible*.  
**Obey**; see *Audience*.  
**Obfuscate**; see *Fuscons*.  
**Obit**; see *Itinerant*.  
**Object**; see *Jot* (1).  
**Objurgation**; see *Jury*.  
**Oblate, Oblation**; see *Tolerate*.  
**Oblige**; see *Ligament*.

**Oblique**, slanting, perverse. (F. — L.)  
F. *oblique*. — L. *obliquus*, *oblicus*, slanting,  
sideways, awry. — L. *ob*; *liquis*, oblique (a  
rare word). The orig. sense of *liquis* is  
'bent'; cf. Russ. *luka*, a bend, Lithuan.  
*lenkti*, to bend. (✓ LAK.)

**Obliterate**; see *Liniment*.  
**Oblivion** (F. — L.) F. *oblivion*. — L.  
acc. *oblivionem*, forgetfulness. — L. *obliu-*  
*isri*, to forget. Perhaps from *ob*, over;  
*liuescere*\*, to grow livid or dark, from  
base of *liu-idus*, livid; see *Livid*.

**Oblong**; see *Long* (1).  
**Obloquy**; see *Loquacious*.  
**Obnoxious**; see *Noxious*.  
**Obos**; see hautboy, under *Altitude*.  
**Obolus**, a small Gk. coin. (L. — Gk.)  
L. *obolus*. — Gk. *obolos*, a small coin, per-  
haps orig. in the shape of a spike or nail;  
allied to Gk. *obolos*, a spit.

**obelisk** (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *obelisque*. — L. *obeliscum*, acc. of *obelisculus*. — Gk. ὀβελίκιον, a pointed spit; hence a thin pointed pillar; dimin. of ὀβελός, a spit.

**Obscene**. (L.) L. *obscenus*, *obscenus*, obscene, repulsive, foul. Etym. doubtful.

**Obscure**, dimin. (F. — L.) F. *obscur*. — L. *obscurus*, dark, lit. 'covered over.' — L. *ob*; and *-scurus*, i.e. covered; cf. Skt. *sku*, to cover. (✓ SKU.)

**Obsequies, Obsequious**; see Sequence.

**Observe**; see Serve.

**Obsolescent**, going out of use. (L.) From pres. pt. of L. *obsolescere*, to grow old, inceptive form of *obsoletere*, to decay. Doubtful; perhaps from L. *ob*, against; *solare*, to be wont.

**obsolete**. (L.) L. *obsoletus*, pp. of *obsoletere* (above).

**Obstacle, Obstetric, Obstinate**; see Hinder.

**Obstreperous, clamorous**. (L.) L. *obstreperus*, clamorous. — L. *ob*, against, near; *strepera*, to rattle.

**Obstraction**; see Stringent.

**Obstruct**; see Structure.

**Obtain**; see Tenable.

**Obtrude**; see Intrude.

**Obtuse**; see Contuse.

**Obverse**; see Verse.

**Obviate, Obvious**; see Viaduct.

**Occasion, Occident**; see Cadence.

**Occiput**; see Capital.

**Occult**; see Cell.

**Occupy**; see Capacious.

**Occur**; see Current.

**Ocean**. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *ocean*. — L. *oceani*, acc. of *oceanus*. — Gk. οὐρανός, the great stream supposed to encompass the earth.

**Ocelot**, a quadruped. (Mexican.) Mexican *ocelotl*, a tiger; applied by Buffon to the ocelot.

**Ochre**, a fine clay, commonly yellow. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *ocre*, 'oker'; Cot. — L. *ochra*. — Gk. ὄχρα, yellow ochre; from its pale colour. — Gk. ὄχρος, pale, wan.

**Octagon, Octangular, &c.**; see Octave.

**Octave**. (F. — L. — Gk.) Lit. 'eighth'; hence, eight days after a festival, eight notes in music. — F. *octave*, an octave (Cot.). — L. *octana*, fem. of *octauus*, eighth. — L. *octo*, eight. + Gk. ὅκτε, eight; cognate with E. Eight.

**octagon**, a plane 8-sided figure. (Gk.)

From Gk. ὁκτά, for ὁκτώ, eight; γωνία, angle, der. from γόνυ, knee; see KNEE. **octahedron**, a solid 8-sided f. (Gk.) From ὁκτά, for ὁκτώ, eight; a base, from the base ὁκτ-, to sit; so **octangular**, having eight angles. From L. *oct-o*, eight; *angulus*, angle. **octant**, the aspect of two planets distant by the eighth part of a circle. L. *octant*, stem *octauis*, an instrument measuring the eighth of a circle. — L. *eight*.

**October**. (L.) L. *October*, the month of the Roman year. — L. *octo*, cf. **octogenarian**, one who is eighty old. (L.) From L. *octogenarius*, being to eighty. — L. *octogeni*, eighty each.tributive form of *octoginta*, eighty. — L. *eight*; *-ginta*, short for *decinta*, a native of *decem*, ten.

**octosyllabic**. (L — Gk.) L. *habicis*, having eight syllables. — Gk. *eight*; συλλαβή, a syllable; see SYLLABIC.

**Ocular**. (L.) L. *ocularis*, belonging to the eye. — L. *oculis*, eye; cognate with Eye.

**binocular**, having two eyes. (L.) L. *bin-i*, double; *oculus*, eye.

**inoculate**. (L.) In old asthe means 'to engrast.' — L. *inoculatus*, *inoculare*, to engrast, insert a graft. — in; *oculus*, an eye, also a bud of a plant.

**monocular**, one-eyed. (Gk. and From Gk. *μόνος*, sole; L. *oculus*, eye. Mono-, prefix.

**Odd**, not even, strange. (Scand.) *odde*. — Icel. *oddi*, a triangle, a point land; metaphorically (from the trial) an odd number (orig. three); hence also phr. *standask f odda*, to stand (or be) odds, to quarrel; *ostdamattir*, the odd third man who gives a casting vote.

*tala*, an odd number. Allied to point of a weapon (put for *ord* \*). + *ord*, point of a sword, point; Dan. *ord*, point, Swed. *udda*, odd, wide, a point.

*ort*, a place. M. H. G. *ort*, extreme p. (✓ WAS, to cut.)

**Ode**, a song. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. L. *oda*, *ode*; — Gk. φύη, a song; for a song. — Gk. *deῖσθαι*, to sing. Allied to *vad*, to speak. (✓ WAD.)

**epode**. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. L. *epodos*. — Gk. ἐπόδη, an epode, thing sung after. — Gk. ἐπί, upon, *deῖσθαι*, to sing.

**monody**. (Gk.) Gk. μονῳδία.

**lament.** — Gk. *μένος*, alone; φίλη, a longing.

**pallinode,** a recantation, in song. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *palinodie* (Cot.). — L. *pallinodia* — Gk. παλινοδία, a recantation, esp. in an ode. — Gk. πάλιν, back, again; φίλη, in love.

**parody.** (L. — Gk.) L. *parodia*. — Gk. παρῳδία, also παρῳδή, a song sung beside (i.e. in imitation of) another. — Gk. παρά, beside; φίλη, an ode.

**prosyody.** (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *prosodie*. — L. *prosodia*. — Gk. προσῳδία, a song sung to an instrument, a tone, accent, prosody (or laws of verse). — Gk. πρός, to, accompanying; φίλη, an ode. And see *comedy*, *tragedy*, *psalmody*, *rhapsody*, *tragedy*.

**odium,** hatred. (L.) L. *odium*, sb. — L. *odī*, I hate; an old pt. tense used as present. Allied to Gk. *ωθεῖν*, to push away. Skt. *uadh*, to strike. (✓ WADH.)

**annoy.** to vex. (F. — L.) M. E. *anoien*, *anuen* — O. F. *anoier*, *anuier*, to annoy. — O. F. *anoi*, *anui* (F. *cunus*), vexation. Cf. Spn. *enojo*, O. Venetian *imadio*, vexation.

— L. *in odio*, lit. in hatred, common in the law. L. *phr. in odio habui*, lit. I had in hatred. I was annoyed with; cf. L. *in odio meo, in odio uenire*, to incur hatred. — L. *in odio*, abl. of *odium*, hatred (above).

**ennui.** (F. — L.) Mod. F. *ennui*, *anxiété*; O. F. *anxi* (as above).

**notsome,** annoying, troublesome. (F. — L. with E. suffix.) Formed from M. E. *an annoyance*; with E. suffix -some. This M. E. *nay* is short for M. E. *anoy*, *anoi*. — O. F. *anoi*, vexation (above).

**Odour** (F. — L.) M. E. *odour*. — F. *odor* — L. *odorem*, acc. of *odor*, scent. Cf. L. *odor* (— *od-yur*), to smell (✓ AD.) — *odorare*, from L. *odēre*, by throwing off the accent.

**olfactory,** relating to smell. (L.) L. *olfētus*, adj., from L. *olfactor*, one who smells; *olfactus*, a smelling. — L. *olfactus*, p. of *olfacere*, *olfacere*, to smell. — L. *olfēre*, to smell; *facere*, to make, cause. But L. *olere* is put for *odere*\*, whence *ol-or*, etc.; cf. L. *larvum* for *duorum*.

**oxonium,** a metal. (Gk.) The oxide has disagreeable smell. — Gk. *οξύς*, *οξύς*, smell — Gk. *οξεῖν*, to smell (above).

**zone,** a substance perceived by its smell by air after electric discharges. (Gk.) *στεγνός*, smelling; pres. pt. of *στεγνέειν*.

**odulent,** fragrant. (F. — L.) F. *redo-*

**lent.** — L. *redolēre*, stem of pres. pt. of *redolēre*, to emit odour. — L. *redē*, again; *olēre*, for *odēre*\*, to be odorous (above).

**Off,** from, &c. (E.) M. E. *of*; A. S. *of*. + Du. Icel. Swed. Dan. Goth. *af*; G. *ab*, O. H. G. *aba*; L. *ab*, Gk. *ἀπό*, Skt. *apa*, away. (Base AP.)

**a**, (6), prefix. (F. — L.; or L.) In *a bate*, the prefix is F. *a*, for L. *ab*, from. In a *vert*, the prefix is L. *a* (for *ab*).

**ab**, (1), prefix. (L.) L. *ab*; also *a*, *abs*.

¶ Distinct from *ab* (for *ad*) in *ab-breviate*. **apo**-, prefix. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀπό*, from (above). off, away from. (E.) Another spelling of *of*. M. E. *of*; as in 'Smiteth of my bed' = smite off my head; Ch. C. T. 784.

**offing,** the part of the visit le sea remote from the shore. (E.) Merely formed from *off* (above) with the noun-suffix -ing.

**Off:** see *Of*.

**Offal,** waste meat. (E.) M. E. *offal*, falling remnants; chips of wood, &c. From *off* and *fall*. + Du. *afval*, windfall, offal; Dan. *affald*, a fall off, offal; G. *abfall*; all similarly compounded.

**Offend;** see *Defend*.

**Offer;** see *Fertile*.

**Office;** see *Optative*.

**Offing;** see *Off*.

**Offsecouring.** (E.) From *off* and *scour*. So also *off set*, *off shoot*, *off-spring*.

**Oft,** Often; see *Over*.

**Ogee,** *Ogive*, a double curve. (F. — Span. — Arab.) 'An ogive or ogee, a wreath, circlet, or round band in architecture.' Minshew. An *ogee arch* is a pointed arch, with doubly-curved sides. — O. F. *augive*, *agive*, an ogive or ogee (Cot.). — Span. *auge*, highest point; from the pointed top of Moorish arches, which have doubly-curved sides. — Arab. *awj*, summit. Der. *ogival*, adj. (also written *ogee-fall!*). See p. 579.

**Ogle,** to glance at. (Du.) A frequent form of Du. *ogenen*, 'to cast sheep's eyes upon one.' Hexham. (Cf. Low G. *ogenen*, to ogle, from *ogen*, to look at.) — Du. *ogje*, eye; cognate with E. *Eye*.

**Ogre,** a monster. (F. — Span. — L.) F. *ogre*. — Span. *ogro*, O. Span. *huergo*, *huervo*, *uero*, cognate with Ital. *orco*, a hobgoblin, demon (Diez). — L. *orcum*, acc. of *orcus*, (1) the abode of the dead, (2) the god of the infernal regions, Orcus, Pluto. Minshew gives O. Span. *huergo*, hell. Der. *ogr-ess*, F. *agresse*.

**Oh,** see O (1).

**Oil;** see *Olive*.

Ointment; see Unguent.

Old. (E.) M. E. *old*. A S. *eald*. + Du. *ond* (for *old*\*), G. *alt*, Goth. *altheis*. Allied to *-ultus*, in L. *ad-ultus*, grown up. (✓ AL.)

alderman. (E.) A. S. *ealdorman*, lit. elder-man; see elder (below).

eld, old age. (E.) M. E. *elde*, old age; A. S. *yldu*, antiquity, from *eald*, old. elder, older. (E.) Both as adj. and sb. A. S. *yldra*, elder, adj.; comparative of *eald*, old. Also A. S. *ealdor*, an elder, sb.; from *eald*, old, with suffix *-or*.

eldest. (E.) A. S. *yldesta*, superl. of *eald*, old.

Oleaginous; see Olive.

Oleander, the rose-bay-tree. (F. — Low L.) O. F. *oleandre*, rose-bay-tree (Cot.). The same as Ital. *oleandro*, Span. *eloendro* (Minshu). Port. *eloendra*, *loendra*; all variously corrupted from Low L. *lorandrum* (Isidore). It seems to have been confused with oleaster. Perhaps Low L. *lorandrum* stands for *lauro-dentrum*\*, from L. *laurus*, laurel, and Gk. *λαύρος*, a tree; but this wants confirmation.

Oleaster; see Olive.

Olfactory; see Odour.

Oligarchy; see Arch. (1).

Olio, a mixture, medley. (Span. — L.) A mistaken form for *olla*, intended to represent Span. *olla* (pronounced *olya*), a round earthen pot, also an *olio*, esp. in phrase *olla poltrida*, a hodge-podge. — L. *olla*, O. Lat. *aula*, a pot.

Olive. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *olive*. — L. *olua*. — Gk. *ἀλα*, an olive-tree. (✓ RI)

oil. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *oile*. — O. F. *oile* (F. *huile*). — L. *oleum*. — Gk. *ἔλαιος*, oil; cf. *ἴλαια*, an olive-tree.

oleaginous. (L. — Gk.) L. *oleaginus*, oily; adj., from *oleum*, oil (above).

oleaster, wild olive. (L. — Gk.) L. *oleaster*, Rom. xi. 17; formed from *olea*, an olive-tree. — Gk. *ἀλα*, an olive-tree.

Ombre, a game at cards; see Human.

Omega, the end. (Gk.) Gk. *ω*, called *μέγα*, i. e. great *o*, long *o*; which is the last letter of the Gk. alphabet, as opposed to *alpha*, the first letter. *Μέγα* is neut. of *μέγας*, great, allied to E. Mickle.

Omelet, a pan-cake, chiefly of eggs. (F. — L.) F. *omelette*, *aumelette* (Cot.). These are from O. F. *amelette*, but this again was preceded by the forms *alemette*, *alemelle* (Scheler). The sense of *alemelle* was 'a thin plate,' still preserved in F.

*alemelle*, sheathing of a ship. Requested gives O. F. *alemelle*, blade of a knife, thus the *omelet* was named from its shape, that of a 'thin plate' of metal. B. Last *l'alemelle* is a corruption of *la lémelle* the correct form. — L. *lamella*, a thin plate, properly of metal; dimin. of *lamina*, a thin plate; see Lamina. ¶ See this entry traced by Scheler and Littré.

Omen, a sign of a future event. (L.) L. *omen*; O. Lat. *osmen*.

abominate. (L.) From pp. of L. *abominari*, lit. to turn away from that which is of ill omen. — L. *ab*, away; *omn*.

Omit; see Missale.

Omni-, prefix. (L.) L. *omnis*, all. De *omni* potent, all-powerful; *omni*-everywhere; *omni*-scient, all-knowing; *omni*-vorous, all-devouring. see Patent, Present, Science, Voracious.

omnibus, a public vehicle. (L.) So called because intended for the use of all — L. *omnibus*, for all; dat. pl. of *omni*. ¶ Commonly shortened to *buses*.

On. (E.) M. E. *on*; A. S. *on* + Du. *an*; Icel. *á*, Dan. *an*, Swed. *a*, G. *an*, Ital. *ana*, Gk. *άνα*, Russ. *на*. (Aryan ANA.) Allied to In.

ana-, prefix. (Gk.) Gk. *ánō*, on, up. Shortened to *an-* in *anthrakos*.

Once; see One.

One (1), single, sole. (E.) M. E. *an*; A. S. *án*, one. + Du. *een*, Icel. *ein*; *en*; Swed. *en*, G. *ein*, Goth. *ain*. Welsh and Gael. *au*, I. *unus*, O. L. *unus*, Gk. *οὐνός*, one. (Aryan AINA. one.)

a, short for an; see an (below).

a. (12), prefix. (E.) In the word *an-* put for one face, the prefix *a* is short for *an*, the indef. article, the same word as *an* alone. (E.) M. E. *ai* one, *ai* written apart; here *ai*, adv., means entirely, and *oon* is the M. E. form of *alone* = *all* one.)

an, a. (E.) Used as indef. article. A. S. *án*, one, similarly used. This is the same word as *one*. A. is a later form of *an*, first used about 1200.

anon, immediately. (E.) M. E. *anon*, also *onan*. A. S. *on on* 'in one moment.' — A. S. *on*, on, in; *an*, any. (E.) M. E. *ani*, *ans*, *ans*, A. S. *anig*, any; formed with A. S. *an* (E. *ye*) from *an*, one + Du. *any* from *een*, one; G. *einger*, from *ein*,

one, to reconcile. (E.) words *at* and *one*, and use of the phrase *at reconciled*) in Middle — all agreed; Rob. of Wall has *atouenaker*, L. p. 158. Der. *atone-ent*. we actually find reconciliation, in old

as ought (below). It for alone, the initial *a* in *mend*, *vanguard*, *love*). Der. *lonely*. In phr for the nonce, *a*. Here then is for the def. article; *anes*, as a sb., is properly an (below). The sense is for the occasion.

E. *ones*; A. S. *dnes*, gen. case (masc. and the gen. case was used *ad-s*, *twice*, *thrice*, on, spoken of indefinite phrase 'one says', 'one person'. It is merely a ordinary word *one*.

E. *oonti*, adj. and adv.; unique, lit. 'one-like'; — like.

(E.) M. E. *ouȝt*, *ȝt*, *awȝt*, &c (mod. E. *ȝt*, *aught*. — A. S. *d*, *wit*, a whit; see *Whit*, *ȝt*)

*osome*. (F. — L.) F. *ous*, adj. — L. *onere*, stem

From pp. of L. *ex-* a burden; *onereare* is *mns.*

name-making, the form with a resemblance in signified. (Gk.) Gk. *onyma* of *ōropa*, a name; — see *Name* and

*ameless*. (Gk.) Gk. — Gk. *ōva*, neg. prefix; the long *o* = *a + o*).

like in sound, but different. — Gk.) L. *homonymus*

— Gk. *ōpárupos*, having the same name. — Gk. *ōpis*, same; *ōropa*, name. See *Name*. Der. *homonym*, F. *homonyme*, from L. *homonymus*.

**metonymy**, the putting of one word for another. (L. — Gk.) L. *metonymia* — Gk. *parónymia*, change of name. — Gk. *perá*, implying 'change'; *ōropa*, name.

**paronymous**, allied in origin; alike in sound. (Gk.) Gk. *mpárupos*, formed from another word by a slight change. — Gk. *rapá*, beside; *ēvpa*, a name. Der. *paronom-as ia*, a slight change in a word's meaning, from Gk. *raporūpacia*, better *raporūpacia*.

**synonym**. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *synonime*. — L. (pl.) *synonyma*, lit. synonyms; from the adj. *synonymus*, synonymous, having the same sense as another word. — Gk. *ouwūplos*, of like meaning. — Gk. *ovr*, together; *ōropa*, a name. Der. *synonymous*, from L. *synonymus*; *synonymy*, from L. *synonymia*, Gk. *ouwūpacia*, likeness of name.

**Onset**, an assault. (E.) Due to the phr. *set on!* i. e. attack! From *on* and *set*.

**Onslaught**, an attack. (E.) From *on* and M. E. *slahf*, A. S. *sleahf*, a stroke, blow, formed from *slēan*, to strike; see *Slay*.

**Onward, Onwards**. (E.) From *on* and *ward*, *wards*; see *Toward*.

**Onyx**, a kind of agate. (L. — Gk.) L. *onyx*. — Gk. *ōvug*, a nail; a veined gem, onyx, from its resemblance to the fingernail. See *Nail*.

**Oolite**; see p. 579.

**Ooze**, moisture, soft mud. (E.) Formerly *wese*; M. E. *wose*. A. S. *wise*, *wis*, moisture, juice. + Icel. *vis*, wetness; O. H. G. *wiso*, sod, turf. Der. *ooze*, verb.

**Opacity**; see *Opaque*.

**Opal**, a gem. (F. — L.) F. *opale*. — L. *opalar*, an opal. Cf. Gk. *ōpallios*, an opal; Skt. *upala*, a stone, gem.

**Opaque**. (F. — L.) F. *opaque* — L. *opacum*, acc. of *opacus*, dark, obscure. Der. *opac-i-ty*, from F. *opacité*, L. acc. *opaci-tatem*.

**Open**, unclosed; see *Up*.

**Opera**; see below.

**Operate**. (L.) From pp. of L. *operari*, to work. — L. *operari*, work; allied to L. *opus* (stem *oper-*), work, toil. + Skt. *apas*, work. (✓AP.)

**co operate** (L.) From pp. of L. *co-operari*, to work with.

**Inure**, to habituate. (F. — L.) Also

spelt *enure*, but *inure* is better, since the word arose from the phrase *in ure*, i.e. in operation, in work, in employment, formerly common. Here *in* is the E. prep. *in*; *ure* is from O. F. *eure*, also spelt *uere*, *ure*, work, action; from L. *opera*, work. (Cf. *manure* = *manœuvre*.) See also *manure*, *manœuvre*.

**Ophidian**, relating to serpents. (Gk.) From Gk. ὄφιδος\*, an imaginary form wrongly supposed to be the crude form of ὄφη, a serpent.

**ophicleide**, a musical instrument. (F. — Gk.) Lit. a 'key-serpent;' because made by adding *keys* to an old musical instrument called a *serpent* (from its twisted shape). — Gk. ὄφις, a serpent; κλεῖδ-, stem of κλεῖσις, a key.

**Ophthalmia**; see **Optio**.

**Opinion**. (F. — L.) F. *opinion*. — L. *opinione*, acc. of *opinio*, a supposition. — L. *opinari*, to suppose, opine. — L. *opus*, thinking, expecting; only in *nec-opinus*, *in-opinus*, unexpected. Allied to *ap-isci*, to obtain, comprehend; see **Apt**, **Optative**. (✓AP.) Der. *opine*, F. *opiner*, L. *opinari* (above).

**Opium**. (L. — Gk.) L. *opium*. — Gk. ὄπιον, poppy-juice. — Gk. ὄπωτις, sap.

**Opossum**, a quadruped. (W. Indian.) — W. Indian *opassom*; in the language of the Indians of Virginia.

**Oppidan**. (L.) L. *oppidanus*, belonging to a town. — L. *oppidum*, a town; O. Lat. *oppidum*.

**Opponent**; see **Position**.

**Opportune**; see **Port** (2).

**Oppose**; see **Poss**.

**Opposite**; see **Position**.

**Oppress**; see **Press**.

**Opprobrious**. (L.) From L. *opprobrius*, full of reproach. — L. *opprobrium*, reproach. — L. *op-* (for *ob*), on, upon; *pro-*brum, disgrace.

**Oppugn**; see **Pugilism**.

**Optative**, wishing. (F. — L.) Chiefly as the name of a mood. — F. *optatif*. — L. *optatus*, expressive of a wish. — L. *optatus*, pp. of *optare*, to wish. Allied to *ap-isci*, to obtain; cf. Skt. *āp*, *āp*, to obtain, get. (✓AP.)

**adopt**. (L.) L. *adoptare*, to adopt, choose. — L. *ad*, to, for; *optare*, to wish.

**copious**, ample. (F. — L.) O. F. *copieus*, — L. *copiosus*, plentiful — L. *cōpia*, plenty; put for *cō-pia*. — L. *cō-* (for *cum*) together; *cp*-, base of *cpes*, wealth. Cf. *in-opsis*, want.

**copy**. (F. — L.) M. E. *copy*ance; the mod. sense is due to triplication of an original by mea- — O. F. *copie*, abundance; also L. *cōpia*, plenty (above).

**office**, duty. (F. — L.) F. *officium*, duty; *tie à faire*, contr. from *officium*. — L. *officī-*, of *opes*, wealth; *facere*, to do; Der. *officer*, F. *officier*, Low L. *offic-i-ous*, F. *officieux*, L. *officī-*

**optimism**, the doctrine that the best. (L.) From L. *optimus*, best; with suffix *-ism* (Gk. *-ισμός*). *opti-mus* is a superl form from (i.e. choice); cf. *optare*, to wish. — **option**, choice. (F. — L.) P. L. *optionem*, acc. of *optio*, cholt to L. *optare*, to wish (above).

**opulent**, wealthy (F. — L.) *lens*. — L. *opulentus*, wealthy. — L. of *opes*, wealth. Cf. Skt. *āpna*.

**Optic**, relating to the sight. F. *optique*. — Gk. ὀπτικός, belonging to sight; cf. διτήρη, a spy. From οπτ- (for *ok-*) seen in Ionic διτήρη seen, διτ-οπαι, I shall see; cf. the eye. See **Eye**. (✓AK.)

**autopsy**, personal inspection. (Gk. *autopsia*, a seeing with one's — Gk. *aut-ōs*, self; and *opsis*, sight)

**catoptric**, relating to optical (Gk.) Gk. *κατοπτρίκη*, reflecting *κατοπτρού*, a mirror. — Gk. *cat* inward; *opt-οπαι*, I see.

**dioptrics**, the science of the of light. (Gk.) Gk. *τὰ διοπτρικά*, — Gk. *διοπτρά*, relating to *τρά* an optical instrument for taking &c. — Gk. *δι-ō*, through; *opt-οπαι*

**ophthalmia**, inflammation of the eye. — Gk. ὄφθαλμία. — Gk. ὄφθαλμος, the eye *όφταλμος*\*; cf. Doric *ὄφτηλος* — Gk. *διτ-οπαι*, I see.

**synopsis**, a general view. L. *synopsis*. — Gk. *συνοψίς*, a together. — Gk. *σύν*, together; Der. *synoptical*, from Gk. adj.

**Or** (1), conjunction, offering tive; see **Either**.

**Or** (2), ere; see **Ere**.  
**Or** (3), gold; see **Aureate**.

**Oracle**; see **Oral**.

**Oral**, spoken. (L.) *Cōneō* stem of *or*, the mouth +Skt. *ādman*, mouth. (✓AN.)

**adore**. (L.) L. *adorare*, to

*to. orare*, to pray, from *or-*, stem of mouth.

**orable.** (F.-L.) F. *inexorable*. *Inorabilis*, that cannot be moved by. — L. *in-*, not; *orare*, to gain by.

**acle.** (F.-L.) F. *oracle*. — L. *oracu-* divine announcement; double formed from *ora-re*, to pray (above). **ation.** (F.-L.) F. *oration*. — L. *acc.* *ori-*. — L. *oratus*, pp. of *orare*, to pray; *ori-* (above).

**ator.** (F.-L.) Formerly *oratour*. — *or-*, — L. *oratorem*, acc. of *orator*, a — L. *oratus*, pp. of *orare*, to pray, *ori-* (above).

**ose.** (F.-L.) F. *orifice*, a small opening. — L. *orificio*, an opening, lit. of a mouth. — L. *ori-*, crude form of mouth; *fusere*, to make.

**on,** a prayer. (F.-L.) O. F. *oraison* (F. *oration*). — L. *orationem*, *oratio*, a prayer; see *oration*.

**late,** to kiss. (I.) From pp. of *lasciare*, to kiss. — L. *laculum*, a little pretty mouth; double dimin. of *os*, sb.

**oration.** (F.-L.) F. *peroration*. *perorationem*, acc. of *peroratio*, the end of a speech. — L. *peroratus*, pp. of *perorare*, to complete a speech. — L. *per-*, *orare*, to speak (above).

**outang.** a large ape. (Malay.) *wangutan* lit. 'wild man.' — Malay man; *wan*, hutan, woods, wilds of, wild.

**o** (F. — Ital. — Pers.) O. F. (F. *orange*). Put for *naranje*\*, but *naranja* was lost (in Italian), and then became *orange* by a popular etymology or, gold. Cf. Span. *naranja*, orange — Ital. *arancio*, an orange — *aranci*, *mazzini*, *naranci*, an orange. — Pers. *nir*, a pomegranate.

**on.** Orator; see *Oral*.

(F.-L.) F. *orbé*. — L. *orbem*, acc. of circle, sphere.

**bitant,** extravagant. (F.-L.) F. *orbé*. — L. *exorbitans*, stem of pres. *orbitalare*, to fly out of a track. — L. *orbitala*, a track (below).

**orb.** (L.) L. *orbita*, a track, circuit; with suffix *-ta* from *orbī*, crude *orbis*, an orb, circle.

**ord.** see *Wort*.

**ore.** (L.-Gk.) L. *orchestra*. —

Gk. *ópxhorpa*, an orchestra; which, in the Attic theatre, was a space on which the chorus danced. — Gk. *ópxiopai*, I dance.

**Orechis,** a plant. (L.-Gk.) L. *orchis*. — Gk. *ópxis*, a testicle, a plant with roots of testicular shape. Der. *orchid*, a false form, since the gen. case of *ópxis* is *ópxias*.

**Ordain;** see *Order*.

**Ordeal;** see *Deal*.

**Order.** (F.-L.) F. *ordre*, O. F. *ordine*. — L. *ordinem*, acc. of *ordo*, order. Perhaps allied to *Origin*. Der. *dis-order*.

**co-ordinate.** (L.) L. *co-* (for *cum*), together; *ordinatus*, arranged, pp. of *ordinare*; see *ordain* (below).

**extraordinary** (L.) L. *extra-ordinarius*, beyond what is ordinary, rare.

**inordinate.** (I.) L. *in-*, not; *ordinatus*, ordered, controlled, pp. of *ordinare*; see *ordain* (below).

**ordain,** to set in order. (F.-L.) M. E. *ordeinen*. — O. F. *ordener* (later *ordonner*). — L. *ordinare*, to set in order. — L. *ordini*, crude form of *ordo*, order. Der. *pre-ordain*.

**ordinal,** shewing the order (L.) L. *ordinalis*, adj., in order. — L. *ordini*, crude form of *ordo*, order.

**ordinance.** (F.-L.) F. *ordinance*. — Low L. *ordinantia*, a command. — L. *ordinant-*, pres. pt. of *ordinare* (above).

**ordinary.** (F.-L.) F. *ordinaire*. — L. *ordinarius*, regular (as sb., an overseer) — L. *ordini*, crude form of *ordo*, order. Der. *ordinary*, sb.

**ordination.** (L.) From L. *ordinatio*, an ordinance, also ordination. — L. *ordinatus*, pp. of *ordinare*, to ordain.

**ordnance,** artillery. (F.-L.) Formerly *ordinance*; it had reference to the bore or size of the cannon, and was thence transferred to the cannon itself; see *ordinance*.

**primordial,** original. (F.-L.) F. *primordial*. — L. *primordialis*, original. — L. *primordium*, origin. — L. *primus*, first; *ordiri*, to begin, allied to *ordo*, order. See *Prime*.

**subordinate,** of lower rank. (L.) Coined, with suffix *-ate* (L. *-atus*), from L. *sub ordinem*, under the rank. — L. *sub*, under; *ordinem*, acc. of *ordo*, order.

**Ordure;** see *Horrid*.

**Ore.** (E.) M. E. *or*; A. S. *or*, ore. It seems to be another form of A. S. *dr*, brass, bronze. + Icel. *sir*, O. H. G. *dr*,

Goth. *ais*, brass; L. *æs*, ore, bronze. Cf. Skt. *ayas*, iron.

**Organ.** (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *organe*.—L. *organum*, an implement.—Gk. ὄργανον, an implement; allied to ὄργον, work; see **Work**.

orgies, sacred rites, revelry. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *orgies*.—L. *orgia*, sb. pl. a festival in honour of Bacchus, orgies.—Gk. ὄργια, sb. pl., orgies, rites, from sing. ὄργον, a sacred act; allied to ὄργον, work.

Oriel; see **Aureate**.

**Orient**, eastern. (F.—L.) F. *orient*.—L. *orient-*, stem of *oriri*, rising, the east; orig. pres. pt. of *oriri*, to rise, begin. + Skt. *ri*, to rise. (✓AR.)

abortion. (L.) From L. *abortio*, an untimely birth.—L. *abortus*, pp. of *aboriri*, to fail.—L. *ab*, away; *oriri*, to arise, grow.

**origin**. (F.—L.) F. *origine*.—L. *originem*, acc. of *origo*, a beginning.—L. *oriri*, to rise.

Orifice; see **Oral**.

Oriflamme; see **Aureate**.

**Origan**, wild marjoram. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *origan*.—L. *origanum*.—Gk. ὄργανον, lit. 'mountain-pride.'—Gk. ὄπλος—ὄπεις, crude form of ὄπος, a mountain; γάρος, beauty, ornament.

Origin; see **Orient**.

Oriole; see **Aureate**.

Orison; see **Oral**.

Orlop; see **Leap**.

Ormolu; see **Aureate**.

**Ornament**. (F.—L.) M. E. *ornament*.—F. *ornement*.—L. *ornamentum*, an adornment.—L. *ornare*, to adorn. Allied to Skt. *varna*, colour, beauty, from *vri*, to cover. (✓WAR.)

adorn. (L.) L. *adornare*, to deck.—L. *ad*, to, on; *ornare*, to adorn.

ornate. (L.) From pp. of L. *ornare*, to adorn.

suborn, to procure secretly, bribe. (F.—L.) F. *suborné*.—L. *subornare*.—L. *sub*, secretly; *ornare*, to furnish, properly to adorn.

**Ornithology**, the science of birds. (Gk.) Gk. ὄρνιθος, crude form of *έρνις*, a bird; ἀντίστα, from ἀντίς, a discourse, λέγειν, to speak. Allied to A. S. *cearn*, an eagle, named from its soaring; cf. Gk. ὄρνυμι, I stir up, rouse. (✓AR.)

**ornithorhynchos**, an Australian animal. (Gk.) Named from the resemblance of its snout to a duck's bill.—Gk. ὄρνιθος, for ὄπος, bird; ρύγχος, a snout.

## OSSEOUS.

**Orphan.** (L.—Gk.) L. *orphanus*.—Gk. ὄφραντος, destitute; John, xix. 1. Allied to L. *orbis*, destitute.

**Orpiment**. Orpino; see **Aureate**.

**Orrery**, an apparatus for illustrating motion of the planets. (Ireland.) Constructed at the expense of Charles Bon, earl of Orrery, about 1715. *Orrery* a barony in co. Cork, Ireland.

**Orris**; see **Iris**.

**Ort**; see **Eat**.

**Orthodox**, of the right faith (L.—Gk.). Late L. *orthodoxus*.—Gk. ὅρθοδοξος, of right opinion.—Gk. ὅρθος, upright, right; δοξα, an opinion, from δοκεῖν, to seem.

**orthoepy**, correct pronunciation. (Gk.) From (Gk. ὅρθοεπία, orthoepy.—Gk. ὅρθος, right; επίος, a word; see **Epio**.)

**Orthography**, correct writing. (F.—Gk.) M. E. *ortographie*.—F. *orthographe*.—L. *orthographia*.—Gk. ὅρθογραφία. —Gk. ὅρθος, right; γράφειν, to write.

**Orthopterous**, lit. straight-winged (Gk.) Gk. ὅρθος, straight; πτερόν, wing.

**Ortolan**, a bird. (F.—Ital.—L.) (1) hortolan.—O. Ital. *hortolano*, a gardener; also an ortolan, lit. 'haunter of gardens'.—L. *hortianus*, a gardener.—L. *hortus*, dimin. of *hortus*, a garden; allied to **Far**.

**Orta**; see **Eat**.

**Oscillate**, to swing. (L.) From pp. L. *oscillare*, to swing. —L. *oscillum*, swing.

**Osculate**; see **Oral**.

**Osier**. (F.—Low L.—Gk.) F. *osier*, thicket, red withy, water-willow tree. (1) Allied to Low L. *osaria*, *osaria*, osier beds (9th cent.).—Gk. *oīsos*, an osier. (✓WI.)

**Osmium**; see **Odour**.

**Osprey**; see **Osseous**.

**Osseous**, bony (L.) L. *osseum*, bone. L. *oss-*, stem of *os*, a bone. Cf. Gk. ὄστρακον, Skt. *asthi*, a bone.

**osprey**, the fish-hawk (L.) A corruption of *osfrage*, the older name in a bird.—L. *ossifragus*, *ossifrage*, an osprey.—L. *ossifragus*, bone breaking; (from strength).—L. *assi*, crude form of *as*, to frag., base of *frangere*, to break.

**ossifrage**. (L.) In Levit. xi. 13; above.

**ossify**, to turn to bone. (F.—L.) L. *ossificare*, crude form of *os*, bone; F. for L. *facere*, to make, from *fari* make. Der. *ossification*.

**osteology**, science of the bones.

*ostēo-r*, a bone (above); *-oγία*, from *οἴστησαι*, a discourse, *λέγειν*, to speak.

**Ostensible**, Ostentation; see **Tend**.

**Osteology**; see **Ossaceous**.

**Oster**; see **hostler**, under **Host** (1).

**Oystice**; see **Oyster**.

**Otrich**; see **Aviary**.

**Other**, second, different. (E.) M. E.

(= A. S. *ðær*, other, second. + Du.

), Icel. *annarr* (for *antharr\**), Dan.

, Swed. *andra*, G. *ander*, Goth.

, Lithuan. *antras*, L. *alter* (for

), Skt. *antara*, other. In Skt.

*āra*, the suffix is the usual comparative

(as in Gk. *σοφό-τερος*, wiser). All

Aryan ANA, this, he. Thus the

sense is 'beyond this,' i.e. second.

**Outer**; see **Water**.

**Outer**, the same as **Attar**.

**ottoman**, a low stuffed seat. (F. — Turk.)

**ottomane**, an ottoman, sofa. — F. *Ottos*

Turkish. So named from *Othman* man founder of the Turkish empire.

**ouche**, Nouch, the socket of a precious

ornament. (F. — O. H. G.) Usually

yet *nousch* is the true form. M. E.

(= O. F. *nouche*, *nosche*, *nusche*, a

clasp, bracelet (Burgoy); Low L.

= M. H. G. *nuske*, O. H. G. *nusca*,

clasp, brooch

**ought** (1), pt. t of *Owe*, q. v.

**ought** (2), anything; see **One**.

**ounce** (1), twelfth part of a pound. (F.

M. E. *unce*. — O. F. *unce* (= once).

**uncia**, (1) an ounce, (2) an inch.

ed to (ik. *dryos*, mass, weight).

**inch** (L.) M. E. *inch*; A. S. *ynce*. —

*inch*, an inch. See **Inch**.

**once** (2), Once, a kind of lynx. (F.

(= ) F. *once*, an ounce. Cf. Port.

Span. *onza*, Ital. *lonza*, an ounce,

but *lonza* stands for *lensa*, since we

had Ital. *onza*, an ounce (Florio, 1598).

is a unsalved form from Pers. *yuz*, a

part, part, lynx, esp. those used (like

once) in hunting deer.

: see **Us**.

**orang-outang**; see **Orang-outang**.

**osel**, a kind of thrush. (E.) M. E.

(= A. S. *ðeis* (= Iut for *anthar*\* or *ansel*\*,

A. S. *ðær* = Goth. *anthar*.) + G. *ansel*,

G. *ansula*, an ouzel.

**ost**, to eject. (F. — L.) O. F. *oster*.

**ovine**; Cot. (F. *ostier*). Of disputed

: some derive it from *obstare*, which

not suit the sense; Dietz suggests L.

**haustare\***, a derivative of *haurire* (pp. *haustus*), to draw water. Cf. E. *exhaust*; and L. *exhauiare*, used in the sense 'to remove.'

**Out**, without, abroad. (E.) M. E. *oute*, *ute*, adv. A. S. *ðite*, *ðtan*, adv., out, without; formed (with adv. suffix *-e* or *-an*) from A. S. *ðt*, adv. out, from + Du. *uit*, Icel. *ðt*, Dan. *ud*, Swed. *ut*, G. *aus*, Goth. *ut* (= A. S. *ðt*), *uta* (= A. S. *ðtan*), *utana* (= A. S. *ðtan*); Skt. *ud*, up, out. (Aryan UD.) ¶ Hence numerous compounds, such as *out balance*, *out-bid*, *out-break*, presenting no difficulty.

**About**. (E.) M. E. *abuten*; A. S. *abitan*, for *onbitan* (also found). — A. S. *on*, on, at; *bitan*, outside, without, contr. from *be-bitan*, which is compounded of *be*, by, and *bitan*, adv., without. (About = on-by-out, i.e. on the outside.)

**but** (1), prep. and conj., except. (E.) M. E. *bute*, *buten*. A. S. *biltan*, conj., except; prep., besides, without; orig. an adv. meaning 'outside.' See **about** (above). + Du. *buiten*, except.

**outer**, comp. form; see **utter** (below).

**outmost**, see **utmost** (below).

**outward**. (E.) A. S. *ðterward*, outward. — A. S. *ðte*, out; *weard*, -ward; see **Toward**.

**utmost**. (E.) A popular corruption of M. E. *outemest* (Rich. Coer de Lyon, 2931), by confusion with *most*. A. S. *ðtemest*, formed with double superl. suffix *-m-est* from A. S. *ðte*, out.

**utter**, outer. (E.) M. E. *utter*. A. S. *ðtor*, which occurs as well as *ðtor*; both are comparative forms of *ðt*, out. **Dor**, *utter*, verb.

**Outlaw**. (Scand.) M. E. *outlawe*. — Icel. *útlagi*, an outlaw, lit. out of (beyond) the law. — Icel. *ut*, out; *lög*, law; see **Out** and **Law**.

**Outlet**. (E.) M. E. *utlete*, lit. 'a letting out' — A. S. *ðt*, out; *lhtan*, to let.

**Outrage**; see **Ultra**.

**Outrigger**. (E. and Scand.) A projecting spar for extending sails, a projecting rowlock for an oar, a boat with projecting rowlocks. From **Out** and **Rig**.

**Outward**; see **Out**.

**Oval**, egg shaped. (F. — L.) F. *oval*. Formed with suffix *-al* (= L. *-alis*) from L. *ouum*, an egg. + Gk. *óvō*, an egg. β L. *ouum* and G. *óvō* are from a common base AWI, appearing in I. *aui*, a bud; see **Aviary**. And see **Egg**. Der. *ovary*.

Low L. *ovaria*, the part of the body in which eggs are formed in birds; *ovi-form*, egg shaped; *ovi-parous*, from L. *ovi-parus*, egg-producing (see Parent).

**Ovation**, a lesser Roman triumph. (F.—L.) F. *ovation*.—L. acc. *ovationem*, from *ouatio*, a shouting, exultation = L. *ouatus*, pp. of *ouare*, to shout. + Gk. *aúein*, to shout.

**Oven**. (E.) M. E. *oven* (=oven). A. S. *ofen*, *osfn.* + Du. *oven*, Icel. *osn*, *omn* (also *ogn*), Swed. *agn*, G. *ofen*, Goth. *auhna*. (The common base is *UHNA*.)

**Over**, above, across. (E.) M. E. *ouer* (=over). A. S. *ofer*. + Du. *over*, Icel. *yfir*, *efr*, Dan. *over*, Swed. *över*, G. *über*, Goth. *ufar*, Gk. *énep*, L. *s-uper*; Skt. *upari*, above. The Aryan form is *UPARI*, locative case of *UPARA*, upper (Skt. *upara*, L. *s-uperius*, A. S. *yfera*). This is a comparative form from Aryan *UPA* (Skt. *upa*, near, on, under; Gk. *in*, L. *s-sub*, Goth. *us*, under; E. *ove* in *ab-ove*). Closely allied to *Up*. (The senses 'over' and 'under' are curiously mixed.) ¶ Hence a large number of compounds beginning with *over*, which present no difficulty.

**oft**, often, frequently. (E.) A. S. *ost*; whence M. E. *oste*, with added *-e*, and lastly *oste-n* with added *-n*. + Icel. *ost*, Dan. *oste*, Swed. *osta*, G. *ost*, Goth. *usta*; answering in form to Gk. *avaros*, highest; a superlative form allied to the comp. form *over*. From the notion of what is over or excessive, we pass to that of frequency.

**Overt**, open, public. (F. — L.) O. F. *ouvert* (later *ouvert*), pp. of *ouvrir* (later *ouvrir*), to open. The etymology is disputed; Diez suggests that *ouvrir* is a shortened form of O. F. *a-ouvrir*, *a-uvrir* (*Livre des Rois*), answering to Prov. *adubrir*, to open. The latter can be resolved into L. *ad*, *de*, *operire*, where *ad* is a mere prefix, and *de-operire* is to uncover. Littré considers *ouvrir* as put for *avoir*, i.e. L. *aperire*, to open. β. We may consider *overt* as due to confusion between *operire* and *aperire*, both difficult words, and prob. related. Perhaps *a-perire* — *ab-perire*\*, to uncover, and *operire* — *ob-perire*\*, to cover up, where *perire* is allied to L. *parare*, to prepare, get ready.

**Overture**, a proposal, beginning. (F.—L.) O. F. *ouverture*, latter *ouverture*, an opening, from O. F. *overt*, open (above).

**Oviform**, Oviparous; see Oval.

**Owe**, to possess; hence, to possess

## OXLIP.

another's property, be in debt, be obliged. (E.) M. E. *oȝen*, *auwen*, *owen*, orig. 'to possess'; hence to be obliged to do, to be in debt. A. S. *oȝan*, to have, possess (whence long *o* from A. S. *d*, and *o* for *ȝ*, + Icel. *eȝa*, to possess, have, be bound, own; Dan. *eȝ*, Swed. *äge*, O. H. G. *eaȝa*, Goth. *aȝan*, to possess. Allied to Skt. *ya*, to possess (✓ IK.).

**Ought**. (E.) The pres. tense of A. S. *oȝan* is *it dh*, really an old pt. tense; better was formed the pt. t. *ahfe*, M. E. *ahfe*, *aughfe*, *oughte*, mod. E. *ought*.

**Owing**, in phr. *owing to* = due to, because of. (E.) Orig. pres. pt. of *over*, very own (1), possessed by any one, peculiar to oneself. (E.) M. E. *osen*, *auen*, contracted to *own* by loss of *e*. A. S. *yaȝn*, own, orig. pp. of *oȝan*, to possess, + Owe (above). + Icel. *eȝin*, Dan. *svægen*.

**Own** (2), to possess. (E.) M. E. *asne*, *ahnien*, *ahnen*, *ohnen*. A. S. *aignan*, appropriate, claim as one's own, causal verb, from A. S. *oȝen*, own (above). + Icel. *eigna*, to claim as one's own; from n. *own*. Der. *own-er*.

**Owl**, a bird. (E.) M. E. *oule*. A. S. *oile*. + Du. *uil*, Icel. *ugla*, Dan. *ugl*, Swed. *ugla*, G. *eule*, O. H. G. *hūnici*, etc. Allied to L. *ulula*, Skt. *uṇḍi*, an. The sense is 'howler,' from the imitative. ✓ UL, to howl; cf. L. *uinare*, to howl. See Howl.

**Own** (1), **Own** (2); see Owe.

**Own** (3), to grant, allow (E.) M. E. confused with *own* (2), yet of dubious origin. M. E. *unnen*, to grant, A. S. *unnan*, to grant. The pres. t. h. A. S. *an*. M. E. *ich an* or *ich on*, I own, grant; Icel. *unna*, to grant, pres. t. *ek ann*; O. N. *gi-unnan*, G. *ginnen*, O. H. G. *gi-unnan*. grant.

**Ox**. (E.) M. E. *ox*, *oxe*, pl. *oxen*: A. S. *oxa*, pl. *oxan*. + Du. *os*, Icel. *oxi*, etc. Swed. *ox*, G. *ochse*, *oxi*, Goth. *auhsus*, W. *ycb*; Skt. *ulshan*, an ox (lit. impregnator). The Skt. *ulshan* derived from Skt. *uks*, to span. (✓ WAG.)

**Oxlip**, a flower. (E.) A. S. *oxliph*; orig. an ox-slop, piece of ox dung (so the name, like some other plant-names); *oxam*, gen. case of *oxa*, ox. *liph*; see Slop. (So also *cow-slip* — *cowslip*.)

**Oxalis**, **Oxido**; see Oxygen.

**Oxlip**; see Ox.

**ogen**, a gas often found in acid compounds. (Gk.) Lit. 'acid-generator.' — *o<sup>xy</sup>-*, sharp, acid; *γεν-*, to produce, of *γέγονα*, I am born. (↙ A.K. and A.N.) Allied to Acid.

**oxal**, wood sorrel. (L. — Gk.) L. *oxalis*. — Gk. *όξαλις*, (1) sour wine, (2) wood; from its sourness. — Gk. *όξαλις*, (above).

**oxide**, a compound of oxygen with a metal base. (Gk.) Composed from *oxy-*, as in *oxy-gen*, and -ide, Gk. like. See Oxygen.

**oxymel**, a mixture of honey and vinegar. (Gk.) L. *oxymeli*. — Gk. *όξυμελι*. — *όξυ-*, sharp, acid; *μέλι*, honey; see Honey.

**oxytone**, having an acute accent on last syllable. (Gk.) Gk. *όξυτονος*.

shril toned. — Gk. *όξυς*, sharp; *όντος*, a tone; see Tone.

**paroxysm**. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *paroxysme*. — L. *paroxysmus*. — Gk. *παροξυσμός*, irritation, the fit of a disease. — Gk. *παροξύνειν*, to irritate. — Gk. *παρά*, beside; *όξυνειν*, to sharpen, from *όξυς*, sharp.

Oyer, Oyes; see Audience.

**Oyster**. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *oistre*. — O. F. *oistre* (F. *huître*). — L. *ostrea*; also *ostreum*. — Gk. *օστρεός*, an oyster; named from its hard shell. — Gk. *օστέον*, a bone, shell; see Osseous.

**ostracise**, to banish by a vote written on a potsher'd. (Gk.) Gk. *օστρακίζειν*, to ostracise. — Gk. *օστρακον*, a potsher'd, tile, voting-tablet, orig. a shell. — Gk. *օστρεόν*, an oyster, orig. a shell.

**Ozone**; see Odour.

## PA-PE.

**abulum**; see Pastor.

**ace**; see Patent.

**acha**; see Pasha.

**achydermatous**; see Derm.

**actify**; see Past.

**ack**, a bundle. (C.?) Of Celtic origin; *ack* *fan*, a pack, also a mob (whence *ack* of rascals), *fan*, verb, to pack; *fan*, a pack, *fanaigim*, I pack up; *fan*, a pack. (Hence also Icel. *pakki*, *pakka*; Swed. *pakka*, Du. *pak*, G. *pakk*.) *ad* to Skt *pak*, to fasten, L. *pangere*; *fact*. (↙ P.A.K.) Der. *pak-er*, with *fan*-age (as in *bagg-age*); *pak-er*, from *pangere*, a packet, bundle, dimin. form Low G. *pakk*, O. Du. *pak*, or from *fan* above. (¶ Perhaps Latin.)

**act**, a contract. (L.) L. *actum*, an *actu*-L. *actus*, pp. of *actus*, to do, inceptive form of *pacere*, to agree. *ad* to *pangere*, to fasten, fix; Skt *fan*, *fan*, Gk. *στρεψω*, I fasten. And see *fan*. (↙ P.A.K.)

**paceo**. (F. — L.) M. E. *apaisen*. — *pacem* (F. *apaiser*), to pacify, bring peace. — O. F. *faist*, to a peace. — L. *pacem*, to a peace; see *paceo* (below).

**paquet** (1), adj., fastened together, close, firm. (F. — L.) O. F. *com-* — L. *compactus*, fitted together, pp. of *compacte* — L. *com* (-*cum*), together; *pat*, to fasten.

**compact** (2), sb., a bargain, agreement. L. *compactum*, sb. — L. *compactum*, pp. of

*compactisci*, to agree with. — L. *com-* (*cum*), with; *pacisci*, to make a bargain (above).

**impact**, a striking against. (L.) L. *impactus*, pp. of *impingere*, to impinge (below).

**impinge**, to strike against. (L.) L. *impingere*, to strike against. — L. *im-* (*in*), on, upon; *pangere*, to fasten, also to strike.

**pacify**. (F. — L.) F. *pacifier*. — L. *pacificare*, to make peace. — L. *pac-*, crude form of *pax*, peace; *ficare*, for *facere*, to make; see *peaco* (below).

**page** (2), one side of the leaf of a book. (F. — L.) F. *page*. — L. *página*, a page, leaf. Orig. a leaf; and named from the fastening together of strips of papyrus to form a leaf. — L. *pag-*, base of *pangere*, to fasten (pp. *pac-tus* — *pag-tus*).

**pageant**, an exhibition, spectacle. (Low L. — L.) Orig. the moveable scaffold on which the old 'mysteries' were acted. M. E. *pageant* (Prompt, Parv); formed, with ex cresc. *t* after *n*, from Low L. *página*, a scaffold, stage for shews, made of wooden planks. — L. *página*, a page of a book, also a plank of wood. Named from being fastened together; see *page* (1). Der. *pageant-r-y*.

**pale** (1), a stake, limit. (F. — L.) M. E. *paal*. — F. *pal*, 'a pale, stake'; Cot. — L. *patu*s, a stake. Put for *pag-lus*: from *page*, base of *pangere*, to fasten, lxx. (¶ The heraldic *pale* is the same word; so is *pole*, 1).

**pallette**, a small slab on which painters mix colours. (F. — lial. — L.) L. *pallu*.

orig. a flat blade, spatula, a flat saucer, and lastly, a palette. — Ital. *paletta*, a flat blade, spatula; dimin. of *pala*, a spade. — L. *pala*, a spade, shovel, flat-bladed 'peel' for putting bread into an oven. Orig. a spade for planting. — L. *pag-*, base of *pangere*, to fasten, also to plant.

**palisade.** (F. — L.) F. *palissade*, a row of pales. — F. *paliss-er*, to enclose with pales. — F. *palis*, a pale, extended from *pal*, a pale; see *pale* (1) above.

**pallet** (2), an instrument used by potters, also by gilders; also a palette. (F. — Ital. — L.) It is a flat-bladed instrument for spreading plasters, gilding, &c.; and is only another spelling of *paletto* (above).

**pay** (1), to discharge a debt. (F. — L.) M. E. *paien*. — O. F. *paier*, *paer* (F. *payer*), to pay, to content. — L. *pacare*, to pacify; in late Lat., to pay a debt. — L. *pac-*, stem of *pax*, peace; see *peaces* (below).

**peace.** (F. — L.) M. E. *pais*. — O. F. *pais* (F. *paix*). — L. *pacem*, acc. of *pax*, peace, orig. a compact. — L. *pac-*, as in *pacisci*, to make a bargain; see *Pact*.

**peculate,** to pilfer. (L.) From pp. of L. *peculari*, to appropriate to one's own use. Formed as if from *peculium*, put for *peculium*, private property; see below.

**peculiar**, one's own, particular. (F. — L.) F. *peculiar*. — L. *peculiaris*, one's own. — L. *peculium*, private property; closely allied to *pecunia*, money; see below.

**pecuniary.** (F. — L.) F. *pecuniaire*. — L. *pecuniarius*, relating to money or property. — L. *pecunia*, property. — L. *pecu-a*, neut. pl., cattle of all kinds, property; pl. of *pecus*, cattle. Cf. Skt. *paqu*, cattle, lit. that which is fastened up, i.e. domestic cattle; from *paf*, to fasten. (✓ PAK.)

**peel** (3), a fire-shovel. (F. — L.) Once a common word. — F. *pelle*, older form *pale*, a fire-shovel. — L. *pala*; see *paletto* (above).

**pell-mell**, confusedly. (F. — L.) O. F. *peste-melle*, 'pell-mell, confusedly'; Cot. Spelt *pelle-melle* in the XIIIth cent. (mod. F. *pelle-melle*). Lit. 'stirred up with a fire-shovel.' — F. *pelle*, a fire-shovel; O. F. *meller*, to mix up; see *peel* (3) above, and *Medley*.

**pole** (1), a large stake. (L.) M. E. *pole*, formed (by usual change of *a* to long *o*) from A. S. *pál*, a pale, pole. — L. *pálius*, a stake; see *pale* (1) above.

**propagato.** (L.) From pp. of L. *propagare*, to peg down, propagate by layers,

produce; allied to *propages*, *propagator*, layer, and from the same source as *pages*, a joining together. — L. *pro-*, *pag-*, base of *pangere*, to fasten, set (the peg down a layer). Der. *propagatio*, *ist*, a coined word from the name of a society entitled *Congregatio de propaganda fide*, constituted at Rome, A.D. 1622. Also see *Pruno* (1).

**repay.** (F. — L.) O. F. *repayer*. — O. Fr. (L. *re*), back; *payer*, to pay; see *pay*. **Pad** (1), a soft cushion. (Scand. — C.?) Also in the sense of 'saddle' (L. *sadda* (1570)); also in the sense of 'bundle' (Halliwell). The same word as *pad*, as a bag; see below. Der. *pad*, verb.

**pod.** a husk. (Scand. — C.?) Orig. a leather bottle, a bag; a *pad* is a stuffed bag, a cushion. — Swed. *dial* for a cushion; Dan. *pude*, a cushion. — G. *put*, a large buoy, inflated sheep-skin. (From the Celtic directly.)

**pudding**, an intestine filled with meat, a sausage; hence, a sort kind of meat, made of flour, eggs, &c. (C.) Of Celtic orig. cf. Irish *putog*, a pudding, Gael. *put*. W. *poten*, a paunch, a pudding; Corn. *put*, a bag, pudding. β. Further allied to *putwyn*, a short round body. Gael. *put*, large buoy, inflated skin; all (apparently) from a base *PUT*, to swell out, as in Swed. *puta*, to be inflated. Cf. E. *pon*.

**Pad** (2), a thief on the high road. Path.

**Paddle** (1), to finger, dabble. **Pat** (1).

**Paddle** (2), a little spade; see *Spade*. **Paddock** (1), a toad. (Scand.) M. E. *paddok*, dimin. of M. E. *paddle*, a toad. Icel. *padda*, Swed. *padda*, Dan. *padda*, toad, frog. + Du. *padden*, *padd*. LII. *grap* i.e. 'jumper'; cf. Gk. *graphein*, active, *spand*, to vibrate, whence *spurga*-*spand*, frog. (✓ SPAD.)

**Paddock** (2), a small enclosure. Park.

**Padlock**, a loose-hanging lock. A lock for hampers, &c.; prob. coming adding *lock* to prov. E. *pad*, a pad (Norfolk). This word is also written *see Pedlar*.

**Pæan**, a hymn to Apollo. (L. — Gk. *pæan*. — Gk. Παῖας, Παῖαν, (1) Παῖα, physician of the gods, (2) Apollo, hymn to Apollo.

**peony, peony**, a flower. (F. — Gk.) Altered to suit the Lat. q

**Pædobaptism.** — O. F. *pione* (F. *pivoine*). — *pænus*, medicinal, from its supposed use; fem. of *Paenius*, belonging to (as above).

**Pædobaptism**; see **Pedagogue**.

**Pagan**, a countryman; hence, a heathen.

— L. *paganus*, (1) a villager, (2) a man, because the rustic people remained least unconverted. — L. *paganus*, adj., etc. — L. *pagus*, a village, district, canton, supposed to be from *pag*, base of *pangere*, fasten; as being marked out by fixed posts: see *Post*.

**Paganism**, *painim*, a pagan. (F. — L.) *pagnim* bold; — F. Q. 1. 4. 41. M. E. *pagn*, a pagan; but this sense is due to a singular mistake. A *pagnim* is properly a *man*, but a *country* or *district*, and is identical with *Paganism*, formerly used to mean heathendom, or the country of pagans, mostly used in King Horn, 803, to mean alien lands. — O. F. *paganisme*, lit. *peasantism*; Low L. *paganismus*. Formed by suffix *-ismus*, from L. *paganus*, a

**Peasant**. (F. — L.) O. F. *paisant*, another form of O. F. *paisan*, a peasant; (cf. L. *pavano*, Span. *peasano*, a compatriot), and with suffix *-an* (L. *-anus*), from *patis* (F. *pays*), a country (cf. Ital. *paese*, Span. *pais*, Port. *pais*, a country). — L. *pagensis*, neut. of *pagensis*, belonging to a village. — L. *pagus*, a village, etc.

**Paggio** (1), a boy attending a person of rank. (F. — Low L. — L.?) M. E. *page*. — *paggio* — Low L. *pagium*, acc. of *pagius*, peasant. Cf. Span. *page*, Port. *pagem*, *paggio*, a page. Etym. disputed; but *paggio* is a mere variant of *pagensis*, belonging to a village; from L. *pagus*, a village, district; see *Pagan*. B. Diez says that Ital. *paggio* was formed from *pagio*, a little boy, dimin. of *varo*, a boy. This does not account for Port. *paggio*, which certainly points to L. *pagus*. (See Diez, Littré, Scheler.)

**Pago** (2), one side of a leaf; see *Post*. **Pagan**; see *Pact*.

**Pagoda**, an Indian idol's temple. (Port. *pagoda*.) From Port. *pagoda*, *pajode*, a pagoda; — Pers. *but-khadah*, an idol-temple. — *bud*, idol, image; *khadah*, habitation. (Final Pers. letter is sometimes rendered by *p*, as in Itevie's Supp. to Littré.) B. Diez. see *Patona*.

**Paine**. (F. — L.) M. E. *paine*. — F. *paine*.

a pain, a penalty. — L. *pæna*, punishment, penalty, pain. + Gk. *ποινη*, penalty.

**Impunity**. (F. — L.) F. *impunité*. — L. acc. *impunitatem*, acc. of *impunitas*, impunity. — L. *impuni-s*, without punishment. — L. *im-* (= *in-*), not; *pæna*, punishment.

**Penal**. (F. — L.) O. F. *penal*, 'penall'; Cot. — L. *pænalis*, belonging to punishment. — L. *pæna*, punishment.

**Penance**. (F. — L.) O. F. *pénance*, older form *pencance*. — L. *pænitentia*, penitence. — L. *pænitent-*; see below.

**Penitent**. (F. — L.) O. F. *pénitent*. — L. *pænitent*, stem of pres. pt. of *pænitere*, to cause to repent. Frequent. form of *pænire* = *pænitire*, to punish. — L. *pæna*, penalty.

**Pine** (2), to suffer pain, waste away. (L.) M. E. *pinen*, to suffer, more frequently, to torment; a verb formed from M. E. *pine*, torment. — A. S. *pln*, pain; borrowed from L. *pæna*, pain.

**Punch** (2), to beat, bruise. (F. — L.) Short for *punish*; M. E. *punchen*, *punischen*, are equivalent words (Prompt. Parv.). See below.

**Punish**. (F. — L.) M. E. *punischen*. — F. *puniss-*, stem of pres. pt. of *punir*, to punish. — L. *punire*, to punish. — L. *pæna*, penalty.

**Repent**, to rue. (F. — L.) F. *repentir*, to repent. — L. *re-*, again; *pænitere*, to cause to repent; see *Penitent* (above).

**Repine**. (L.) Compounded of L. *rr.*, again; and *pine*, to fret; see *Pine* (above).

**Subpoena**, a writ commanding attendance under a penalty. (L.) L. *sub*, under; *pend*, abl. of *pæna*, a penalty.

**Paint**; see *Picture*.

**Painter**, a rope for mooring a boat. (F. — L. — Gk.) Assimilated to *painter*, one who paints: orig. M. E. *panter*, a noose, esp. for catching birds. — O. F. *pantiere*, a snare for birds, a large net for catching many at once. — L. *panther*, a hunting-net for catching wild beasts. — Gk. *σαρόπης*, adj., catching all sorts. — Gk. *τάρ*, neut. of *τάρ*, every; *θηρ*, a wild beast. See *Pan* and *Door*. (And see *panther*.)

**Pair**: see *Par*.

**Palace**. (F. — L.) M. E. *palais*. — F. *palais*. — L. *palatium*, orig. a building on the *Palatine* hill at Rome; esp. a palace of Nero on this hill. The *Palatine* hill is supposed to have been named from *Palus*, a pastoral divinity, the goddess who protected flocks; her name means 'protector'.

Cf. Skt. *pāla*, a guardian, from *pā*, to protect. (✓PA.)

**paladin.** (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *paladin*, a knight of the round table. — Ital. *paladino*, a warrior; orig. a knight of the palace or royal household. — L. *palatinus* (below).

**palatine.** (F. — L.) In phr. 'count palatine'; the proper sense is 'pertaining to the palace or royal household.' — L. *palatinus*, (1) the name of a hill at Rome, (2) belonging to a palace; see *Palace* (above).

**Palanquin, Palankeen,** a light litter in which travellers are borne on men's shoulders. (Hind. — Skt.) Cf. F. *palanquin*, Port. *palanquim*, a palankeen. All from Hindustani *paing*, a bed, bedstead (Forbes); also spelt *palki*, and (in the Carnatic) *pallakki* (Wilson); Pali *palanki*, a palankeen (Yule). — Skt. *paryāṇī*; Prakrit *paliṅka*, a couch-bed, bed. Apparently named from being wrapped about one. — Skt. *pari* (= Gk. *περι*), round, about; *āṅka*, a hook, also the flank.

**Pulate.** (F. — L.) O. F. *palat*. — L. *palatum*, the palate, roof of the mouth.

**Palatine;** see *Palace*.

**Palaver;** see *Parabol*.

**Pale** (1), a stake; see *Paot*.

**Pale** (2), wmn. (F. — L.) O. F. *palle*, pale, later *passe* (F. *pâle*). — L. *pallidus*, pale. Allied to *Fallow*.

**pallid.** (L.) L. *pallidus*, pale (above).

**pellor.** (L.) L. *pallor*, paleness. — L. *pallere*, to be pale.

**Palæography,** the study of ancient modes of writing. (Gk.) — Gk. παλαιός, old, from πάλαι, adv., long ago; γράφειν, to write.

**palæontology,** archaeology. (Gk.) From Gk. παλαιός, old; -ορία, discourse, from λέγειν, a word, λέγειν, to speak.

**palæontology,** the science of fossils, &c. (Gk.) From Gk. παλαιός, old; ὄντος, crude form of ὁν, existing; -ορία, discourse, from λέγειν, a word, λέγειν, to speak.

**Palestra,** a wrestling school. (L. — Gk.) L. *palestra*. — Gk. παλαιστρα, a wrestling-school. — Gk. παλαίσιν, to wrestle. — Gk. πάλη, wrestling. Allied to πάλιτευ, στραίπειν, to quiver. (✓SPAR.)

**Paletot,** a loose garment. (F. — Du.) Mod. F. *paletot*, formerly spelt *palletoc*, a sort of coat. — O. Du *paltroc*, also *paltwec*, a coat, jacket (Oudemans). We find M. E. *paletwke* (also from Dutch), used of a dress

worn by soldiers, knights, and king, usually made of silk or velvet. little doubt that the orig. sense is 'coat,' i. e. court-dress. — O. Du. *paleste*; O. Du. *rœ* (— G. *rock*, O. *hrock*), a coat. Cf. O. Du. *paltgrafs*, E. *palsgrave* (lit. count of palace). See *Palace*.

**Palette;** see *Paot*.

**Palfrey.** (F. — Low L.) M. E. *palfrei*. — O. F. *palefroi* (F. *palfre*) Low L. *paraveredus*, lit. 'an extra horse' (White). — Low L. *pars* (Gk. *beside*, hence, extra; *ueredus*, a post-courier's horse. B. Perhaps *ueredus* for *uehe-redus*\*, i. e. carriage-drawer. L. *uehere*, to carry, draw, and L. *re*, four-wheeled carriage (said to be a G word; cf. W. *rhedu*, to run, rhei, ¶ Cf. Du. *paard*, G. *pferd*, a horse derived from *paraveredus*.

**Palimpsest,** a MS. which has twice written on, the first writing partly erased. (Gk.) Gk. παλίμψητος, again (to renew the surface). — Gk. for πάλιν, again; ψεύτεις, scraped, φέύειν, to rub.

**Palindrome,** a word or sentence is the same whether read forward or backwards. (Gk.) Such a word is — Gk. παλίνδρομος, running back; Gk. πάλιν, again; θρόπους, a running draught, to run; see *Dromedary*.

**Palinode;** see *Ode*.

**Palisade;** see *Paet*.

**Pall** (1), a cloak, mantle shrou A. S. *full*. — L. *palla*, a mantle; cf. a coverlet.

**palliate,** to cloak, excuse (1.). L. *palliatu*, covered as with a clo *pallium*, a coverlet, cloak.

**Pall** (2), to become vapid. (F. — L.) seems to be nothing but a shortening of *appal*, formerly used in just this sense. Palsgrave has *palle* and both in the sense of losing colour by being as drink does; also 'I palle.' See further below.

**appal** (F. — L.) The transitiv is late; the M. E. *appalled* meant 'look' or 'rendered pale'; of Chaucer 15679. — O. F. *appeler*, *apeler*, to go also to make pale (Cot.). 'I am drinke dothe, whan it leveteth laste' Palsgrave. — O. F. *g*. — L. *as*, *pall*, pale. See *Pale*. ¶ Note often

III. a safeguard of liberty. (L. *Palladium*; Virg. *Aen.* ii. 166, Παλλαδίον, the statue of Pallas the safety of Troy depended. — (stem Παλλαδ-), Pallas, an Athene,

IV. a kind of mattress, properly straw. (F. — L.) M. E. *paillet*. — a heap of straw, given by Littré as the usual word. — F. *taillé*, straw. — straw, chaff. + Gk. πάλη, fine *palla*, straw.

V. a straw mattress. (F. — L.) (with *II* moutilles), a straw-paiſſe in Cotgrave. — F. ; with suffix -ace (= L. *-acus*). (above).

VI; see *Pact*.

VII; see *Pallet* (1).

VIII; see *Pall* (1).

IX; see *Pallor*; see *Pale* (3).

X; see *Mall* (2).

inner part of the hand. (F. — L.) a tree (L.). The sense of is the older, the tree being its flat spreading leaves, which resemble to the hand spread the sense of 'tree' is the older occurring already as A. S. wed from L. *palma*, a palm; this spelling the M. E. *faume*, hand has been accommodated, was orig. borrowed from F. from L. *palma*, the palm of Gk. πάλμη, the palm of the *folm*, the same. Dor. *palm-y*; also *palm-er*, M. E. *palm* who bore a palm-branch in having been to the Holy Land; *mer* or *palmer-worm*, a sort of supposed to be so named from *about*.

XI; that can be felt. (F. — L.) F. *tre*, *Palsgrave* — L. *palpabilis*, he felt. — L. *palpare*, to feel, handle. The orig. sense was of *palp-ebra*, the eye-lid, and *palp*. Allied to Skt. *sphat*, to STARE.)

XII; to throb. (L.) From pp. *percere*, to throb; frequent. of *per* to quiver (as above).

XIII; Paralysis.

XIV; dodge, shuffle, equivocate. *pauſter* in Cotgrave, s. v. The orig. sense is to haggle, to such worthless stuff as is called

*paltrie* in Lowland Scotch. More literally, it is 'to deal in rags'; see further below.

XV; *paltry*, worthless. (Scand.) Lowland Sc. *paltrie* is a sb., meaning trash: so also Norfolk *paltry*, 'rubbish, refuse,' Forby. But both sb. and adj. are from an old sb. *palter*, rags, which is still preserved in Danish and Swedish. — Swed. *fallor*, rags, pl. of *falta*, a rag, tatter; Dan. *pialter*, rags, pl. of *pialt*, a rag. [This plural in -er (or -or) is seen in English in M. E. *child-er*, children, *breth-er*, brothers.]

XVI; We find the adj. itself in Low G. *paſtrig*, ragged, from *paſte*, a rag, piece torn off a cloth; and in prov. G. *paſterig*, paltry, from *paſter* (pl. *paſtern*), a rag (Flugel). We find also O. Du. *palt*, a fragment, Friesic *palt*, a rag. Cf. G. *spalten*, to split.

XVII; *Pampas*, plains in S. America. (Peruvian). The final s is the Span. pl. suffix. — Peruvian *pampa*, a plain.

XVIII; *Pamper*; see *Pap* (1).

XIX; *Pamphlet*, a small book. (F. — L. — Gk. t.) Spelt *pamflet*, Test of Love, pt. iii, near the end. Etym. quite uncertain. We find F. *pamphile*, the knave of clubs, from the Gk. name *Pamphilus*; similarly, I should suppose that there was a F. form *pamflet\**, or Low L. *pamphiletus\**, coined from L. *Pamphila* (of Gk. origin), the name of a female historian of the first century, who wrote numerous epitomes of history. We find Low Lat. *pamfetus*.

XX; *Pan*, (L.) M. E. *panne*. A. S. *fanne*, a pan, broad shallow vessel. Borrowed from British; cf. Irish *panna*, W. *fan*, a pan; Low L. *panna*, a pan. These are clearly corrupted forms of L. *patina*, a shallow bowl, pan, basin. See *pail*, under *Patent*. Dor. *fan-cake*.

XI; *Pan-*, prefix, all. (Gk.) Gk. πᾶν, neut. of πᾶς, all.

XII; *Panacea*, a universal remedy. (L. — Gk.) L. *panacea*. — Gk. πανάκεια, a universal remedy; allied to πανάχις, all-healing. — Gk. πᾶν, all (above); δέομαι, I heal, *deos*, a remedy.

XIII; *Pancreas*, a fleshy gland, commonly called sweet-bread. (L. — Gk.) L. *pancreas*. — Gk. πάγκρατος, sweet-bread; lit. 'all flesh,' from its softness. — Gk. πᾶν, all; σπειρ, flesh. See *Pan-* and *Carnal*.

XIV; *Pandect*, a digest. (F. — L. — Gk.) Usually in pl. *pandects*. — O. F. *pandectes*, pl. (Cot) — L. *pandecta*, the title of a collection of laws made by order of Justinian; also (in sing.) *pandecte*. — Gk. πανδέκτης,

pandects; from Gk. παρδεμονις, all-receiving, comprehensive. — Gk. πᾶν, all; δέχομαι, I receive. See Pan and Digit.

**Pandemonium.** (Gk.) The home of all the demons. — Gk. πᾶν, all; δαιμονις, for δαιμον, a demon; see Pan and Demon.

**Pander,** Pandar, a pimp. (L. — Gk.) L. *Pandarus*. — Gk. Πάνδαρος, a personal name; the name of the man who procured for Troilus the favour of Chryseis. The name is from Homer; but the story belongs to medieval romance.

**Pane,** a patch of cloth, plate of glass. (F. — L.) M. E. *pane*, a portion. — F. *pan*, 'a pane, piece, or pannell.' Cot. — L. *pannum*, acc. of *pannus*, a cloth, rag, patch. Allied to Vane.

counterpane (2), counterpart of a deed. (F. — L.) O. F. *contrepan*, *contrepan*; Cot. — F. *contre* (L. *contra*), over against; *pan*, a pledge; see pawn (below).

**panel,** pannel, a board with a surrounding frame, &c. (F. — L.) M. E. *panel*. (1) a piece of cloth, sort of saddle, (2) a schedule containing jurors' names; the general sense being 'little piece.' — O. F. *panel* (later *paneau*), 'a pannel of wainscot, of a saddle,' &c.; Cot. — Low L. *panellus*, dimin. of *pannus*, a cloth; see Pane. Der. *en-panel*, *im-panel*, to put upon a panel, enroll jurors' names.

**panicle,** a form of inflorescence. (L.) L. *panicula*, a tuft; double dimin. of *panus*, the thread wound round the bobbin of a shuttle. (Gk. πῆνος.) Allied to L. *pannus*, cloth; see Pane (above).

**pawn** (1), a pledge. (F. — L.) F. *pan*, 'a pane, piece, panel, also a pawn, gage, skirt of a gown, pane of a hose,' &c.; Cot. — L. *pannus*, acc. of *pannus*, a cloth; see Pane above, which is the same word. β. The explanation is, that the readiest pledge to leave was a piece of clothing: cf. Span. *paños*, clothes. The Du. *pand*. G. *pfand*, O. H. G. *phant*, a pledge, are early borrowings from L. *pannus*, with ex crescens *d* or *t* after *n*. Der. *im-pawn*, to put in pledge, to pledge; *pawn*, verb.

**penny.** (L.; with E. suffix.) M. E. *peni*; pl. *penies*, contracted form *pens* (whence mod. E. *pence*). A. S. *pening*, a penny; later form *penig*, whence M. E. *peni*. The oldest form is *pendig* (Thorpe, Diplomatarium, p. 471); formed with E. suffix *-ing* from the base *pand*. β. This base is the same word as Du. *pand*, a pawn, pledge, G. *pfand*, O. H. G. *phant*,

not Teutonic, but borrowed from L. — see pawn (1) above. The lit. 'little pledge,' i.e. a token, coin penning, Icel. *penningr*, Dan. *penning*; G. *pfennig*, O. H. G. *phant* of *pfant*; all similarly formed.

**Panegyrie.** (L. — Gk.) L. *panegyria* = eulogy; from L. *panegyricus*, πανηγυρικός, fit for a full assembly solemn; hence applied to a festival. — Gk. πᾶν, all; ἀγερέσ, Attic *ἀγέρα*, a gathering, a crowd.

**Panel;** see Pane.

**Pang,** a violent pain, throe; see Panic, extreme fright. (Gk. πάνιον, Panic fear, supposed inspired by the god Pan — Gk. πάν from Παν, Pan, a rural god of Cf. Russ. *pan'*, Lithuan. *panas*, (*✓PA.*)

**Panicle, Pannel;** see Pane.

**Pannier;** see Pantry.

**Panoply,** complete armour (G. πανοπλία, full armour. — Gk. πάνθα, arms, armour, pl. of πάνθαlement. — Gk. ἦτα, I am busy allied to Sequenee. And see Pan

**Panorama,** a kind of large (Gk.) Lit. 'a view all round' — all; *βρύση*, a view, from *βρύω*, I Pan and Wary.

**Pansy;** see Pendant.

**Pant,** to breathe hard. (E.?) *panthen*, to pant (15th cent.), ap. E. word. The O. F. *fanteler* (index to Colgrave) meant 'short breath, in hawks, and was a hawk'; but it may have been origin. So also O. F. *fanteler* winded, F. *fanteler*, to pant. Vonshire word is *fank*, prob. of origin; cf. Low G. *pinkenfanten*, to *pinken/pink*, clang of hammers from W. *pantsu*, which does not press (Dier), but to sink in, indent.

**Pantaloons** (1), a ridiculous buffoon. (F. — Ital. — Gk.) F. *par* Ital. *pantalone*, a buffoon; from the name *Pantaleone*, common to St. Pantaleone being the patron of Venice. Prob. from Gk. παντα 'all-like,' a Gk. personal name παντα-, all; πάντα, hon.

**pantaloons,** a kind of troupe (Ital. — Gk.) F. *pantalon*, so called worn by Venetians — Ital. *pantalone*; see above.

ism, the doctrine that the universal God (Gk.) From Pan- and *theos*; see below.

**heon**. (L. — Gk.) L. *pantheon*. — *theos*, a temple consecrated to all gods; — Gk. *τάνα*, all; *θεός*, divine, from *θέω*, to make divine.

**her**, a quadruped. (F. — L. — Gk.) *hērē*. — O. F. *panthere*. — L. *panther*. — Gk. *τάνθηρ*, a panther; Skt. origin. A supposed derivative from *τάν*, all, *θήρ*, a beast, gave rise to numerous fables.

**mimic**, a dumb actor; later, a player. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *pantomime*. — actor of many parts in one play.

**mimus**. — Gk. *μαντομίμος*, alluding to a pantomimic actor. — Gk. *μάντος*, man of wits, all; *μίμος*, a mime, a copy; see Pan- and Mimo.

**pantry**. (F. — L.) M. E. *pantrie*. — *panterie* — Low L. *panetaria*, place where bread is made or kept.

**paneta**, one who makes bread. — *pan*, bread, food. (✓PA.)

**pannage**, provision for a dependent, &c. — A law term. — O. F. *appanage* (*page*), properly a provision for a page; see Cotgrave and Brachet.

**panner**, to nourish, lit. to supply bread; — Low L. *apanare*. — O. F. *a paner*, to, for; *pain*, bread, from L. *panis*, bread.

**panier**, a bread-basket. (F. — L.) — *panier*. — F. *panier*. — L. *panarium*, basket — L. *panis*, bread. See also *pan*.

**pan**, food for infants. (E.) ‘*Pap*’ (childer); Prompt. Parv. (A.D. Cf. M. E. *pappe*, only in the sense of infantine origin, due to imitation of *pa*, *pa*, in calling for food; *pappa*, *pappa*, the word by which call for food. So also Du. *pappa*, *pap*; Dan. *pap*, Swed. *papp*, *ord* Cf. Pap (2), *Pappa*.

**par**, to glut. (O. Low G.) From Low G. *pampen*, to cram. — *pampe*, broth, pap, nasalised form of *pap*.

**par**, teat, breast. (Scand.) M. E. Cf. Swed. *papp*, the breast; changed, Swedish, to *patt*. So also Swed. *pappa*, N. Fries *pap*, *pape*, Lithuan. *pāp*, breast. The same as Pap (1); so the infant's call for food.

**partner**. (F. — L.) Not found in old books; rather, borrowed from F. *papa*.

— L. *pappa*, found as a Roman cognomen. Cf. L. *pappas*, a tutor, borrowed from Gk. *πάππας*, papa; Homer, Od. vi. 57. Due to the repetition of *pa*, *pa*; see Pap (1).

**papal**, belonging to the pope. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *papal*. — Low L. *papalis*, adj., from L. *pappa*, a bishop, spiritual father. — Gk. *πάπας*, *πάππα*, vocative of *πάπας*, *πάππας*, papa, father (above).

**pope**, the father of a church, bishop of Rome. (L. — Gk.) M. E. *pope*; formed from A. S. *papa*, pope, by the usual change from *d* to long *o*. — L. *pappa*, pope, father; see papal (above).

**Paper**; see Papyrus.

**Papilionaceous**; see Pavilion.

**Papillary**, belonging to or resembling nipples or teats, watery. (L.) From L. *papilla*, a small pustule, nipple, teat; dimin. of *papula*, a pustule. + Lithuan. *pápas*, a teat, *pampsti*, to swell out; Gk. *πούπη*, bubble, blister. (✓PAP, to swell out.) See Pimple.

**Papyrus**. (L. — Gk. — Egyptian?) L. *papyrus*. — Gk. *πάπυρος*, an Egyptian rush or flag, of which a writing material was made. Prob. of Egyptian origin.

**paper**. (L. — Gk. — Egyptian?) M. E. *paper*; directly from L. *papyrus* (above).

**papier-maché**, paper made into pulp, moulded, dried, and japanned. (F. — L.) F. *papier*, paper, from L. acc. *papyrus*; F. *maché*, lit. chewed, pp. of *macher*, L. *masticare*, to chew. See Masticate.

**Par**, equal value. (L.) L. *par*, equal. Perhaps allied to Pare.

**apparel**, to clothe. (F. — L.) M. E. *aparailen*. — O. F. *aparailier*, to dress, apparel. — O. F. *a*, to; *pareiller*, *parailier*, to assort, to put like things with like, arrange, from *pareil*, like, similar. — L. *ad*, to; — Low L. *pariculus*, similar, formed from L. *par*, equal.

**compeer**, an associate. (F. — L.) M. E. *comper*. — F. *com*, together; O. F. *per*, a peer, equal. — L. *com*-(*cum*), together; *par*, equal; see peer (below).

**disparage**, to offer indignity, lower in rank or esteem. (F. — L.) M. E. *desparagen*. — O. F. *desparager*. — O. F. *des*, apart; *parage*, rank. — L. *dis-*, apart; Low L. *paratum*, society, rank, equality of rank, from L. *par*, equal.

**disparity**. (L.) From L. *dis-*, apart; and E. *parity*, equality, from L. *par*, equal. Suggested by L. *dispar*, unequal.

pair, two equal or like things. (F. - L.) M. E. *paire*. - F. *faire*, 'a pair'; Cot. - F. *pair*, 'like, equal'; id. - L. *parem*, acc. of *par*, equal.

parity, equality. (F. - L.) F. *parité*. - L. *paritatem*, acc. of *paritas*, equality. - L. *par*, equal.

peer (1), an equal. (F. - L.) The twelve peers of France were of equal rank. M. E. *pere*, *per*. - O. F. *per*, peer, later pair, a peer; or as adj. equal. - L. *parem*, acc. of *par*, equal. *Dex. peer-less*.

prial, three of a sort, at cards. (F. - L.) A corruption of *pair-royal*; (see Nares).

umpire, an arbitrator. (F. - L.) Formerly *numpire*; M. E. *nompere*. The lit. sense is the unequal, or odd (third) man, who decides between two others. - O. F. *nompair*, 'odde,' Cot.; older form *nompere*. - L. *non*, not; *par*, equal.

**Para-**, prefix, (Gk.) Gk. *ωπά*, beside. Allied to Skt. *pard*, away, from, L. *per*, through, and to E. *for-in-for-give*. (✓PAR.)

Parable. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. *parabolē*. - O. F. *parabole*. - L. *parabola*, Mark, iv. 2. - Gk. *παραβολή*, a comparison, a parable. - Gk. *παραβάλλειν*, to cast or put beside, to compare. - Gk. *παρά*, beside; *βάλλειν*, to cast; see Balustrade.

palaver. (Port. - L. - Gk.) A parley. - Port. *palavra*, a word, parole. - L. *parabola* (above).

parabola, a certain plane curve. (L. - Gk.) L. *parabola* - Gk. *παραβολή*, the conic section made by a plane parallel to the surface of the cone; see Parable.

parley (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *parler*, sb. speech, talk, a parley. - F. *parler*, verb, to speak. - Low L. *parabolare*, to talk. - L. *parabola*; see Parable (above).

parliament. (F. - L. - Gk.; with F. suffix.) M. E. *parlement*. [We also find Low L. *parlementum*, corresponding to our spelling *parlement*.] - F. *parlement*, 'a speaking parleying, a supreme court'; Cot. - F. *parler*, to speak (as above); with F. suffix -ment (= L. -mentum).

parlour. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. *parlour*, *parlur*. - O. F. *parleor*, later *parloir*, a parlour, lit. a room for conversation. - F. *parler*, to speak; with suffix -or = L. -atorium; so that *parlour* answers to a Low L. form *parabolatorium*\*, (not found), a place to talk in. (Cf. F. *dortoir* = L. *dormitorium*.) See above.

parole. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *parole*, a word, esp. a promise; the same word as

## PARAGRAPH.

Prov. *paraula*, Span. *palabra* (= *parable*\*); Port. *palavra*. - Low L. *parabolā*, a discourse; L. *parabola*, a parable. See Parable above.

Parachute: see Pare.

Paraclete, the Comforter. (L. - Gk.) L. *paracletus*. - Gk. *παρακλητός*, called to one's aid, the Comforter (John, xiv. 17). - Gk. *παρακαλεῖν*, to call to one's aid - Gk. *παρά*, beside; *καλεῖν*, to call.

Parade: see Pare.

Paradigm, an example, model (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *paradigme* - L. *paratus*, - Gk. *παράδειγμα*, a pattern, model, example of declension. - Gk. *παρά*, beside; *δείγμα*, I point out, show. See Diction.

Paradise, (F. - L. - Gk. - Pers.) F. *paradis*. - L. *paradisus*. - Gk. *παράδησος*, park, pleasure ground; an oriental word, and now ascertained to be of Pers. origin. - O. Pers. (*Zend*) *paridātān*, an enclosed place walled in. - O. Pers. *pari* (= *repī*), around; *dis* (= Skt. *dvī*), to divide; form, shape (hence to form a wall of earth).

(✓) DIHIGH; see Dike.

parvis, a porch, room over a porch. (F. - L. - Gk. - Pers.) O. F. *parvis*, a porch, outer court before a house or church.

- Low L. *paravitus*, corruption of *parvus*, a church porch, outer court, *parvis*.

Paradox. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *paradoxe*. - L. *paradoxum*, neut. of *paradoxus*. - Gk. *παράδοξος*, contrary to received opinion. - Gk. *παρά*, beside; *δόξα*, opinion; from *δοκεῖν*, to seem; see Dogma.

Paraffine. (F. - L.) Named from it having but small affinity with an alkali. - F. *paraffine*. - L. *paraffinum*, little; *affinis*, having affinity; see Affinity.

Parago, the addition of a letter at the end of a word. (L. - Gk.) Thus, in *tyran-t*, the final letter is *t*. This is *parago*. - Gk. *παραγωγή*, a leading to past, alteration. - Gk. *παραγένεσθαι*, to go past. - Gk. *παρά*, beyond; *γένεσθαι*, to have.

Paragon. (F. - Span. - L.) F. *paragon*. - Span. *paragon*, a model of excellence. This singular word owes its origin to prepositions, united in one phrase - *para con*, in comparison with, *en con*, in comparison with him - *en para*, itself a compound prep., whence O. Span. *para*, from L. *pro se* (I), *con*, from L. *cum*, with. Thus it results from three L. preps., viz. *pro*, *se*, *ad*.

Paragraph, a short passage of

— L. — Gk.) Actually corrupted, in the 16th century, into *paragraphe*, *pyleraste*, and *rowe*! — F. *paraphrême*. — Low L. *paraphra*mum, acc. of *paraphratus*. — Gk. παράφρατος, a line or stroke in the margin, a graph-mark; hence the paragraph itself. — (Gk. παρά, beside; γράφων, to write; *Graphio*. (N. B. The *filerow* or graph mark is now printed ¶.)

**Parallax**, the difference between the real and apparent places of a star. (Gk.) παραλλαγή, alternation, change; also *parallax* (in modern science). — Gk. παραλλάξειν, to make things alternate. — Gk. παρά, beside; διαλλάσσειν, to change, alter, diversify; other; see *Alien*.

**Parallel**, side by side, similar. (F. — L. — O. F. *parallele*, Cot. — L. *parallela*. — Gk. παράλληλος, parallel, beside another. — Gk. παρά, beside; διαλλῆλος, another, only in the gen. dat. and acc. pl. β. The crude form διαλλῆλος stands διαλλῆλος, a reduplicated form, lit. 'the for the other' or 'one another'; from διαλλέσθαι, other; see *Alien*.

**Parallelogram**. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *paralegramme*, Cot. — L. *parallelogrammum*. — Gk. παραλληλόγραμμον, a figure bounded by two pairs of parallel lines — παράλληλος, parallel (above); γράμμα, line, from γράψειν, to write.

**Parallelopiped**. (L. — Gk.) Sowritten: take for *parallelepiped* — L. *parallelopodium*. — Gk. παραλληλοπίδιον, a body bounded by parallel surfaces — Gk. παράλληλος, parallel; διπέδον, a plane surface, of dipedon, on the ground, from ἐπί, and πέδον, the ground.

**Paralogism**, a conclusion unwarranted by the premises (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *paralogisme*. — L. *paralogismus*. — Gk. παραλογία, a false reckoning or conclusion. — Gk. παρίκανα, I misreckon. — Gk. παρά, beside; ανίας; λογίζομαι, I reckon, from reason; see *Logio*.

**Paralysis** (L. — Gk.) L. *paralysis*. — *paralitice*, a loosening aside, disabling nerves, paralysis or palsy. — Gk. παρά, to loosen aside — Gk. παρά, beside; παρά, to turn, allied to *Loso*. Der. *paralyse*, from F. *paralysie*, verb formed by F. sb. *paralytie*, *paralysis*. Also *palsy*, from Gk. παραλυτικός, afflicted.

**Palsy**. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *palsy*, from *paralyse*. — F. *paralysie*. — L. *paralitice*, acc. of *paralysis* (above).

**Paramatta**, a fabric like merino. (New S Wales.) So named from *Paramatta*, a town near Sydney, New South Wales.

**Paramount**; see *Mount*.

**Paramour**; see *Amatory*.

**Parapet**; see *Pare*.

**Paraphernalia**, ornaments. (L. — Gk.) Properly the property which a bride possesses beyond her dowry. Formed by adding L. neut. pl. suffix -alia to Low L. *paraphernalia*, the property of a bride over and above her dower. — Gk. παραφέρεια, that which a bride brings beyond her dower. — Gk. παρά, beside; φέρει, that which is brought, from φέρειν, to bring, allied to E. *Bear* (1).

**Paraphrase**. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *paraphrase*. — L. *paraphrasin*, acc. of *paraphrasis*. — Gk. παραφράσις, a paraphrase, free translation. — Gk. παρά, beside; φράσις, a phrase, from φρίσειν, to speak; see *Phrase*.

**Parquito, Parakeet**, a little parrot. (Span.) Span. *periquito*, a little parrot, dimin. of *perico*, a parrot. Diez supposes *perico* to be a nickname, meaning 'little Peter,' dimin. of *Pedro*, Peter. See *Parrot*.

**Parasite**. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *parasite*. — L. *parasitus*. — Gk. παριστός, eating beside another at his table, a flatterer, toad-eater. — Gk. παρά, beside; σιτός, wheat food. Orig. in a good sense; see Gk. Lex.

**Parasol**; see *Paro*.

**Parboil**; see *Bull* (2).

**Parcel**; see *Part*.

**Parch**, to scorch. (F. — L.) Very difficult. M. E. *perchen*, to parch. Prob. the same as M. E. *perchen*, to pierce, an occasional form of *percen*, to pierce. This is the most likely solution; in fact, a careful examination of M. E. *perchen* fairly proves the point. It was at first used in the sense 'to pierce with cold,' and was afterwards transferred to express the effects of heat. We still say 'piercing cold.' See Milton, P. L. ii. 594. — F. *pervir*, to pierce. See *Pierce*.

**Parchment**. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *parchemin*. — F. *parchemin*. — L. *pergamina*, *pergamena*, parchment; fem. of L. *Pergamenus*, belonging to *Pergamos* (where parchment was first invented). — Gk. περγαμηνή, parchment, from Πέργαμος, *Pergamus*, in Mysia of Asia Minor.

**Pard**, a panther, leopard. (L. — Gk.) L. *pardus*. — Gk. πάρδος. An Eastern word;

cf. Pers. *pārs*, a pard; Skt. *pridikū*, a leopard. Der. *leopard*, *camelopard*.

Pardon; see Date (1).

Pare, to shave off. (F. - L.) M. E. *paren*. - F. *parer*, to deck, trim, pare. - L. *parare*, to get ready, prepare. (✓ PAR.)

apparatus, gear. (L.) L. *apparatus*, preparation. - L. *apparatus*, pp. of *ap-parare*, to prepare for. - L. *ap-* (for *ad*), for; *parare*, to get ready.

compare, to set together, so as to examine likeness or difference. (F. - L.) F. *comparer*. - L. *comparare*, to adjust, set together. - L. *com-* (*cum*), together; *parare*, to get ready.

emperor, a ruler. (F. - L.) O. F. *empereor*. - L. *imperatorem*, acc. of *im-perator*, a ruler. - L. *imperare*, to rule. - L. *im-* (for *in*), upon, over; *parare*, to make ready, order. Der. *emper-ess*.

empire. (F. - L.) F. *empire* - L. *im-perium*, command. - L. *im-* (*in*), upon, over; *parare*, to make ready.

imperative. (F. - L.) F. *imperatif*, imperious. - L. *imperativus*, due to a command. - L. *imperatum*, a command; neut. of *imperatus*, pp. of *imperare*; see emperor (above).

imperial. (F. - L.) O. F. *emperial*, later *imperial*. - L. *imperialis*, belonging to an empire. - L. *imperium*, an empire; see empire (above).

parachute, an apparatus for breaking a fall from a balloon. (F. - L.) F. *para-chute*, put for *par* à *chute*, lit. that which parties or guards against a fall. - F. *parer*, to deck, also to guard against; *à*, prep., to, against; *chute*, a fall. Here *parer* = L. *parare*; *à* - L. *ad*; and *chute* is allied to Ital. *caduto*, fallen, from L. *cadere*, to fall.

parade, display. (F. - Span. - L.) F. *parade*, a show, also 'a stop on horseback', Cot. The latter sense was the earliest in French. - Span. *parada*, a stop, halt, from *parar*, verb, to halt, also to get ready. - L. *parare*, to get ready. The sense 'display' was due to the F. verb *parer*, to deck, trim, from the same L. *parare*.

parapet, a rampart, breast-high. (F. - Ital. - L.) F. *parapet*. - Ital. *parapetto*, a wall breast-high; lit. 'guarding the breast'. - Ital. *parare*, to adorn, also to guard, parry; *petto*, breast. - L. *parare*; *pectus*, the breast.

parasol, a sun-shade. (F. - Port. - L.) F. *parasol*, 'an umbrella'; Cot. - Port.

*parasol*, an umbrella to keep off the heat. - Port. *parau*, to ward off; id. See party (below) and Solar.

parry, to ward off. (F. - L.) F. *sb.*, used as equivalent to Ital. *par* defence, guard. - F. *parer*, to prepare to guard, ward off. - L. *parari*.

prepare. (F. - L.) F. *préparer* - L. *pre-parare*, to make ready by hand.

rampart. (F. - L.) Also spelt *fire*, *rampier*, *rampar*. - O. F. *rempar*, a rampart of a fort. - O. F. *parer*, to put again into a state of de - L. *re*, again; *im*. (*in*), in; part get ready.

repair (1), to restore, amend. (F. - F. *repairer*. - L. *re-parare*, to repair, make ready anew. Der. *repar*. F. *reparable*, L. *reparabilis*; *reparation*.

separate, to keep apart. (L.) *separatus*, pp. of *separare*, to sever, se-, apart; *parare*, to get ready, set separate, adj., kept apart (not so old verb).

sever, to separate. (F. - L.) *sever*. - L. *separare*, to separate (cf. Der. *dissever*).

several, adj. (F. - L.) O. F. *several* - Low L. *separale*, a thing set apart; *separare*, to separate (above).

Paregoric, assuaging pain. (L. - L. *paregoricus*, assuaging. - Gk. *reabs*, addressing, encouraging, soothing. Gk. *ταππυοπιτ*, to address. - Gk. beside, *δροπά*, an assembly; whence *δροπεῖν*, to address an assembly.

Parent. (F. - L.) F. *parent*, a man. - L. *parent*, stem of *parent*, a lit. one who produces. - L. *parere*, produce. (✓ PAR.)

appear, to become visible. (F. - M. E. *apperen*. - O. F. *apparir*, id. - L. *apparere*, to appear - L. *ap-* forth; *parere*, to come in sight) a verb from *parere*, to produce, put. Der. *appar-it-ion*, *appar-ent*, &c., *apparere*.

parturient, about to produce (L.) L. *parturient*, stem of *par-turire*, to be ready to produce. - L. *parturus*, fut. part. of *parturire*, to produce. Der. *partur-it-ion*, L. *partu-* L. *acc.* *parturitionem*, from *parturire* of *parturire*.

repertory, a treasury. (F. - L.)

— L. *reptorium*, an inventory. *reptor*, a finder, discoverer. — L. *re-*, again; *parire* usually *parere*, to produce; see above).

**parent.** (F. — L.) F. *trans-* clear shining; Cot. — L. *trans-* parent-, stem of pres. pt. of appear; see appear (above). *thesis*; see Theme.

1. to plaster a wall. (L.?) Perse; once common. M. E. *par-*ter form *spargetten*, also *sparschen*; Parv (1440). Perhaps from L. frequent. of *spargere*, to sprinkle; 2. B. Or from L. *paries*, a wall. 3. If so, the *s* of *spargetten* = ex.

**Par-**ion, a mock sun. (L. — Gk.) L. — Gk. *παρήλιος*, neut. of *παρήλιος*, sun. — Gk. *παρά*, beside; *ἥλιος*, Heliosal.

belonging to Paros. (Gk.) *Paros* in the Aegean sea.

1. forming the walls, applied to in the front of the skull. (L.) *par-*, belonging to a wall. — L. *parum* of *paries*, a wall. Supposed that which goes round; from *par-* + *eu-* + *lētos*, round; *eu-* = *well* + *lē-* = *well* + *to go*.

**Par-**ry (1), paritory, a wild flower on walls. (F. — L.) *Pellitory*. M. E. *paritorie*. — O. F. *pelli* + *tory*; Cot. — L. *parietaria*, fem. of *parietarius*, belonging to *pariet-*, stem of *paries* (above).

(F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *parische*. use. — L. *paricia*. — Gk. *παροια*, falsehood; hence, an ecclesiastical Gk. *adparus*, neighbouring. — Gk. *oikos*, house, abode, allied to

Der *parishion-er*, formed by (needlessly) to M. E. *parishen* or *parision*, a parishioner.

**Par-**dal (L. — Gk.) L. *parochialis*, this, name as *parocia* (above). — see Par.

enclosed ground. (E.) Park = is a F. spelling; but the word is, being a contraction of M. E. enclosure, A. S. *fearrue*, *pearroc*. The A. S. *pearroc* is formed, suffix -or (as in *bullock*) from *raen*, to enclose, lock, fasten. The initial *s* is seen in the use of *ren* and *parren* as equivalent

forms, in the same sense. (Cf. G. *sperren*, to shut.) The verb, meaning 'to fasten with a spar or bar,' is formed from the sb. Spar (1), q. v. β. The word is common to Teutonic tongues; as in Du. *perk*, Swed. Dan. *park*, G. *pfenck*, whence not only F. *pare*, Ital. *parco*, Span. *parque*, but also Irish and Gael. *paire*, W. *park* and *parwg* (= E. *parrok*), Bret. *park*.

**paddock** (2), a small enclosure. (E.) Not an old word; used by Evelyn; a corruption of M. E. *parrok*, spelt *parrocke* in Palsgrave. (So also *poddish* for *porridge*.) **Parley**, Parliament, Parlour; see Parable.

**Parlous**; see Peril.

**Parochial**; see Parish.

**Parody**; see Odo.

**Parole**; see Parable.

**Paronymous**; see Onomatopoeia.

**Paroxysm**; see Oxygen.

**Parricide**; see Paternal.

**Parrot.** (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *perrut*, of which the lit. sense is 'little Peter,' given to the bird as a nickname; see Cotgrave. Also written *Pierrot*, both forms being from *Pierre*, Peter. — L. *Petrum*, acc. of *Purus*, Peter. — Gk. *πέτρος*, a stone, rock; also Peter. Der. F. *perroquet*, borrowed from Span. *periquito* or *periquito*, dimin. of *Perico*, Peter; see Parquito. ¶ The F. word is prob. imitated or borrowed from Span. or Portuguese.

**Parry**; see Pars.

**Parse**; see Part.

**Parsee**, an adherent of the old Persian religion, in India. (Pers.) Pers. *pārsī*, a Persian. — Pers. *Pārsī*, Persia.

**peach** (1), a fruit. (F. — L. — Pers.; M. E. *peche*. — O. F. *pesche*, a peach. — L. *persicum*, a peach; so called from growing on the *Persica arbor*, Persian tree. — Pers. *Pārsī*, Persia.

**Parsimony**, frugality. (F. — L.) F. *parsimonie* (Minsheu). — L. *parsimonia*, better *parcimonia*. — L. *parci*, for *parus*, sparing; with suffix -monia (Aryan -manya). Allied to *parcere*, to spare. L. *parcus* is allied to Gk. *σαρπύς*, scarce, rare, and to E. *spar*.

**Parsley.** (F. — L. — Gk.) Formerly *perseye*. — F. *persil*; older form *peresil*. — L. *petroselinum*. — Gk. *πετροσέλινον*, rock parsley. — Gk. *νίρπος*, rock, stone; *σέλινον*, a kind of parsley; see Celery.

**Parsnep**, **Parsnip.** (F. — L.) Formerly *parsnip*, and still better *parsnappe*, as in

Palsgrave; the *r* being intrusive. — O. F. *pastenague*, a parsnip (by dropping *t*, and change of *qu* to *p*, as in Gk. *τέτταρες* = L. *quinq̄ue*). — L. *pastinaca*, a parsnep; orig. a root dug up. — L. *pastinare*, to dig up. — L. *pastinum*, a two-pronged dibble. ¶ The suffix *-nep* was assimilated to that of *turnep*.

Parson; see Sound (3).

Part. (F. — L.) F. *part*. — L. *partem*, acc. of *pars*, a part. Orig. 'a share,' that which is provided; from the same base as *reparte* and *par-are*; see Pare. Der. *part*, verb.

apart, aside. (F. — L.) F. *à part*, apart, alone, singly; Cot. — L. *ad partem*, lit. to the one part or side, apart. — L. *ad*, to; *partem*, acc. of *pars*, a part.

apartment, a separate room. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *appartement*. — Ital. *appartamento*, lit. separation. — Ital. *appartare*, to withdraw. — Ital. *a parte*, apart. — L. *ad partem*; see above.

apportion. (F. — L.) F. *apportioner*, to portion out to. — F. *ap-* (put for a before *p*, in imitation of L. *ap-* = *ad*), to; *portion*, a portion; see portion (below).

compartment. (F. — L.) F. *compartiment*, a partition; Cot. — F. *compartir*, to divide into equal parts; Low L. *compartire*. — L. *com-* (*cum*), together; *partire*, to part, from *parti-*, crude form of *pars*, a part.

depart. (F. — L.) O. F. *departir*, to divide, to part from. — L. *de*, from; *partiri* (above).

impart. (F. — L.) O. F. *impartir*. — L. *imp̄ire, imp̄ertire*, to give a share to. — L. *im-* (= *in*), to, upon; *partire* (above).

parcel. (F. — L.) M. E. *parcel*. — F. *parcelle*, a small piece or part. — Low L. *particella*, only preserved in Ital. *particella*, a small part. Dimin. of L. *particula*; see particle (below).

parso, to tell the parts of speech. (L.) To *parso* is to tell 'quae pars orationis,' i.e. what part of speech a word is. — L. *par*, a part.

partake. (F. — L.; and Scand.) Put for *part-take*, i.e. take part. Wyclif has *part-taking*, 1 Cor. x. 16 (earlier version). See Part and Take.

partial. (F. — L.) F. *partial*. — Low L. *partialis*, referring to a part only. — L. *parti-*, crude form of *pars*, a part.

participate. (L.) From pp. of L. *participare*, to take a part. — L. *participi-*, stem of *particeps*, sharing in. — L. *parti-*,

crude form of *par*, a part; c. take.

participle. (F. — L.) The *I* insertion, as in syllable. — F. *participe*, participium, a participle; suppose take of the nature both of an adj. and a verb. — L. *participi-*, crude *particeps*, sharing in; see above.

particle. (F. — L.) F. *particule* (cent.) — L. *particula*, double dimin. parti-, crude form of *par*, a part.

partisan (1), an adherent of. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *partisan* — Ital. *giano*, a partner; answering to a form *partisanus*. — L. *partitus* *partiri*, to part, divide. — L. *parti-* form of *par*, a part.

partition. (F. — L.) F. *partition*, acc. *partitionem*, a sharing, *partitio*; *partitus*; see above.

partner. (F. — L.) A curious notion of M. E. *partner*, frequently and misprinted as *partnerer*, by the confusion between *c* and *t* in MS. *parsonier*, 'a partner, or co-partner.' — Cot. — Low L. *partitionarius*, though the shorter form *partitionari*. — L. *partition-em*, acc. of *partitionis*, share; see partition (above).

party. (F. — L.) M. E. *partie* 'a part.' — O. F. *partie*, a part. — Cot. — L. *parita*, fem. of *partitus* *partiri*, to divide.

portion. (F. — L.) F. *portion*, acc. *portionem*, a share, from *portio* allied to *parti-*, crude form of *par*.

proportion. (F. — L.) F. *proportion*, — L. acc. *proportionem*, from comparative relation. — L. *pro*, relation to; *portio*, a portion. see

repartee, a witty reply. (F. *repartie*, 'a reply'; Cot. Ong. *reparti*, pp. of *repartir*, to re-answer thrust with thrust, to re-answer again; *partir*, to part, also dart off, burst out laughing; again; *partire*, to share, from c. of *par*, a part.

Partake; see Part.

Parterre; see Terrace.

Partial, Participate; see Part.

Participle, Particle; see Part.

Partisan (2), Partizan, a (F. — O. H. G.) F. *partizane*, 'or leading staff; ' Cot. O. F. *partizan*

Ital. *partegiana*, 'a partesan,' from *parte*. [The F. *partisan* is an old spelling, to make it look like *parte*, to pierce through (due to L. *parte*).] B. Apparently from O.H.G. *parte*, a battle-axe; see *parte*, but the suffix seems due to some with Low L. *partizare*, to divide, *i.e.* *partegiano*, a partner.

Partner; see Part.

a bird. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *F. perdrix*, where the second *r* = L. *perdicem*, acc. of *perdix*, *i.e.* a partridge.

Part; see Parent.

Part; see Venture.

Paradise.

the Passover. (L. — Gk. — Heb.) — L. *pascha*. — Gk. *πάσχα*. — *i.e.* a passing over; the passover; — Heb. *pischa*, he passed over.

dash. (Scand.) Swed. dial. *baskla* in water, Norweg. *baska*, in water, tumble, work hard;

Dan. *baska*, to slap, *baxes*, to *baksa*, to box; see Box (3), it is a mere variant. And see *Bash*.

Pacha (Pers.) Also *bashaw*, *bashish*, a governor of a pro-lord; the same as *fiddish*, a lord; lit. 'protecting the king.' protecting; *shah*, king. See *Bash*.

**Pasquinude**, a lampoon. (Formerly also *pasquin* — F. *F. pasquin* whence *pasquin*, lampoon — Ital. *Pasquino*, Rome on whom all libels are flung. From the name of a Rome, whose stall was frequented his name was transferred to a near his stall at his death, on its of the time secretly affixed see Haydn.)

range; see Patent.

Passive; see Partition.

Pat; see Patent.

— L. — Gk.) O. F. *pastre* (F. — L. *pastre*, paste. — Gk. *μαρτί*, food; orig. fem. of *μαρτί*, bealted; from *μαρτιά*, to sprinkle, was 'a salted mess of food.'

M. E. *pastre*, O. F. *pastre* (F. *patte*; *fast*-*y*, eng. a room in which were kept (cf. *pantry*, *buttery*).

patty, a little pie. (F. — L. — Gk.) Mod. F. *pâté*; O. F. *pastid*, a pastry (see above).

Pastel; see Pastor.

Pastern, Pastille; see Pastor.

Pastime; see Patent.

**Pastor**, a shepherd. (L.) L. *pastor*, a shepherd, lit. 'feeder.' — L. *pastum*, supine of *pascere*, to feed, an inceptive verb; pp. *pa-u-i*. (✓ PA.) Der. *pastoral*, F. *pastoral*.

**pabulum**. (L.) L. *pabulum*, food; formed with suffix *-bulum*, from *pa-u-i*, pt. of *pascere*, to feed (above).

**pastel**, a coloured crayon. (F. — Ital. — L.) An artist's term. — F. *pastel*, 'a pastel, crayon'; Hamilton. — Ital. *pastello*, a pastel. — L. *pastillum*, a little loaf or roll; the pastel being named from being shaped like a roll. Dimin. of *pastus*, food. — L. *pastus*, pp. of *pascere*, to feed. ¶ Not allied to *paste*; see *pastilla* below.

**pastern**. (F. — L.) Formerly *pastron*; Palsgrave. — O. F. *pasturon*, 'the pastern of a horse;' Cot. (F. *paturon*.) So called because a horse at *pasture* was tethered by the *pastern*; the tether itself was called *pasture* in O. French. — O. F. *pasture*, pasture; see *pasture* below.

**pastille**, a small cone of aromatic substances, to be burnt in a room. (F. — L.) F. *pastille*, a little lump or loaf; see Cotgrave. — L. *pastillum*, a little loaf; dimin. of *pastus*, food; see *pastel* (above).

**pasture**. (F. — L.) O. F. *pasture*, a feeding. — L. *pastura*, a feeding. — L. *pastus*, pp. of *pascere*, to feed.

**poster**. (F. — L.) Formerly to encumber, clog; and short for *impester*. — O. F. *empestrer*, 'to pestle, intangle, encumber;' Cot. (F. *empêtrer*.) Orig. 'to hobble a horse at pasture.' — Low L. *im-* (*in*), on, upon; *pastorum*, a clog, for a horse at pasture. — L. *pastus*, pp. of *pascere*, to feed.

**repast**, a meal. (F. — L.) O. F. *refast*, later *refast*. — L. *re-*, again; *fastum*, acc. of *pastus*, loul, from *pascere*, to feed.

**Pat** (1), to strike lightly. (E.) In Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 62. Most likely the same word as A. S. *plattan*, to strike; by loss of *t* as in *patch* (1). Cf. Swed. dial. *platta*, to pat, *platta*, to tap (Rietz); Bavarian *patzen*, to pat.

**paddle** (1), to finger, dabble in water. (E.) Formerly to finger, handle; Ham. iii. 4 185; Oth. ii. 1. 259. It stands for

*pattle*, frequent. of *pat*; see below. Cf. Low G. *pladdern*, to paddle.

*patter*, to strike frequently, as hail. (E.) A frequentative of *pat*; see above. Cf. prov. E. (Lonsdale) *pattle*, to pat gently.

*Pat* (1), a small lump of butter. (C.) Irish *pait*, a hump, lump, *paitcog*, a small lump of butter; Gael. *pait*, *paitteag* (the same).

*Pat* (3), quite to the purpose. (E.) Due to a peculiar use of *pat*, to strike, tap; see *Pat* (1). 'It will fall [happen] pat'; Mid. N. Dr. v. 188. The sense is due to a curious confusion with Du. *pas*, pat, fit, G. *pass*, pat, fit; not true Teut. words, but borrowed from F. *se passer*, to be contented, make shift; cf. E. *pass*.

*Patch* (1), a piece sewn on a garment, a plot of ground. (O. Low G.) M. E. *pacche*. But *patch* stands for *platte*, by loss of *l*; 'Platch, a large spot, a patch, a piece of cloth sewn on to a garment to repair it'; Dial. of Banffshire, by W. Gregor. — Low G. *plakke*, *plakk*, (1) a spot, (2) a patch, (3) a patch or plot of ground; cf. Du. *plek*, a patch of ground. Allied to Goth. *platz*, a patch, Maik. ii. 21, where Wycliffe has *pacche*; also to A. S. *plaeca*, prov. E. *plek*, a patch of ground. (✓ PLAG.)

*patch* (2), a paltry fellow. (O. Low G.) Temp. iii. 2. 71. *Patch* meant a fool or jester, from the parti-coloured or patch-like dress; Wolsey had two fools so named (Nares). The same word as *patch* (1). Dor. *patch-ock*, a clown, a dimin. form, Spenser, *View of Ireland*, Globe ed., p. 630, col. 2; spelt *fajock*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

*Pate*, the head; see *Plate*.

*Paton*; see *Patent*.

*Patent*, open, public; as sb., an official document conferring a privilege. (F.—L.) M. E. *patente*, a patent; so called because open to general inspection. — O F. *patent* (fem. *patente*), patent, wide open. — L. *patent-*, stem of pr. pt. of *patere*, to lie open. Cf. Gk. *πετάνειν*, I spread out. (✓ PAT.)

*compass*. (F.—L.) F. *compar*, a circuit, circle, limit; also, a pair of compasses. — Low L. *compassus*, a circuit. — L. *com-* (*cum*), with; *passus*, a pace, step, passage, route; so that *compassus* — a route that joins together, circuit. See *pace* (below). Dor. *compass*, verb; *compasses*, s. pl., an instrument for drawing circles.

*expand*. (L.) L. *expansere* (pp. *ex-pansus*), to spread out. — L. *ex*, out; *pan-*

*ere*, to spread out; causal from *pan-* lie open. Der. *expanser*.

*pace*, a step. (F.—L.) M. E. *pas*. — L. *passum*, acc. of *passus*, pace, lit. a stretch, distance between feet in walking. — L. *passus*, pp. of *to stretch*; see above.

*pail*. (F.—L.) M. E. *pais*. *pacle*, a kind of pan (13th cent.) *patella*, a small pan, dish for a dimin. of *patera*, flat dish, saucer, to Gk. *πατέρην*, a flat dish, see (below). B. But now better as (E.). From A. S. *pæg*, formerly misprinted *wæg*. See viii. 450.

*passa*, to move onward. (F.—L.) *fassen*. — F. *passer*. — Low L. *pa-* pass. — L. *passus*, a step; see *pace* B. Dier takes Low L. *passare* a frequent. form of *pendere*, to st. comes to much the same thing.

*passage*. (F.—L.) F. *passage* L. *passaticum*, a right of passage L. *passare*; see above.

*passport*. (F.—L.) F. written permission to pass through &c. — F. *passer*, to pass; *porte*, g. L. *porta*; see *Port* (3).

*pastime*. (F.—L.; and E.) *pass and time*.

*paten*. (F.—L.—Gk.) O F. (Cot.) — L. *patina*, *patena*, a flat dish. — Gk. *πατάρην*, a flat (open) dish. See *P*.

*surpass*. (F.—L.) F. *sur-* excel. — F. *sur* (L. *super*), beyond to pass; see *pass* (above).

*trespass*. (F.—L.) F. *tres-* exceed, pass beyond (hence, in E. — F. *tres-*, L. *trans*, beyond; *pass*; see *pass* (above)).

*Paternal*. (F.—L.) F. *paternel* L. *paternalis*, fatherly. — L. *pat-* fatherly. — L. *pater*, father. Lit. formed with suffix *-er* of the ag. ✓ PA, to feed, guard. See *Fat*.

*expatriate*. (L.) From pp. L. *expatriare*, to banish. — L. *ex-patrio*, native country, from *patri* form of *pater*, father.

*parricide*, (1) the murderer of (2) murder of a father. (F.—L.) The former is the orig. sense, and to F. *parricide*, L. *parricidium*, s. of a father. — L. *parr*, for *pater* (form of *pater*; *cedere*, to kill — *cida*, a slayer). 2. The second

(L.) *parricidium*, the murder of the same sb. and verb.

Vulgar dialect of French. (F.) *patois*, country talk; which is older form *patrois* (Diez, Low L. *patriensis*, a native; owing to the natives. — L. *re* country. — L. *patri-*, crude, a father.

(L. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *patri-patriarcha* — Gk. *πατριάρχης*, race or tribe. — Gk. *πατρία*, a, to rule. See Aroh- (prefix). II. a Roman nobleman. (L.) th suffix *-an*, from L. *patricius*, descendant of the *patres*, i.e. fathers of the state.

My. (F. — L.) M. E. *patri-patrimoine*. — L. *patrimonium*, etc. — L. *patri-*, crude form of *re* with suffix *-monium* (Aryan

(F. — Low L. — Gk.) O. F. *ow* L. *patricia*. — Gk. *πατριώτης*, fellow-countryman. — Gk. *πατρία*, *πατρίς*, for *πατήρ*, a father. ¶ Use of *patrot* arose in French, pertaining to the fathers of (F. — L.) F. *patristique* (Littré).

L. *patri-*, crude form of *pater*, coined; *iat-* being Greek.)

(F. — L.) F. *patron*. — L. *patronus*, of *patronus*, a protector; *in patre*, stem of *pater*, father (amic. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *re*. — L. *patronymicus*. — Gk. *τον*, belonging to the father's *πατρόνυμον*, a name taken after. — Gk. *πατρός*, for *πατήρ*, a name; see Name.

an example, model to work

M. E. *patron*, the old spelling, 'a patron' also a pattern, etc. See *patron* (above).

i. to resort to. (F. — L.) F. *réparier*; Cot. Older form *repuy*. — L. *repatriare*, to repair country. — L. *re*, back; *patria*, by, from *patri-*, crude form of *re*.

way, track. (E.) A. S. *pæs*, (Du. *pad*, G. *pfad*; L. *pens*, *pontus*), a path, way, also a river, Skt. *patha* a thief on the high road (Du.) *feet-pad*. Formerly a paddler, as on the *pæs*, i.e. foot-path. —

Du. *pad*, a path; see above. (Many cant words are Dutch.) Dor. *pad*, a mug, orig. *pad-nag*, a road-nag.

**Pathos.** (Gk.) Gk. *πάθος*, suffering, emotion. — Gk. *παθεῖν*, used as a aor. intin. of *πάσχειν*, to suffer. Allied to *πόθος*, a yearning, *πάθος*, grief, *πόθησις*, work. (✓ SPA.) Allied to Patient. Der. *pathetic*, from O. F. *pathetique*, L. *patheticus* = Gk. *παθητικός*, extended from *πάθησις*, subject to suffering.

**antipathy.** (Gk.) From Gk. *αντιπάθεια*, antipathy, lit. 'a suffering (feeling strongly) against.' — Gk. *άπει*, against; *πάσχειν*, to suffer.

**apathy.** (Gk.) From Gk. *ἀπάθεια*, want of feeling. — Gk. *άπει*, not; *πάσχειν*, to suffer.

**sympathy.** (Gk.) From Gk. *συμπάθεια*, fellow-feeling — Gk. *συμ-*, for *σύν*, with; *πάσχειν*, to suffer.

**Patient.** (F. — L.) O. F. *patient*. — L. *patient-*, stem of pres. pt. of *pati*, to suffer. Allied to Pathos. (✓ SPA.) Der. *patience*, F. *patience*, L. *patientia*.

**compassion.** (F. — L.) F. *compassion*. — L. *compassionem*, acc. of *compassio*, sympathy. — L. *com- (cum)*, with; *passio*, suffering; see *passion* (below).

**compatible.** (F. — L.) F. *compatible*, 'compatible, concordable;' Cot. — Low L. *compatibilis*, adj., used of a benefit which could be held together with another. — L. *compati*, to endure together with. — L. *com- (cum)*, with; *pati*, to endure.

**passion.** (F. — L.) F. *passion* — L. *passionem*, acc. of *passio*, (properly) suffering. — L. *passus*, pp. of *pasi*, to suffer.

**passive.** (F. — L.) F. *passif* — L. *passivus*, suffering. — L. *passus* (above).

**Patois, Patriarch;** see Paternal Patriarch, Patrimony; see Paternal Patriot, Patristic; see Paternal Patrol, a going of the rounds in a garrison. (F. — Teut.) O. F. *patrouille*, 'a still night-watch in warre'; Cot. Lit. a tramping about; from O. F. *patrouiller*, to paddle in water, the same word (but with inserted *r*) as *patouiller*, to paddle or dabble in with the feet. Formed from O. F. *pate* (F. *paste*), the paw or foot of a beast. From a Teut. source; cf. G. *patsche*, an instrument for striking the hand, *patch-fuss*, web foot of a bird; *patzchen*, to strike, dabble, walk awkwardly; Bavarian *patzen*, to pat; see Pat (1). ¶ Hence also Span. *pata*, paw, *patillar*, to run

through mud, *patrullar*, to patrol, Ital. *pattuglia*, a patrol (without the inserted *r*).

**Patten**, a clog. (F. — Teut.) Formerly *paten*. — F. *patin*, a patten, 'also a foot-stall of a pillar;' Cot. — O. F. *pate* (F. *patte*), a paw or foot of a beast, 'also a foot-stall of a pillar;' Cot. Of Teut. origin; see above.

**Patron**, *Patronymic*; see *Paternal*.

**Patten**; see *Patrol*.

**Patter**; see *Pat* (1).

**Pattern**; see *Paternal*.

**Patty**; see *Paste*.

**Paucity**, fewness. (F. — L.) F. *paucité*.

— L. *paucitatem*, acc. of *paucitas*, fewness.

— L. *paucus*, few; allied to *Few*.

**Paunch**. (F. — L.) O. F. *panche*, *pance*.

— L. *pantem*, acc. of *pantex*, belly, paunch.

**Pauper**. (L.) L. *pauper*, poor. *Paup* is allied to *paucus*, few; *-per*, to L. *parare*, to provide. Lit. 'providing little,' i.e. having little.

**Impoverish**. (F. — L.) Corrupted from O. F. *appovris*, stem of pres. pt. of *appovrir*, to impoverish. — F. *ap-* (= L. *ad*), towards; O. F. *poure*, poor (below).

**Poor**. (F. — L.) From M. E. *poure* (really *poure*), poor. — O. F. *poure*, poor. — L. *pauperem*, acc. of *pauper*; see *Pauper* above.

**Poverty**. (F. — L.) M. E. *pouertee* (= *pouertee*). — O. F. *povete*, later *pouerte*, poverty (F. *pauvreté*). — L. *paupertatem*, acc. of *paupertas*, poverty. — L. *pauper*, poor.

**Pause**, a stop. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *pause*. — Late L. *pausa*. — Gk. *τάνασσ*, a pause, ceasing. — Gk. *τάνειν*, to make to cease; *τάνθασιν*, to cease. Doublet, *pose*, q. v.

**Pavo**. (F. — L.) M. E. *pauen* (= *paven*). — F. *paver*, to pave. — L. *pauare*, corrupt form of L. *pauire*, to beat, strike, ram, tread down + Gk. *τάνειν*, to strike; cf. Skt. *pati*, thunder-bolt. (✓ P. U.) Dor. *pavement*, F. *pavement*, L. *pauimentum*, a hard floor, from *pauire*, to ram, also *pav-i-or* (cf. *law-y-er*), from O. F. *paveur*, 'a paver,' Cot.

**Pavillion**. (F. — L.) M. E. *palivon*. — F. *pavillon*, a tent; so called because spread out like the wings of a butterfly — L. *papilionem*, acc. of *papilio*, (1) a butterfly, (2) a tent. Name from fluttering; allied to *Palpitare*.

**papilionaceous**, having a winged corolla resembling a butterfly. (L.) Coined,

with suffix *-aceous*, from L. *papilio*, a butterfly, abusively.

**Pavise**, a large shield. (F.) Als. *pavise*, *pavish*, *pavise*, *pavys*, *pau*, *pavois*, 'a great shield'; Low L. *pau* (Span. *paves*; Ital. *pavese*, *pavone*, etc.) Of uncertain origin; perhaps from t. of *Pavia*, in Italy.

**Paw**. (F. — Lat. or Teut.?) *peste*, *peste*, a paw. — O. F. *pete*, *pete*, a paw; the same as *Pow*, Catalan *petz*, a paw. Perhaps from G. *pote*, Du. *poot* (whence G. *paw*). Or all from an imitative root *pette*.

**Pawl**, a short bar, as a catch to a lass. (L.) W. *pawd*, a pole, stick borrowed from L. *palus*, a stake pale (1), under *Pact*.

**Pawn** (1), a pledge; see *Pane*.

**Pawn** (2), a piece at chess; see *P*.

**Paxwax**, strong tendon in the animals. (E.) M. E. *paxwax*, also the latter being the right form. — A. S. *sex*, hair; *wearan*, to grow. Thus sense is 'hair-growth,' because it is the growth of hair ends; for the reason, it is called *haarwachs* in Ger.

**Pay** (1), to discharge a debt; see *P*.

**Pay** (2), to pitch a ship's sea. Pitch (1).

**Paynim**; see *Pagan*.

**Pea**, a vegetable. (L.) Formerly *pere*; M. E. *pese*, pl. *pesen* or *peis*. *pisa*, pl. *pisas*. — L. *pisum*, a pea; *pisator*, a pea. (✓ P. S.)

**Peace**; see *Pact*.

**Peach** (1), a fruit; see *Parsee*.

**Peach** (2); short for M. E. *ape*; impeach; see *Pedal*.

**Peacock**. (L. — Gk. — Pers. — and E.) M. E. *pecock*, *peock*; where E. *cock*. We also find M. E. *pe-* *pawse*, borrowed from L. *pauus* when *pauana*, G. *pam*, F. *pauon*. Root from Gk. *τάνω*, for *τάνως*, a peacock change from *r* to *p* being due to the being ill understood, as it was longed to L. and Gk. — Pers. *tānū*, *tānū*, peacock. — O. Tamil *tōkei*, *tōgi*, cock; see M. Müller, *Lect. on L.* 233 (8th ed.). ¶ Better *peacock*, still a surname.

**Pea-jacket**, a coarse thick jacket and F. The prefix *pea* is both rare. Du. *pij*, *pjje*, a coat of a coarse stuff; Hexham has O. Du. *puy*,

a gowne, such as seamen  
same as Low G. *pīe*. — L.  
*peie*, a coat, also spelt *pāye*,  
oth. *pādu*, a coat, M. H. G.

— L.?) M. E. *pee*. — Irish *peac*,  
a thing; cf. Gael. *beic*, a point,  
bird. Prob. from L. *spica*.

— C. — L.?) M. E. *beke*. — F.  
*becus*. — Bret. *bik*, a beak;  
*t. pig*.

skirmish. (C.) Frequentation-  
*biken*, to skirmish, *beken*, to  
strike, to bicker, properly to keep

*pig*, a pike, beak of a bird.  
to strike with the beak, to

— L.) M. E. *pekkēn*, used as  
*pekkēn*, to pick or peck up.  
nt of *pick*; see below.

oden pin. (Scand. — C. — L.?)

— Dan. *pig*, spike, from *pik*, a  
*pigg*, spike, from *pik*, a pike.

— *peg*, a prick; W. *pig*, a peak,  
use words are prob. ultimately

); see Peak.

*peck*, piece, also to pluck, &c. In  
the sense 'to pull flowers' goes

notion of picking them out as  
with its beak; *pick* and *peck*

chants; cf. M. E. *pekkēn*, *pekk-*  
equivalent words, Ch. C. T.

57. Of Celtic origin. — Irish  
*peor*, to pick, nibble, pluck,

to pick, peck, prick, choose;  
— *prick*.

— *piccadill*, a piece set round

garment, a collar. (F. — Span.  
ete; but preserved in *Piccadil* in London, named from a

which was 'a famous ordi-

nary James's'; see Blount and  
*piccadille*; pl. *piccadilles*, 'the

fastened together about the  
the collar of a doublet,' Cot.

Span. dimin. suffix -illo, from  
pp. of *pear*, to puncture;

*dur*, a puncture, an ornate  
in clothes. — Span. *pica*, a  
(pricking instrument); a word

in, see *pike* (below).

— F. — L.) Not an are at all,

of M. E. *pīkōis*, *pīkeis*, a  
F. *pīces*, later *pīquois*, a

F. *pīquer*, to pierce, thrust  
a 'pick' or kind of mattock.

*pick*; cf. W. *pig*, a point, pike,  
a mattock; see *pike* (below).

**picket**, a peg for fastening horses, a  
small outpost. (F. — L.) F. *pīquet*, *pīquet*,  
a little pickaxe, a peg thrust in the ground.  
Dimin. of F. *pīc* (above).

**pike**, a sharp-pointed weapon, a fish.  
(L.) M. E. *pike*, a peaked staff, *pīc*, a  
spike; also M. E. *pike*, a fish, named from  
its sharply pointed jaws. — Irish *pīce*, a  
pike, fork, Gael. *pīc*, W. *pig*, Bret. *pīk*,  
pike, point, pickaxe. The same word as  
*pīck*, sb. a mattock, and short for *spike*;  
see *Spīko*. Der. *fīk-er-el*, a young pike  
(fish); *pike-staff*, corruption of *pīked-staff*,  
i.e. staff armed with a pike or spike.

**pip** (3), a spot on cards. (F. — L.) A  
corruption of *pick*, formerly a spade at  
cards. — F. *pīque*, a spade at cards; the  
same as *pīque* (below).

**pīque**, wounded pride. (F. — L.) O. F.  
*pīque*, *pīque*, 'a pike, pike-man; also a  
pike [pīque], debate, quarrel.' Cot. The  
same word as *pike* (above); lit. 'a piercer,'  
that which pierces. Der. *pīque*, verb,  
*pīqu ant*, pres. part. of F. *pīquer*, verb.

**pīquet**, a game at cards. (F. — L.) F.  
*pīquet*, lit. 'a little contest'; dimin. of  
F. *pīque*, a debate, contest; see above.  
¶ Littré says *pīquet* was named from its  
inventor; even if so, the ultimate etymology  
remains the same.

**pitch** (2), to throw, fall headlong, fix a  
camp. (L.) A weakened form of *pīk*, to  
throw, Cor. I. I. 204, esp. to throw a *pike*  
or dart; also to plunge a sharp peg or *spike*  
into the ground for fixing tents. M. E.  
*pīchen*, pt. t. *pīhte* (later *pīght*). — W. *pīgo*,  
to prick; see *pick* and *pike* (above).

**Pean**, short for *appeal*; see *Pulsate*.  
**Pean**, see *Pean*.

**Pear**, a fruit. (L.) A S. *pera*, *pere*. — L.  
*pirum*, a pear (whence also Ital. *pera*).

**perry**. (F. — L.) F. *pōiré*, 'perry, drink  
made of pears'; Cot. Formed with suffix  
-ē (= L. -atus, made of) from F. *pōire*, a  
pear. — L. *pirum*, a pear. ¶ O. F. *perey*.

**Pearl**. (F. — L.) M. E. *pērlē*. — F. *pērlē*,  
'a pearl, a berrie'; Cot. Of disputed  
origin; we find also Ital., Span., Prov.  
*perla*, Port. *perola*, *perla*; Low L. *perula*  
(7th cent.). Prob. put for L. *pirula*\*, i.e.  
a little pear, from L. *pirum*, a pear; cf.  
Span. *perilla*, (1) a little pear, (2) a pear-  
shaped ornament, O. Ital. *perolo*, a little  
button on a cap. Perhaps suggested by  
the various senses of L. *būca*, (1) a berry,  
(2) olive-berry, (3) round fruit, (4) a yeari  
(Horace). See *Purl* (3).

**Pearl-barley.** (F. — L.; and E.) F. *orge perlé*, pearl-barley (Hamilton); but this seems to be a corruption of *orge pélée*, 'pilled barley,' Cot. See **Peel** (1).

**Peasant**, see **Pagan**.

**Peat**, a kind of turf for fuel. (E.) The true form is *beat*. [The change from *b* to *p* is very rare, but occurs again in *purse*.] *'Beat*, the roots and soil subjected to the operation of *burning beat*, i. e. sod-burning'; E. Dial. Soc. Glossary, B. 6. So called because used as fuel, for *beeting*, i. e. mending the fire; from M. E. *beten*, to replenish a fire, Chaucer, C. T. 2255. — A S. *bētan*, to amend. — A. S. *bēt*, a remedy, advantage; see **Boot** (2).

**Pebble.** (E.) A. S. *papul-stdn*, a pebble-stone.

**Peccable**, **Peccadillo**; see **Peccant**.

**Peccant**, sinning. (F. — L.) First used in pl. 'peccant humours.' — F. *peccant*, sinning; *l'humeur peccante*, corrupt humour; Cot. — L. *peccant-*, stem of pres. pt. of *peccare*, to sin.

**peccable**, liable to sin. (L.) Coined as if from L. *peccabilis*\*, from *peccare*.

**peccadillo**. (Span — L.) Span. *peccadillo*, a slight fault; dimin. of *pecado*, a sin. — L. *peccatum*, a sin. — L. *peccatus*, pp. of *peccare*, to sin.

**Peccary**, a quadruped. (F. — S. American.) F. *pécari*, a peccary (Buffon). Prob. from *pachira*, the name given to the peccary in Oronoko (Clavigero, Hist. Mexico).

**Peck** (1), to pick, snap up; see **Peak**.

**Peck** (2), a dry measure, 2 gallons. (C.?) M. E. *pekke*, a peck. An obscure word; but it can hardly be other than a sb. derived from the verb *pekken*, to peck or snap up. *Peck* merely means 'a quantity'; cf. 'a peck of troubles'; also prov. E. *peck*, meat, victuals. So also F. *picotin*, a peck (measure), from *picoter*, to peck as a bird; see therefore *peck* (1); s. v. **Peak**.

**Poetinal**, lit. comb-like. (L.) From L. *petin-*, stem of *peten*, a comb. — L. *pectere*, to comb. + Gk. *τικτεῖν*, to comb, from *τίκτειν*, to comb. (✓PAK.)

**Pectoral**, belonging to the chest. (F. — L.) F. *pectorale*. — L. *pectoralis*, adj., from *pector-*, stem of *pectus*, the breast.

**expectorate**. (L.) From pp. of L. *expectare*, to expel from the breast. — L. *ex*, out of; *pector*, stem of *pectus*.

**poitrel**, **peitrel**, armour for a horse's breast. (F. — L.) O. F. *poitral*; Cot. — L. *pectorale*, neut. of *pectoralis* (above).

## PEDAL.

**Peculate**, **Peculiar**, **Pecuniary**; see **Foot**.

**Pedagogus**, a teacher. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *pedagogue*. — L. *pedagogus*. — Gk. *παιδαγωγός*, a slave who led a boy to school; hence, a tutor. — Gk. *παιδ-*, stem of *παῖς*, boy; *ἀγάγειν*, leading, from *ἄγειν*, to lead. The Gk. *παιδ-* = *παῖς* (*πάντος*), allied to L. *puer*, a boy. (✓PU.)

**pedobaptism**, infant baptism. (Gk.) From Gk. *παιδίσμα*, crude form of *παιδ-*, boy; and *baptism*.

**Pedal**, belonging to the foot (L.) The *pedal* keys in an organ are acted on by the feet. — L. *pedalis*, belonging to the foot. — L. *ped-*, stem of *pes*, foot. + A. S. *fe*, foot. See **Foot**.

**biped**. (L.) L. *biped-*, stem of *bipeda*, two-footed. — L. *bi-*, double; *pes*, a foot; see **Bi-**.

**despatch**, **dispatch**. (F. — L.) The orig. sense was 'to remove a hindrance.' Better spelling, *despatch* — O. F. *despath* (F. *despatcher*), to hasten, despatch. — O. F. *des-* (L. *dis-*), apart, away; *pescher*, a binder. This O. F. *-pescher* occurs only in *despescher* (oldest form *despescher*) and *impescher*, answering to Low L. *desparare* and *impedicare*, of which the latter occurs with the sense 'to put hindrance in the way'; both from L. *pesca*, a tangle, clog, which is from L. *ped-*, stem of *pes*, foot. See **impeach** (below).

**expedite**. (L.) From pp. of L. *expeditre*, to extricate the foot, release, ready. — L. *ex*, out; *ped-*, stem of *pes*.

**impeach**, to charge with a crime. (— L.) The original sense was 'to hinder' as, 'to impeach and stop their boats.' Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xi. c. 3 — O. F. *empescher*, 'to hinder, stop, bar, impede.' Cot. Older spelling *empescher*, where the *e* is adventitious. Littré and Schelet connect it with Prov. *empedegar*, and derive all the forms from Low L. *impedicare*, to tether. — L. *im-* (for *in*), on, upon; *pedica*, a tether from *pedis*, crude form of *pes*, a foot. At the same time, the Span. *empedecer* and Ital. *impacciare*, to delay, are from a Low L. frequent. form of L. *impingere* (*impactus*), to bind, fasten, see **Bind**. These two sets of words may have confused. See **despatch** (above).

**impede**, to obstruct. (L.) From *impedire*, to entangle the feet, that L. *im-* (-*in*), in; *pedi*, crude form of foot. Der. *impeditum*.

(2), a piece at chess. (F. — L.) *pone, poun, poun.* — O. F. *poun*, a (quelort), also *poun* (Littré); but other form is *poun* (Burguy), agreeing in. *poun*, a foot-soldier, pawn, Ital. a foot-soldier, *pedona*, a pawn — Low L. *pedonem*, acc. of *pedo*, a tier. — L. *pes*, stem of *pes*, foot. O. F. *poun* is the same word; cf. (E. *saxon*), from Low L. *setonem*, the same substitution of *a* for *e*; no need to connect it with F. *poun*, as Littré does, ignoring the Ital. words.

(3), to inform against. (F. — L.) or M. E. *apechen*, to impeach, a of *impechen*, to impeach, by the ion of prefix *a-* (L. *ad*) for *im-* (L. impeach (above).

*stal* (Span. — Ital. — L. and G.) *castral*, 'the base of a pillar,' Not a Span. word, but wholly from Ital. *piedestallo*, 'a footstall [threshold] of a door'; Florio, compounded from L. *pedem*, acc. a foot; and G. *stall*, a stall; see

*strian*. (L.) Properly an adj.: *pedestri-*, crude form of *pedester*, goes on foot. Put for *pedit-ter*, i.e., stem of *pedes*, one who goes on the suffix *-ter* (Aryan *-tar*). *Ped-it-* *ter*, stem of *pes*, foot; and *it-um*, *re*, to go.

*stel*, *pedicel*, the foot-stalk of (— L.) *Pedicel* is from mod. F. but *pedicile* (older and better) F. *pedicule*, a leaf-stalk; Cot. — L. little foot, foot-stalk, pedicle; imin of *pedi-*, crude form of *pes*,

*ment*, an ornament finishing the building. (L.) Better *pediment*, my L. word like it is *pedamentum*, or prop, with which vines are L. The sense seems to be due to word *pedatura*, a prop, also (in a space, site; since a pediment fact, enclose a space which was covered with sculpture. History Form of the word from L. *pedare*, from *ped-*, stem of *pes*, a foot.

*nder court*, a summary court formerly held at court. F. — L.) *peuver* is a corruption of O. F. *de*, i.e. dusty foot. The court in Latin, *Curia pedis peuvier-*

*erati*, the court of the dusty foot, from the dusty feet of the suitors. — F. *pied*, foot, from L. *pedem*, acc. of *pes*; O. F. *pouldre*, pp. of *pouldrer*, to cover with dust, from *pouldre*, dust; see powder, under *Pulverise*.

*pioneer*, a soldier who clears the way before an army. (F. — L.) Formerly *pionier*. — F. *pionnier*, O. F. *peonier*, a pioneer; a mere extension of F. *pion*, O. F. *pion*, a foot-soldier, but esp applied to sappers and miners. See further under *pawn* (2).

*quadruped*. (L.) L. *quadrupedus*, four-footed; *quadruped*, stem of *quadrupes*. *quadripes*, four-footed. — L. *quadru-s*, four times; *pes*, a foot; see *Quadrant*.

*Pedant*. (F. — Ital. — Gk.?) F. *pedant*, — Ital. *pedante*, 'a pedante, or a schoolmaster, the same as *pedagoge*'; Florio. The suffix *-ante* is a pres. participial form; the stem *ped-* is prob. the same as in Ital. *pedagogo*, and therefore due to Gk. *paidateir*, to instruct; see *Podagogue*. Prob confused with Ital. *pedare*, to tramp about, from L. *ped-*, stem of *pes*, foot.

*Peddle*; see *Pedlar*.

*Pedestal*, *Pedestrian*, *Pedical*; see *Pedal*.

*Pedigree*. (F.?) Old spellings *pede gree* (1627); *pedigrew* (1570); *petygrew* (1530). Also, in *Prompt. Parv.* (1440) *pedegru*, *petygru*, with slight variations, explained by 'lyne of kyngede and awnceltrye, Stemma, in Sealis.' Etym. unknown; prob. F.; guesses wild, and unsatisfactory.

*Pediment*; see *Pedal*.

*Pedlar*, *Pedler*, *Peddler*, a dealer in small wares. (Scand. ? or C.?) The old word was usually *peddare*, *pedder*, a man who hawked about fish in baskets called *peds*, or occasionally *pads*. See *Pedde* in *Prompt. Parv.*; Norfolk *ped* (Forby); Lowl. Sc. *peddir*, a pedlar (Jamieson). The orig. sense was prob. 'bag,' and the word is to be identified with *pad* and *pod*; see *Pad* (1).

*Peddle*, to deal in small wares. (Scand. ? or C.?) Coined from the sb. *pedlar*, later form of *peddar*, as explained above.

*piddling*, trifling. (Scand. ? or C.?) From the verb *piddle*, to trifle (Ascham); allied to *piddle* (above). But also spell *pittle*, *pettle*. — Swed. dial. *pistla*, to pick at.

*Pedobaptism*; see *Pedagogue*.

*Peel* (1), to strip off skin; see *Poll*.

*Peel* (2), to pillage; see *Pill* (2).

**Peel** (3), a fire-shovel; see **Pact**.  
**Peep** (1), to chirp; see **Pipe**.

**Peep** (2), to look through a narrow aperture. (F.-L.) Palsgrave has: 'I peke or prie, *le pipe hors*; i.e. I peep out. Thus *peep* is directly from F. *piper*, lit. to pipe, but also used in the sense to peep. The explanation is, probably, that the fowler, engaged in catching birds, hid himself in a bush, and *peeped out*, as represented in a MS. Cot. gives F. *piper*, 'to whistle, chirp like a bird, couzen, deceive, cheat, beguile;' *pipre*, 'the peeping or chirping of small birds, counterfeited by a bird-catcher, also a counterfeit shew;' *pipe*, 'a bird-call.' The F. *piper* is from L. *pipare*, *pipre*, to chirp; see **Pipe**.

**Peer** (1), an equal; see **Par**.

**Peer** (2), to look narrowly, pry. (O. Low G.) M. E. *piren*. — Low G. *piren*, to look closely, in which *t* is lost after *p*; the full form is *pliren*, to peer, orig. to draw the eye lids together, so as to look closely. + Swed. *plira*, Dan. *plire*, to blink. See **Blear-eyed**.

**pry, to peer.** (O. Low G.) M. E. *prien*; put for *piren*, by the shifting of *r* to common in E., as in *bird* = M. E. *brid*, *bride* = M. E. *burd*. See above.

**Peer** (3), to appear. (F.-L.) Short for appear, just as M. E. *feren* is short for appear; see appear, s. v. **Parent**.

**Peevish**, fretful, whimpering. (E.) M. E. *peusch*, *peuyesse*; also *peyche*, *pevage*, uncouth, perverse (G. Douglas). Orig. 'making a plaintive cry'; from Lowl. Sc. *peu*, to make a plaintive noise, E. *peuet*, a bird. See **Powet**. So also F. *pianter*, to chirp, *sule*, whence E. *pule*, to whinper. For the suffix, cf. *thiev-ish*, *mop-ish*.

**Peewit**; see **Powet**.

**Peg**; see **Peak**.

**Pelf**, lucre, booty. (F.-L.?) M. E. *peltir*, *pelfrey*, Spolium; Prompt. Parv — O. F. *pelfre*, booty, spoil; allied to *pelfrer*, to pilfer (Roquafort). Prob. allied to O. F. *piller*, to rob, L. *pillare*, to plunder; see **Pill** (2). ¶ But the whole word has not been explained. Cf. O. F. *pilfeier*, to rob (Roquafort).

**pilfer.** (F.-L.?) O. F. *pelfrer*, to rob, pilfer. — O. F. *pelfre*, plunder; see above.

**Pelican.** (F.-L.-Gk.) F. *pelican*. — L. *pelicanus*, *pelecanus*. — Gk. *πελεκάν*, *pelekanos*, wood-pecker, also a water-bird.

Named from its large hill, as the w. pecker was named from its pecking. — πελεκίως, I hew with an axe, peck. — πελκύς, an axe. + Skt. *parayu*, an axe. **Pelisse**; see **Pell**.

**Pell**, a skin. (F.-L.) M. E. *pell*, f. O. F. *peau*. — L. *pellere*, ad. *pellis*, a skin. See **Fell** (2).

**peel** (1), to strip off skin. (F.-L.) From F. *peeler*, 'to unskin.' Cot. — Ital. *pellare*, 'to unskin.' Florio. — O. F. *pel*, skin (above). ¶ But this verb confused with F. *piller*; see **Pill** (2). even of F. *peler* some senses are due to *pillare*, to deprive of hair, from *filus*,

**pelisse**, a silk habit. (F.-L.) merely a furred robe. — F. *pelisse*, *pelis*, skin of fur; Cot. — L. *pellicea*, *pelliceus*, made of skins. — L. *pellis*, a

**pellicle**, a thin film. (F.-L.) *pellicula*. — L. *pellicula*, a small dimin. of *pellis*, a skin.

**pelt** (1), a skin, esp. of a sheep. (F.-L.) M. E. *pelt*, a shortened form of *pelts*, *peltry-ware*, dealing in skins. — *pelleteerie*, the trade of a Skinner. — O. F. *pelletier*, a Skinner. Formed (like *tuer*, with suffix *-tier*) — L. *-tarium*. O. F. *pel*, a skin. — L. *pellis*.

**pelch.** (L.) Orig. a warm fur garment. M. E. *pelche*. A. S. *pyca*. — L. *pellis* see **pelisse** (above).

**pillion** (C.-L.) Irish *pillum*, f. a pack saddle; Gael. *pillian*, *pillim*, a saddle, cloth put under a rustic seat. Irish *pill*, a covering, *pealli*, a skin. — *peall*, a skin, coverlet — L. *pellis* a skin. **plaid.** (C.-L.) Gael. (and Irish) *pla*, a bla ket, plaid. Short for *peall*, sheep-skin. — Gael. (and Irish) *pealli*, a both from L. *pellis*, a skin.

**surplice.** (F.-L.) F. *surplice*; — Low L. *superpellicenm*, a surplice L. *super*, over; *pellicen*, made of — see **pelisse** (above).

**Pellet**; see **Pile** (1).

**Pellitory** (1), **Paritory**, a wild flower; see **Parietal**.

**Pellitory** (2), **Pelleter**, the pyrethrum; see **Pyre**.

**Pell-mell**; see **Pact**.

**Pellucid**; see **Lucid**.

**Pelt** (1), to throw; see **Pulsate**.

**Pelt** (2), a skin; see **Pell**.

**Pelvis**, the bony cavity in the lower of the abdomen. (L.) L. *pelvis*, a hence the pelvis.

- to enclose; see Pen (2).  
 2. an instrument for writing.  
 O. F. *penné*. — L. *penna*, a feather; L. *penna* (for *penna* \*). From *penn*, to fly. See Feather.  
 3. to shut up. (L.) M. E. *pennen*.  
*penn*, only in the comp. on *pennon*, unfasten. *Pennan* is properly with a *pin* or peg; cf. Low G. *penn* a bolt a door, from *penn*, a pin or pin (below).  
 4. pennant. (F. — L.) M. E. *poun* — O. F. *pennon*, 'a flag, also the feather of an arrow'; *penna*, wing, feather (hence a standard).  
 5. peg, &c. (L.) M. E. *pinne*, perhaps A. S. *pinn*, a pen, style for (authorised). We find also Irish *pinne*, a pin, peg, spigot; *lin*, style, pen; Du. *pin*, pin, peg, etc., a peg, Dan. *pind*, a (pointed) *pinn*, a pin, G. *penn*, a peg. L. *penna*, variant of *penna*, a fin, pinnacle; Late L. *penna*, joint of a wing. (F. — L.) F. gable-end; Cot. But the sense was no doubt sometimes given to since we find Span. *pinon* with of 'pinion,' and O. F. *pignon*, a lance. (Again, the mod. F. the sense of L. *pinion*, a small ring with teeth into another; in the derivation is from L. *pinna*, of a water wheel.) — L. *pinna*, *penna*, a feather; Low L. *pinna*, see Pen above.  
 6. (F. — L.) F. *pinnacle*, Cot. *ascalum*, a pinnacle (Mat. iv. 5). min. of Low L. *pinna*, a peak, a feather, &c. See above.  
 7. feather-like. (L.) L. *pin-*thered. — L. *pinna*, for *penna*, a
- Penance*; see Pain.
- (F. — L.) The old sense was a brush for painting. — O. F. *pincel*, 'a pensill, brush'; Cot. — L. a small tail, painter's brush; *pinculus*, which is a double dimin. tail.
8. anything hanging, a hanging (F. — L.) F. *pendant*, a pendant. — L. pres. pt. of *pendre*, to hang, to hang; allied to *pendre*, to hang. (✓ SPAND, SPAD.) Der.

*pendent*, hanging, Latinised form of F. *tendant*; *pendant*, Anglicised form of F. *tendant*, during.

*append*, to add afterwards. (F. — L.) Formerly intransitive. M. E. *apenden*, to depend on, belong to. — O. F. *apendre*, to depend on. — F. *a*, to; *pendre*, to hang. — L. *ad*, to; *pendere*. Der. *append-ix*.

*compendious*, brief. (L.) L. *compendiosus*, adj., from *compendium*, an abridgment, lit. a saving, sparing of expense. — L. *com-* (cum), with; *pendere*, to weigh, esteem of value.

*compensate*. (L.) From pp. of L. *compensare*, to weigh one thing against another. — L. *com-* (cum), together; *pesuare*, to weigh, frequent. of *pendere*, to weigh (pp. *pensus*).

*counterpoise*. (F. — L.) From *counter* and *poise*; see *poiso* (below).

*depend*. (F. — L.) F. *dependre*, to depend, hang on; Cot. — L. *dependere*, to hang down or from. — L. *de*, down, from; *pendere*, to hang.

*dispense*. (F. — L.) O. F. *dispenser*, to dispense with. — L. *dispensare*, to weigh out, frequent. form of *dispendere*, to weigh out. — L. *dis-*, apart; *pendre*, to weigh.

*expend*, to spend. (L.) L. *expendre*, to weigh out, lay out. — L. *ex*, out; *pendre*, to weigh. Der. *expense*, from L. *expensis*, money spent, fem. of pp. *expensus*; *expenditure*, from Low L. *expenditus*, a false form of the pp. *expensus*.

*impend*, to hang over. (L.) L. *impendere*, to hang over. — L. *im-* (for *in*), on, over; *pendere*, to hang.

*pansy*, heart's-ease. (F. — L.) F. *pensée*, 'a thought; also, the flower pansie;' Cot. (It is the flower of thought or remembrance.) Prop. fem. of pp. of F. *penser*, to think. — L. *pensare*, to weigh, ponder, frequent. of *pendere*, to weigh.

*pendulous*. (L.) L. *pendulus*, hanging. — L. *pendere*, to hang.

*pendulum*. (L.) L. *pendulum*, neut. of adj. *pendulus* (above).

*pensile*, suspended. (F. — L.) F. *pen-*sil; Cot. — L. *pensilis*, pendent; from *pendere*, to hang.

*pension*. (F. — L.) F. *pension*. — L. *pensionem*, acc. of *pensio*, a payment. — L. *pensus*, pp. of *pendere*, to weigh, weigh out money, pay.

*pensive*. (F. — L.) M. E. *pensif* — F. *pensif*, thoughtful. — F. *penser*, to think; see *pansy* (above).

**penthouse**, a shed projecting from a building. (F. — L.) Formerly *pentice*, whence it is corrupted. — O. F. *apentis*, *appendis*, 'a penthouse;' Cot. — L. *appendicium*, an appendage, allied to *appendix* (the same). — L. *ap-* (*ad*), to; *pendere*, to hang.

**pentroof**, a roof with a slope on one side only. (F. — L.; and E.) This has affected the sense of *penthouse*, though they mean quite different things. Here *pent* is from F. *pente*, a slope, formed from F. *pendre*, to hang. — L. *pendere*.

**porpendicular**. (F. — L.) F. *perpendiculaire*. — L. *perpendicularis*, according to the plumb-line. — L. *perpendiculum*, a plummet, for careful measurement. — L. *perpendere*, to weigh or measure carefully. — L. *per*, thoroughly; *pendere*, to weigh.

**poise**, to balance, weigh. (F. — L.) M. E. *poisen*, *peisen*. — O. F. *peiser*, *poiser*; later *peser*, to weigh. Allied to O. F. *pois*, *pes*, a weight (now misspelt *poids*, from a notion of its being derived from L. *podus*, which is not the case). — Low L. *pensum*, a portion, weight; L. *pensum*, a portion weighed out to spinners, a task. — L. *pensus*, pp. of *pendere*, to weigh.

**ponder**, to weigh in the mind, consider. (L.) L. *ponderare*, to weigh. — L. *ponder-*, stem of *podus*, a weight. — L. *pendere*, to weigh.

**pound** (1), a weight, a sovereign. (L.) Orig. a weight. M. E. *pund*. A. S. *pund*, pl. *pund*. — L. *pondo*, a weight, used as an indeclinable sb., though orig. meaning 'by weight'; allied to *podus*, a weight (above).

**prepenae**, premeditated. (F. — L.) F. *pre-*, beforehand; *penser*, to think. — L. *pre*, beforehand; *pensare*, to weigh, ponder, intens. form of *pendere*, to weigh.

**preponderate**. (L.) From pp. of L. *preponderare*, to outweigh. — L. *pra*, before; *ponderare*, to weigh; see *ponder* (above).

**propensity**, an inclination. (L.) Coined from L. *propensus*, hanging forward, inclining towards; pp. of *propendere*, to hang forwards.

**recompence**, to reward. (F. — L.) F. *recompenser*, 'to recompence;' Cot. — L. *re-*, again, *compensare*, to compensate; see *compensate* (above).

**spencer**, a short over-jacket. (F. — L.) Named after Earl Spencer, died 1845. The name is from M. E. *spenser*, also *despenser*.

— O. F. *despencier*, a spender, a clerk of a kitchen; Cot. — O. F. to spend; frequent. of *despendre*, *pendre*, to weigh out, pay. — L. *pendre*, to weigh.

**spend**. (L.) A. S. *spendan*, Shortened from L. *dispendere*, to waste, consume. We find Low L. for *dispendum*, *spensa* for *dispendere*, *spendibilis moneta*, money for expen-  
922. So also Ital. *spender*, to spendio (= L. *dispendum*), expen-  
dis, away, apart; *pendere*, to weigh.

**suspend**. (F. — L.) F. *suspen-* *suspendre* (pp. *suspensus*), to hang. L. *sus-* (for *subs-*), extension of *sub-* *pendere*, to hang. Der. *suspense*, ion.

**Pendulous, Pendulum**; *pendant*.

**Penetrate**. (L.) From pp. of *trare*, to pierce into. Compos-*fene*, base of *fenes*, with, *fene-ta*, with which cf. *penus*, the inner *sanctuary*; and *-trare* (as in *in-trare*) pass over, allied to Skt. *tri*, to cross.

**Penguin, Pinguin**, a bird. In a tract printed in 1588, we read that Drake gave a certain island the *Penguin Island* in 1587, from the found there. The word appears *pen guyn*, i. e. white head. It so first have been given to another bird the auk (the puffin is common in A. since the penguin's head is black).

**Peninsula**. (L.) L. *peninsula* of land nearly an island. — L. *pen-* almost; *insula*, an island. So ultimate, almost the last, last *pen-umbra*, partial shadow.

**Penitent**; see *Pain*.

**Pennon, Pennant**; see *Pen*. *Penny*; see *Pane*.

**Penny-royal**, a herb. (F. singular corruption of the old na-*royal*. Cotgrave translates F. 'penny royll, pulliall royll.' A old name is due to L. *fulleum* name given to the plant from its efficacy against fleas (cf. E. From L. *fullex*, a flea; *regius*, to. *Pensile, Pension, Pensive*; dent.

**Pent**, for *penned*, pp. of *Pen* (Pentagon, a plane five-sided (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *pentagon*. — *gonus*, adj., pentagonal. — Gk. —

- A**; neut. *πεντάγωνον*, a pentagon. *πέντε*, old form of *πέντε*, five; angle, from *γόνυ*, a knee; see *Knee*.
- Meter**, a verse of five metres.
- (1) L. *pentameter*. — Gk. *πεντάμετρον*, old form of *πεντέ*, five; *μέτρον*, measure, the five books of Moses.
- (2) L. *pentateuchus*. — Gk. *πεντάτευχος*; *τεῦχος*, a tool, also a book.
- oast**, Whitsuntide; orig. a Jewish the 50th day after the Passover.
- L. *pentecoste*. — Gk. *πεντηκοστή*. Acts, ii. 1; fem. of *πεντηκοστός*, Gk. *πεντηκόστα*, fifty.
- muse**, Pentroof; see Pendant.
- mato**, Penumbra; see Pen-
- , want. (F. — L.) F. *penurie*. *αρία*, want, need. + Gk. *αρία*, want.
- see *Pean*.
- ; see Popular.
- (L. — Gk. — Skt.) A S. *pipor*. *पिपो* — Gk. *πιπόνη*. — Skt. *pippala*, long-tree, (2) long pepper; *pippali*, of *pippala*.
- , one of the constituents of *pe*. (F. — Gk.) Mod. F. *pepsine*.
- , full of *stirrer*, to cook.
- perix**, through. (L. or F. — L.) through; whence F. *per*, par-, allied to Gk. *παρί*, beside; Skt. *परि*, forth, *पराम्*, beyond; E. from.
- perulate**; see Amblo.
- pe**; see Capacious.
- (1), a rod for a bird to sit on; a (F. — L.) F. *perche*. — L. *percha*,
- (2), a fish. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *perche*. — Gk. *περιχή*, a perch; dark marks; — Gk. *πέρνος*, *πέρνος*, blackish; cf. Skt. *pieni*, spotted, *pi*, to sprinkle.
- pe**; see Colander.
- tion**; see Quash.
- on**; see Dato (1).
- ination**; see Agriculture.
- ptory**; see Exempt.
- nal**; see Annals.
- pe**; see Fact.
- pus**; see Faith.
- ato**; see Eulogio.
- ato** (L.) From pp. of L. *per-*
- forare*, to bore through; where *forare* is cognate with E. *Bore*, q. v.
- Perform**; see Furnish.
- Perfume**; see Fume.
- Perfunctory**; see Function.
- Perhaps**; see Hap.
- Perl**, a fairy. (Pers.) Pers. *parl*, a fairy. Lit. 'winged'; from Pers. *par*, a wing, feather. (✓ PAT.)
- Peri**, prefix, round. (Gk.) Gk. *περί*, around, about. + Skt. *pari*, round about. Allied to *per-*, prefix. (✓ PAR.)
- Pericardium**, the sac surrounding the heart. (L. — Gk.) L. *pericardium*. — Gk. *περικαρδίον*. — Gk. *περί*, around; *καρδία*, the heart; see Heart.
- Pericarp**, a seed-vessel. (Gk.) Gk. *περικάρπιον*, shell of fruit. — Gk. *περί*, around; *καρπός*, fruit; see Harvest.
- Pericranium**; see Cranium.
- Perigee**; see Geography.
- Perihelion**; see Heliocal.
- Peril**, danger. (F. — L.) F. *peril*. — L. *periculum*, *periculum*, danger, lit. 'a trial.' — L. *periri*, to try; an obsolete verb, of which the pp. *peritus* is common. Allied to Gk. *πειρᾶς*, I try, *πειρῶ*, I pass through, and to E. *fare*; see Faro. (✓ PAR.) Der. *perilous*.
- experience**, knowledge due to trial. (F. — L.) O. F. *experience*. — L. *experiens*, a proof, trial. — L. *experient-*, stem of pres. pt. of *ex-periri*, to make a thorough trial of (above). Der. *experiment*, F. *expériment*, L. *experimentum*, a trial.
- expert**, experienced. (F. — L.) O. F. *expert*. — L. *expertus*, pp. of *ex-periri*, to experience (above).
- parlous**. (F. — L.) Short for *perilous*.
- Perimeter**; see Metre.
- Period**, time of a circuit, epoch, perfect sentence. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *periode*, a perfect sentence. — L. *periodus*. — Gk. *περιόδος*, a going round, circuit, complete sentence. — Gk. *περί*, round; *δός*, a way; see Exodus. ¶ The sense of 'circuit' is directly from Gk.
- Peripatetic**, a walking about. (L. — Gk.) L. *peripateticus*. — Gk. *περιπατητικός*, given to walking about, esp. while disputing; a name given to followers of Aristotle. — Gk. *περιπάτω*, I walk about. — Gk. *περί*, about; *πάτω*, I walk, from *πάτος*, a path, cognate with E. *Path*, q. v.
- Periphery**, circumference. (L. — Gk.) L. *peripheria*, *peripheria*. — Gk. *περιφέρεια*, the circumference of a circle. — Gk. *περί*.

around; φέρειν, to carry, cognate with E. Bear, verb.

**Periphrasis**; see Phrase.

**Perish**; see Itinerant.

**Periwig**; see Pile (3).

**Periwinkle** (1), a plant. (L.) Formed, with suffixed -le and inserted i, from M. E. *pervenke*, a periwinkle; A. S. *pervinca*. — L. *pervinca*, a periwinkle; also called *vincaria*, *pervinca*, a name doubtless orig. given to some twining plant. — L. *per*, through, thoroughly; *vincire*, to bind; allied to *Withy*. (✓ W1.)

**Periwinkle** (2), a small univalve mollusc. (H3b) A corrupt form, due to confusion with the word above. The best name is simply *winkle*; see Winkle. Properly *peniswinkle*, Halliwell; A. S. *pinevincla*, a periwinkle, or sea-snail. ¶ The A. S. *pine-* is from L. *pina*, a mussel.

**Perjure**; see Jury.

**Perk**, to make smart or trim. (W.) W. *perc*, compact, trim; *percū*, to smarten, trim; *percus*, smart.

**pert**, saucy. (C.) M. E. *perf*, another form of *perf*, adj., smart, proud, Spenser, Shep. Kal. Feb. l. 8. See above. ¶ But in some cases *perf* is short for *aperf*; for which see Malapert. The two sources were confused.

**Permanont**; see Mansion.

**Permeate**, to pervade, pass through small openings. (L.) From pp. of L. *permeare*, to pass through. — L. *per*, through; *meare*, to pass, go, allied to *migrare*, to migrate.

**congē**, congee, leave to depart. (F.—L.) F. *congē*, 'leave, dismissal'; Cot. O. F. *cunge*, *cunge*, *congiere* (Burguy); the same as Prov. *comjat*. — Low L. *comiatus*, leave, permission (8th cent.); the same as L. *commeatus*, a travelling together, also leave of absence. — L. *com*- (*cum*), together; *meatus*, a course, from pp. of *meare*, to go.

**Permit**; see Misaille.

**Permutation**; see Mutable.

**Pernicious**, hurtful. (F.—L.) F. *pernicieux*. — L. *perniciens*, destructive. — L. *pernicias*, destruction. — L. *per*, thoroughly; *nici-*, put for *neci-*, crude form of *nex*, slaughter; see Internecine.

**Peroration**; see Oral.

**Perpendicular**; see Pendant.

**Perpetrate**. (L.) From pp. of L. *perpetrare*, to perform thoroughly. — L. *per*, thoroughly; *patrare*, to accomplish; allied to *potens*, powerful; see Potent.

**Perpetual**. (F.—L.) M. E. *perpetul* — F. *perpetuel*. — L. *perpetuus*, unintermittent, in later use, permanent. — L. *perpetuus*, continuous, constant, perpetual — L. *perpetuus*, stem of *perpetuus*, lasting throughout, continuous. — L. *per*, through; *pet-*, weakened form of ✓ PAT, to go, appearing in *traversor*, a path, *varas*, to tread. Thus the orig. sense is 'going through,' with reference to a continuous path. See Path.

**Perplex**; see Ply.

**Perquisite**; see Query.

**Perry**; see Pear.

**Persecute**; see Sequence.

**Persovere**; see Sovere.

**Persist**; see State.

**Person**; see Sound (3).

**Perspective**; see Species.

**Perspicacity**, **Perspicuous**; see Species.

**Perspiration**; see Spirit.

**Persuade**; see Suasion.

**Pert**, forward, saucy; see Perk.

**Pertain**, **Pertinacity**; see Tenable.

**Perturb**; see Turbid.

**Peruke**; see Pile (3).

**Peruse**; see Use.

**Pervade**; see Evade.

**Pervert**; see Verse.

**Pervicacious**, wilful. (L.) Coined from L. *perniciaci*, crude form of *perniciosa*, wilful; allied to *perniciosa*, stubborn. Perhaps from *per*, through; and *ui-s*, strength; see Violate.

**Pervious**; see Viaduct.

**Pessimist**, one who complains that all is for the worst. (L.) Coined from L. *peccim-us*, worst; superl. connected with *peior*, worse; see Impair.

**Pest**. (F.—L.) F. *pesto*. — L. *pestem*, acc. of *pestis*, a plague.

**pestiferous**. (L.) L. *pestiferous*, or *pestifer*, plague-bringing. — L. *pesti-s*, plague; *ferre*, to bring.

**pestilent**. (F.—L.) F. *pestilente* — L. *pestilente*, stem of *pestilente*, hurtful, tortured as if from a verb *pestilere*\*, from *pestis*, pestilential. — L. *pesti-*, crude form of *pestis*.

**Pester**; see Pastor.

**Pestilent**; see Pest.

**Pestle**; see Pestil.

**Pet** (1), a tame animal, a child treated fondly. (C.) Formerly *peat*. — Irish *peal*, sb., a pet; adj., petted; Gael. *peata*, a pet, a tame animal.

**pet** (2), a fit of peevishness. (C.) We also find *petish*, capricious, i. e. like a

spoilt child; see above. Hence the phr. 'take pet.', or 'to take the pet,' i.e. to like a spoilt child; and finally *pet*, sb., of wilfulness.

**petal** (Gk.) Gk. πέταλον, a leaf (hence of a flower); neut. of πέταλον, spread flat. + L. *petulus*, spreading; from *pet-*, to spread. ✓ **PAT.**

**petard**, an explosive war-engine. (F. — F. *petard*, *petart*, 'a petard or projectile.' Cot. Lit. 'explosive.' Formed in suffix -ard (= G. *hart*, hard, common suffix) from F. *peter*, to break wind.

— *pet*, a breaking wind, slight explosion. — *peditum*, neut. of *peditus*, pp. of *pēdere* 'pendere', to break wind. + Gk. πέπ-

Skt. *prād*, Icel. *fretta*, G. *furzen*. **PARD** 1

**petiole**, footstalk of a leaf. (F. — L. *petiolē*. — L. *petiolum*, acc. of *petiolus*, stalk. β. Perhaps for *pediolus*\*; the *pet* derivation is from *pedi-*, crude form of a foot; see **Pedal**.

**petition**. (F. — L.) F. *petition*: Cot. acc. *petitionem*, from *petitio*, a — L. *petitus*, pp. of *petere*, to attack, to beseech, ask; orig. to fall on. ✓ **PAT.**

**appetite**. (F. — L.) O. F. *appetit*, *apete*. — L. *appetitus*, an appetite, lit. 'an assault upon' — L. *appetere*, to attack. — L. *petere*, to attack.

**competent**. (F. — L.) F. *competent*: g. mes part. of *competer*, to be sufficient for. — L. *competere*, to be sufficient for. — L. *com-* (cum), with; *petere*, to seek.

**competitor**. (L.) L. *competitor*, a candidate — L. *com-* (cum), with; *petere*, a seeker, from *petitus*, pp. of *petere*, seek. Dor. *compete*, verb, from L. *petere*.

**impetus**. (L.) L. *impetus*, lit. 'a falling on,' a rush, attack. — L. *im-* (in), on; *petere*, to fall, fly, seek.

**petulant**. (L.) L. *petulant*, stem of *petere*, forward, pert, ready to attack. — *petere*, to attack.

**repeat**. (F. — L.) Formerly *repete*. — *repetere*, Cot. — L. *re-petere*, to attack again, reseek, repeat. Dor. *repetit-ion*.

**petrel**, a bird. (F. — G. — L. — Gk.) *petrely petrel*. — F. *petrel*, *pétrel*; formed from *petrus*, of *Peter*, i.e. Peter, and the name is to the action of the bird, which runs, like St. Peter, to walk on the

The F. name of Peter is *Piseau*; it is borrowed from G. *Peter*, Peter;

the G. name for the bird being *Peters-vogel* (= Peter's-sowl, Peter's-bird). — L. *Petrus*. — Gk. πέτρος, a stone, Peter (John, i. 42).

**petrify**, to turn into stone. (F. — Gk. and L.) F. *petrifier*; as if from a L. *petrificare*, not used. — L. *petri-*, for *petra*, a rock; *fascere*, to make. The L. *petra* is borrowed from Gk. πέτρα, a rock; cf. πέτρος, a stone.

**petroleum**, rock oil. (L. — Gk.) Coined from L. *petra*, rock; *oleum*, oil. — Gk. πέτρα, rock; ὄλευσις, oil; see **Oil**.

**pier**, a mass of stone-work. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *pere*. — O. F. *piere* (F. *pierre*), a stone. — L. *petra* — Gk. πέτρα, a rock, stone.

**samphire**, a herb. (F. — L. and Gk.) Spelt *sampier* in Harl. (1580). — F. *saint Pierre*, St. Peter; whence *herbe de saint Pierre*, samphire. — L. *sanctum*, acc. of *sanctus*, holy; *Petrum*, acc. of *Petrus*, Peter; see **petrol** (above).

**Petronal**, a horse-pistol. (F. — Span. — L.) F. *petrinal*, 'a petronell, or horseman's piece'; Cot. Said to have been invented in the Pyrenees; and almost certainly derived from Span. *petrina*, a belt, a girdle (hence a horseman's belt for attaching a petronel). Allied to Span. *petral*, a poitrail; and named from going round the breast. — L. *pectus*, stem of *pectus*, the breast. See **Pectoral**.

**Petty**, small. (F. — C.) M. E. *petit*. — F. *petit*, small. Diez derives this from a Celtic base *pit*, finely pointed, which he finds represented by W. *pid*, a tapering point. Cf. Ital. *piccolo*, small, from a Celtic base *pie*, seen in W. *pig*, a point, peak. Dor. *petti-fogger*, where *fogger* is from O. Du. *foker*, 'a monopolist, or an engrosser of wares and commodities'; Hexham.

**Petulant**; see **Petition**.

**Pew**. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *pui*, an elevated space; *puse*, an open gallery with rails (hence applied to an enclosed space or to a raised desk to kneel at). — L. *podium*, a balcony, esp. near the arena, where distinguished persons sat. (So E. *pew* means a place for distinguished persons in church.) — Gk. πόδιον, a little foot (whence the senses of foot-stool, gallery to sit in, &c., must have been evolved, since there can be no doubt as to the identity of the L. and Gk. words). — Gk. πόδη, crude form of πόδι, foot. See **Foot** ¶ Cl.

Du. *puye*, 'a pue,' Hexham; borrowed from F. *puye*.

**Pewet, Poewit**, the lapwing. (E.) Also *puet* (Phillips). Named from its plaintive cry; see *Feevish*.

**Pewter.** (F. - E.?) M.E. *pewtir*. - O.F. *feutre*, *feautre*, *piautre*, a kind of metal (Roquefort). It stands for *peltre*\*, Spelter.

and is akin to Span *peltre*. Ital. pewter. Diez remarks that the *peltro* is believed to be derived English, which he rejects, but only ground that *pewter* could not become However, *peltro* is probably (i. *peutre*), an adaptation of E. *spete* Spelter.

## PH.

**Ph.** Initial *ph* is distinct from *p*, and has the sound of *f*; it represents the Gk. φ, almost every word beginning with *ph* being of Gk. origin. The only exceptions are *philibeg*, better *fillibeg*, which is Gaelic, and *Iharisee*, really of Hebrew origin, but coming to us through Greek.

**Phaeton**, a kind of carriage. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *phalon*; occurring A.D. 1792. - L. *Phaethon*. - Gk. Φαέθων, son of Helios, and driver of the chariot of the sun; lit. 'shining,' being pres. part. of φαίνειν, to shine. - Gk. φάειν, to shine. See *Phantom*. (✓ BHA.)

**Phalanx.** (L. - Gk.) L. *phalanx*. - Gk. φάλαγξ, a battalion.

**Phantasm**; see below.

**Phantom.** (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. *santome*. - O. F. *santome*. - L. *phantasma*. - Gk. φάντασμα, a vision, spectre, lit. apparition. - Gk. φαντάζειν, to display. - Gk. φάν-, as in φαίνειν (= φάν-γειν), to shew, lit. to cause to shine; whence φάντης\*, one who shews (as in *ιεροφάντης*). - Gk. φάειν, to shine. + Skt. *bhd*, to shine. (✓ BHA.)

**diaphanous**, transparent. (Gk.) Gk. διαφανής, transparent. - Gk. διά, through; φαν-, in φαίνειν, to shew, appear.

**epiphany**, Twelfth Day. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *épiphanie*. - L. *epiphanie*. - Gk. ἐπιφάνεια, manifestation; orig. neut. pl. of ἐπιφάνος, manifest, but used as equivalent to ἐπιφέρεια, sb. - Gk. ἐπιφαίνειν, to shew so th. - Gk. ἐπι, to; φαίνειν, to shew.

**fancy.** (F. - L. - Gk.) Short for M. E. *fantasie*. - O. F. *fantasie*. - Low L. *phantasia*. - Gk. φαντασία, a making visible (hence, imagination). - Gk. φαντάζειν, to display; see *Phantom* (above).

**fantastic.** (Gk.) Gk. φανταστικός, able to represent or shew. - Gk. φαντάζειν, to display (above).

**fantasy**; longer form of *fancy* (above). **phenomenon**, a remarkable appearance. (L. - Gk.) L. *phenomenon*. - Gk.

φαινόμενον, pl. φαινόμενα, an appen- neut. of pass. part. of φαίνειν, to (pass. φαίνομαι, I appear). A Hisrophant, Syoophant.

**Pharisee**, one of a religious among the Jews. (L. - Gk. - He phariseus, phariseus. - Gk. φαρισαῖος ix. 11, lit. 'one who separates himself.' - Heb. פָּרָשׁ, to separate.

**Pharmacy.** (F. - L. - Gk.) farmacy. - O. F. *farmacie*, later *pharmacie*. - L. *pharmacia*. - Gk. φαρμακία, ledge of drugs. - Gk. φάρμακον, β. Perhaps named from bringing from φάραγξ, Doric for φάρειν, to bring.

**Pharynx.** (L. - Gk.) L. *pharynx*. Gk. φάρυγξ, the joint opening of the and wind-pipe, a cleft, a bore; all φάραγξ, a chasm. From the root bore; see *Bore* (1). (✓ BHAR.)

**Phase, Phasis**, an appearance. (Gk.) Late L. *phasis*, pl. *phasae*. φάσις, an appearance; from base shine; cf. φά-ος, light. (✓ BHA) The Gk. φάσις also means 'a saying, declaration,' in which sense it is co. with φημι, I speak, declare, from φημι to speak. This root is perhaps ult. identical with ✓ BHA, to shine.

**emphasis**, stress of voice (L. - L. *emphasis*. - Gk. ιμψασις, a decl. emphasis. - Gk. ιμ- (ει), in; φαίνειν, appearance, also a declaration, as ex. above.

**Pheasant**, a bird. (F. - L.) Formed with ex crescens *t* (after *na*) from *fasaun*, a pheasant. - O. F. *fasana*, *fasiana*, a pheasant; put for *Fauis*, Phasian bird. - Gk. φασιν pheasant, lit. Phasian, i.e. coming the river *Phasis* in Colchis.

**Phenix, Phoenix.** (L. - Gk. *phanix*. - Gk. φοῖνιξ, a phoenix (li. 73). Perhaps named from its bright like that produced by the *Phoenicia*

**Phenomenon**; see **Phantom**.

**Phial**, **Vial**. (F. — L. — Gk.) Formerly *vial*, *vial*, *vial*, altered to *phial* in modern editions of Shakespeare. — O. F. *phiole*, ‘a vial.’ Cot. (Mod. F. *fiole*). — L. *phiala*. — Gk. φίλη, a broad, flat, shallow cup or bowl (now applied to a small bottle).

**Philanthropy**, love of mankind. (L. — Gk.) L. *philanthropia*. — Gk. φιλανθρωπία, benevolence. — Gk. φιλάνθρωπος, loving mankind. — Gk. φίλος, for φίλος, friendly, kind; ἄνθρωπος, a man.

**philharmonic**, loving music. (Gk.) From Gk. φίλος, friendly, fond of; and L. *harmonia* = Gk. *áρμονια*, harmony; see **Harmony**.

**philippic**, a discourse full of invective. (L. — Gk.) L. *Philippicum*, pl. *Philippica*, used to denote the celebrated orations of Demosthenes against Philip. — Gk. φίλιππος, Philip; lit. ‘a lover of horses.’ — Gk. φίλος, fond of; ἵππος, a horse.

**philology**, study of languages. (L. — Gk.) L. *philologia*. — Gk. φιλολογία, love of discourse, love of literature and language. — Gk. φιλόλογος, fond of discourse; also, a student of literature and language. — Gk. λόγος, fond of; λόγος, discourse, from λέγειν, to speak.

**philosophy**, love of wisdom. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *philosophie*. — F. *philosophie*. — L. *philosophia*. — Gk. φιλοσοφία, love of wisdom. — Gk. φίλος, fond of; σοφός, skilful, wise, skill; see **Sophist**. Der. *philosopher*, by adding *r* to M. E. *philosophie*, which represents F. *philosophie*, L. *philosophia*, Gk. φιλοσοφία.

**philître**, a love potion. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *philître*. — L. *philtrum* — Gk. φίλτρον, a love charm, love potion, drink to make one love. — Gk. φίλος, dear; — τρού (Aryan root), denoting the agent.

**Philibeg**, a kilt; see **Fillibeg**.

**Phlebotomy**, blood-letting. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *phlébotomie* — L. *phlebotomia*. — Gk. φλεbotomía, blood-letting, lit. cutting of a vein. — Gk. φλεβός, crude form of φλή, φέν, τοπός, cutting, from τίμεναι, to cut, see **Tome**.

**fléau**, a kind of lance. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *fléau*, a fléau; Hamilton. — Low L. *flēauum*, *flēbotomum*, a lancet. — Gk. φλεβόν, a lance. — Gk. φλεβός, crude form of φλή, a vein; τοπός, for τοπός, base of a lance, to cut. Hence also: M. H. G. *flēzene*, Du. *vlēm*, a fléau; the F. form

is due to loss of the syllable *-vo-* in Low L. *flētomum*, and subsequent abbreviation (as in E. *plane* for L. *plataniū*).

**Phlegm**, slimy matter in the throat, sluggishness. (F. — L. — Gk.) The use of the term was due to the supposed influence of the ‘four humours;’ phlegm causing a sluggish or ‘phlegmatic temperament.’ — F. *phlegme*. — L. *phlegma*. — Gk. φλέγμα (base φλεγματ-), (1) a flame, (2) inflammation, (3) viscous humour, phlegm. — Gk. φλέγειν, to burn. + L. *flagrare*, to burn; see **Flame**. Der. *phlegmat-ic*, from base φλεγματ-.

**phlox**, a flower. (Gk.) It means ‘flame,’ from its colour — Gk. φλέψ, flame. — Gk. φλέγειν, to burn (above).

**Phocine**, belonging to the family of seals. (L. — Gk.) From L. *phoca*, a seal. — Gk. φάκη, a seal.

**Phoenix**; see **Phenix**.

**phonetic**, representing sounds. (Gk.) From Gk. φωνητικός, belonging to speaking. — Gk. φωνία, I produce a sound. — Gk. φωνή, a sound; cf. φωνή, I speak. (✓BHA.) Der. *phonograph*, *logy*, &c.

**anthem**. (L. — Gk.) Formerly *antem*. A.S. *antefn*. — Late L. *antiphona*, an anthem. — Gk. *antiphona*, considered as fem. sing., but really neut. pl. of *antiphonē*, sounding in response to; from the alternate singing of the half-choirs. — Gk. *antiphonē*, over against; φωνή, voice, sound.

**antiphon**. (L. — Gk.) Low L. *antiphona*, an anthem or antiphon; see above. **symphony**. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *symphonie*, Cot. — L. *symphonia*. — Gk. συμφωνία, music (Luke xv. 25). — Gk. σύμφωνος, harmonious. — Gk. συμ-, for σύν, together; φωνή, sound.

**Phosphorus**. (L. — Gk.) L. *phosphorus*. — G. φωσφόρος, light-bringing, i.e. producing light. — Gk. φῶς, light (= φῶς, light), from base φα- to shine; -φόρος, bringing, from φέρειν, to bring. (✓BHA and ✓BHAR)

**photography**. (Gk.) From Gk. φῶς, crude form of φῶς, light (above); and γράφειν, to write.

**Phrase**. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *phrase*. — L. *phrasem*, acc. of *phrasis*. — Gk. φράσις, a speaking, a speech, phrase — Gk. φράσειν (= φράσθαι), to speak; cf. φράσθαι, shrewd. Der. *anti-phrase*, *meta-phrase*, *peri-phrase*, *para-phrase*; with prefixes *anti-*, *meta-*, *peri-*, *para-*.

**Phrenology**, science of the functions of the mind. (Gk.) From Gk. φρενί, cradle

form of φήν, mind; -λογία, from λέγειν, a discourse, from λέγειν, to speak.

**Phtisis**, consumption of the lungs. (L. — Gk.) L. *phtisias*. — Gk. φθίσις, consumption, decay. — Gk. φθίνειν, to decay, wane. Cf. Skt. *kshi*, to destroy, *kshitis*, decay. Der. *phtisic*, properly an adj., from L. *phtisicus*, adj., consumptive; but used as a sb. (= L. *phtisica*), with the same sense as *phtisis*; often called and spelt *tisic*.

**Phylactery**, an amulet, amongst the Jews. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *fiatere*, Wyclif. — O. F. *filatere*, *filatiere* (Littré); mod. F. *phylactère*. — L. *phylacterium* — Gk. φυλακτήριον, a preservative; Matt. xxiii. 5. — Gk. φυλάκτηρ, a guardian. — Gk. φύλασσιν, to guard; φύλαξ, a guard.

**Physio**. (F. — L. — Gk.) Orig. the healing art; hence, medicine. — O. F. *physique*, science of medicine; also, natural philosophy. — L. *physica*, natural science. — Gk. φύσική, fem. of φύσιός, natural, physical. — Gk. φύσις, nature, being. — Gk. φέ-ειν, to produce. + Skt. भूत्, to be; L. *fere*;

E. *be*. ( $\checkmark$ BHU.) Der. *physic* i-an; &c.

**metaphysics**, the science (L. — Gk.) Formerly also *meta physica*, neut. pl. *metaphysica* περὶ τὰ φυσικά, after physics, b study was supposed to follow physics or natural science.

**physiognomy**, visage, esp features. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *visonomie*. — O. F. *phisonomie*, siognomie, a knowledge of a character by his features; hence expression. Formed as if from *sognomia* \*, but really from *visus* to form *physiognomia*. — Gk. φύσις the art of reading the features. φυσιογνωμία. — Gk. φυσιογνωματική, character. — Gk. φύσιος, for φύσις, an interpreter; see Gno.

**physiology**, the science (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *physiologie*, physiologia. — Gk. φυσιολογία, into the nature of things. — Gk. φύσις, nature; -λογία, from λέγειν, to speak.

## PI-PY.

**Piacular**; see **Pioua**.

**Pianoforte**; see **Plain**.

**Piastre**, a coin; see **Plate**.

**Piazza**; see **Plate**.

**Pibroch**; see **Pipe**.

**Pica**; see **Pie** (1).

**Piccadill**, **Pickadill**; see **Peak**.

**Pick**, **Pickaxe**, **Picket**; see **Peak**.

**Pickle**, a liquid in which substances are preserved. (E.?) M. E. *pikil*, *pykyl*; Prompt. Parv. Probably from *pickle*, frequent, of *pick*, in the sense to pick out or 'cleanse'; with reference to the gutting or cleansing of the fish with which the operation of pickling is begun. We find M. E. *pykelynge*, 'purgulacio,' derived from 'pykyn,' or *clensyn*, or *cullyn* *owte the onelenc*, *purge*, *purgulo*, *segredo*: 'Prompt. Parv. See **Pick**, orig. of Celtic origin. β. We also find Du. *pekel*, pickle; which some have derived from the name of the supposed inventor of pickling, whose name is variously given as *Etukeler*, *Bockel*, and *Potet*; a story in which it is hard to believe.'

**Pianio**. (E.) Found in F. as early as

1740, and in Swedish before borrowed in those languages fro Origin obscure. *Nic* is prob. in the sense to nibble; cf. the food, *pe kish*, hungry. *Nic* is trike; another name for a peck-nack foot, Nabob, net 1.

**Picture**. (L.) L. *pictura*, p art of painting. — L. *pictus*, pp. to paint. Allied to Skt. *pi-* colour. ( $\checkmark$ PIG or PIK)

**depict**. (L.) Formerly used L. *depictur*, pp. of *de-pingere*, lit. paint down or fully.

**paint**. (F. — L.) M. E. *pa-* — F. *peint*, pp. of *peindre*, to *pingere*, to paint.

**pigment**. (L.) L. *pigmentum*, ing matter. — L. *pig*, base of *pe-* **pimento**, all-spice (Port. *pimenta*. — Port. *pimenta*, same as O. F. *piment*, a spiced *figmentum*, (1) a pigment, (2) plants; see **pigment**

**pint**, a measure for liquids.

— L. *pinta*. — Spn. *pinta*,

Named from being a marked part of a larger vessel. — L. *picta*, fem. of *painted*, *marked*, pp. of *figere*, to *So also Span. pintura* = a picture. *Die*, to trifle, see Pedlar.

(1), a magpie; unsorted printer's type. (F.—L.) The unsorted type is called *pī*, short for *pīca*, from the common *pīca* type; see below. The magpie E. *pie*. — F. *pīc*. — L. *pīca*, a magpie. *fūcius*, wood-pecker. Skt. *pīka*, Indian. O. Gk. *omīja*, a finch. (Orig. sense probably 'chirper'; cf. L. *pipire*, to chirp, *curv.*)

(2), a book which ordered the order of performing divine service. (F.—L.) Here *pīc* is (as above) a F. form of L. which was an old name for the book; so called from the confused appearance of the black-letter type on white paper resembling a magpie. Certain sizes of paper are still called *pīca*.

*bald*, of various colours, in patches. (L.; and C.) Compounded of *pīe*, a pie, and *bald*; see Bald. The old word of *bald*, or *ball'd*, is streaked, from *bal*, having a white streak on the forehead of a horse. Cf. *skew-bald*.

(3), a pastry. (F.—L.) F. *pīe*, a small remnant of a shoulder of mutton (*pīe*); the same word.

(4). (F.—L.?) M. E. *pīce*, *pīcea*. — *pīce*; F. *pīce*. Cf. Ital. *pīza*, *pīce*; Prov. *pīsa*, *pīsa*; Port. *pīca*, *pīco*; Low L. *pītum*, a piece of land.

(730). Origin uncertain; Scheler attention to the use of Low L. in the sense of 'piece of land' suggests a derivation from L. *pēdi*, a form of *pēs*, a foot. Cf. Petiole.

(5). In a separate share. (E. and L.) Put for *on pīce*, i.e. in a piece; *sleep* = on sleep, i.e. in sleep.

*meal-meal*. (F.—L.?) and E. M. E. *mēle*, by pieces at a time. The M. E. *mēle*, lit. 'by bits,' occurs in other words, and is also spelt *-mēlum*; A. S. *mēlum*, dat. pl. of *mēl*, a portion; see Meal (1).

*powder Court*; see Pedal.

(6), a mass of stone work; see Petrel. *pele*. (F.—L.?) M. E. *peren*. — F. generally thought to be contracted O. F. *pertuisier*, to pierce, lit. to a hole. — O. F. *pertuis*, a hole (Ital. *pozzo*). The O. F. *pertuis* (like Ital. *pozzo*) answers to a Low L. *pītūsum*,

extended from L. *pītūsus*, pp. of *pītūdere*, to thrust through, pierce. (Junius has Latin *pītūlit hasta* = the spear pierced his side; White.) — L. *per*, through; *tundere*, to beat; see Contuse.

Piety; see Pious.

Pig. (E.?) M. E. *pīgge*. A. S. *pīgg* (in a charter of Swinford, copied into the Liber Albus at Wells; Earle) + Du. *bigge*; Low G. *bigge*, a pig, a little child; cf. Dan. *pīge*, Swed. *pīge*, Icel. *pīka*, a girl. ¶ Certain masses of molten metal are called *sows* and *pigs*; hence *pig-iron*.

Pigeon; see Pipe.

Piggin, a small wooden vessel. (C.) Gael. *pīgan*, a pitcher, jar; dimin. of *pīge*, *pīgadh*, an earthen jar; Irish *pīgin*, small pail, *pīghead*, earthen jar; W. *pīcyn*, a piggin.

Pight, old form of pitched; see Peak.

Pigment; see Picture.

Pigmy; see Pygmy.

Pike; see Peak.

Pilaster; see Pile (1).

Pilch; see Poll.

Pilchard, a fish. (C.) Formerly *pīcher*. — Irish *pīseir*, a pilchard. Cf. W. *pīcod*, minnows.

Pilerow, a curious corruption of Paragraph, q. v.

Pile (1), a tumour, lit. a ball. (L.) Only in the pl. *pīles*. — L. *pīla*, a ball.

pellet, a little ball. (F.—L.) M. E. *pīlet*. — O. F. *pelote*, a tennis-ball. Dimin. from L. *pīla*, a ball.

piles. (L.) Small tumours. See Pile (1) above.

pill (1), a little ball of medicine. (F.—L.) Short for *pīule*. — F. *pīule*, 'a pill'; Cot. — L. *pīlula*, a little ball, globule; dimin. of *pīla*, a ball.

platoon, a company of men. (F.—L.) F. *peloton*, a tennis-ball, also a group of men, a platoon. Dimin. of O. F. *pelote*, a tennis-ball; see pellet above).

Pile (2), a pillar, heap, stake. (L.) M. E. *pīle*; A. S. *pīl*. — L. *pīla*, a pillar, a pier of stone. The sense of stake is due to L. *pīlum*, a javelin. ¶ The heraldic *pīle* is a sharp stake. In the phrase *cross and pile* (of money), answering to the modern 'head and tail' (rather, tail and head), the *pīle* took its name from the *pīle* or short pillar on which the coin rested when struck. see Cotgrave, s.v. *pīle*.

pillaster, a square pillar. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *pīastre*. — Ital. *pīastre*, 'a pilaster,

small pillar; Florio. — Ital. *pila*, 'a flat-sided pillar'; id. — L. *pila*, a pillar.

**Pillar.** (F. — L.) M. E. *pier*. — O. F. *pier*, later *pilier*. (Span. *pilar*). — Low L. *piliare*, a pillar. — L. *pila*, pillar, pier.

**Pile** (3), a hair, fibre of wool. (L.) L. *pilus*, a hair, a hair. Der. *three-piled*, L. L. L. v. 2. 407.

**dopilatory**, removing hair. (L.) Formed, in imitation of O. F. *dopilatoire* (Cot.), from a Low L. adj. *dopilatorius*\*, not found. — L. *de*, away; *pilare*, to pluck away hair, from *pilus*, hair.

**periwig**, a peruke. (Du. — F. — Ital. — L.) Formerly *periwigge*, *peruviche* (Minshev). This is a Du form, from O. Du. *peruyk*, 'a perwig'; *Sewel*. — F. *perruque*; see below.

**perruque**. (F. — Ital. — L.) In use in the 17th cent.; *periwig* being earlier (in English). — F. *perruque*. — Ital. *parrucca*, O. Ital. *parrucca*, a periwig, Florio; also spelt *peruca*, id. The same as Port. *peruca*, Span. *peluca*, Sardinian *pilucca*, orig. a mass of hair, and allied to O. Ital. *piluccare*, 'to pick or pull out hairs or feathers one by one'; Florio. From Ital. *pelo*, hair. — L. *pilum*, acc. of *pilus*, a hair.

**plush**. (F. — L.) F. *peluche*, 'shag, plush'; Cot. The same as Span. *pelusa*, nap. Ital. *peluzzo*, soft down. All from a Low L. form *pilucius*\*, hairy, not found. — L. *pilus*, hair.

**wig** (Du. — F. — Ital. — L.) Short for *periwig*, which see (above).

**Piles**; see *Pile* (1).

**Pilfer**; see *Polf*.

**Pilgrim**; see *Agriculture*.

**Pill** (1), a globule; see *Pile* (1).

**Pill** (2), to plunder. (F. — L.) Also spelt *peel*; and, conversely, *peel*, to strip, is spelt *pill*; the words have been confused, but are really different; see *peel* (2) below. M. E. *fillen*, to plunder — F. *piller* — L. *pillare*, to plunder, pillage, not common. Prob. distinct from *pilare*, to deprive of hair. Der. *pillage*, F. *pillage*.

**compile**. (F. — L.) O. F. *compiler*. — L. *comfitare*, to plunder, pillage, rob; so that the word had, at first, a sinister meaning — L. *com-* (*cum*), with; *pilare*, to rob. — *peal* (2), to pillage. (F. — L.) In Milton, P. L. iv. 136. Distinct from *peel*, to strip; another spelling of *pill* (above).

**Pillage**; see *Pill* (2).

**Pillar**, see *Pile* (2).

**Pillion**; see *Pell*.

**Pillory**. (F.) F. *pillori*, 'a p... Cot. Of unknown origin; other notable variants occur, viz. Port. *peito*, Prov. *espilori*, Low L. *pillorium*, *rum*. These has clearly been a initial *s*. Prob. from L. *specere*, to see.

**Pillow**. (L.) M. E. *pilow*; A. S. both from L. *pulvinus*, a cushion, low, bolster; whence also Du. *peul*, *peul*.

**Pilot**, one who conducts ships in a harbour. (F. — Du.) O. F. *pilot* (F. *pilote*. — O. F. *pilote*, to take *soi* (Palsgrave). — O. Du. *peiloot* (no *geillood*, but *loot* for *load* occurs in H. O. Du. Diet.). a sounding-lead. — *peylen*, contracted form of *pegulen*, to from the sb. *pegel*, a guage, and *loot*, mod. Du. *lood* (cf. G. *lath*), c. with E. *lead*, a lead or plummet for *ing*; see *Lead* (2). B. The term is, however, rather Danish than Du. The Du. word seems borrowed from *pagel*, a half-pint measure, in which were measured by pegs in the Dan. *pege*, to point; allied to *peka*, to point (and perhaps to E. *peak*).

**Pimento**; see *Picture*.

**Pimp**; see *Pipe*.

**Pimpernel**, a flower (F. — L.) *pimprenelle* (F. *pimprenelle*). Cf. *pimpinella*, Ital. *pimpinella*. The sides these words to be borrowed from *bipinella* = *bipennia*, a dimin. of *bis*, i. e. double-winged. The pimpernel confused with burnet (Prior), and this has from two to four scale-like bracts at the base of the calyx (Johnst.). If right, we refer the word to L. *bi-*, *penna*, a wing.

**Pimple**. (L.) A nasalised form of *pipel* (Cockayne). [The alleged *pinfel* is Lye's misprint for *winge!*?] not an E. word, but borrowed from *popula*, a pimple. Cf. Gk. *poppon*, a blister, Lithuan. *poppti*, to swell, sense 'swelling'. Note also Nsk. *mole* or freckle; F. *poppette*, 'a' or pimple on the nose or chin.' Cf. perhaps W. *pump*, a bump. (✓ P.)

**Pin**; see *Pen* (2).

**Pinch**. (F. — C.?) F. *pincer*. Aised form of O. Ital. *pincare*, Span. to nip; cf. Ital. *pinao*, a sting, goes orig. sense seems to have been a prick with a sharp-pointed instrument.

*pit*, a point, seen in W. *pid*, point. Hence also Du. *pitsen*, (Hexham). See *Petty*. Der. *pincers*; cf. F. *pincees*, 'a pair of tongs.'

*Peck*, a metal. (Pers. name.) From Mr. Chr. Finchbeck, in the 17th c. From *Pinchbeck*, Lincolnshire. *Pinner*; see *Pound* (2).

*a tree*; see *Pitch* (1).

*to waste away*; see *Pain*.

see *Pound* (2).

see *Pon* (2).

*to pierce, prick*. (C. = L.?) *pen*, to prick. A nasalised form in the sense 'to peck,' from a *see*; cf. Gael. and Irish *pioe*, W. *pigw*, to prick, sting; see *pick*.

We may note E. *pink*, to cut or eyes in silk cloth (Bailey), lent to O. F. *piquer*, the same.

¶ Not from A. S. *fyngan*, to prick, which is borrowed from *ingene*.

*half shut, applied to the eyes*. (L.) Obsolete; cf. 'pink eye'; L. 7. 121. — O. Du. *pincken* (also 1), to shut the eyes (Hexham).

is that of narrowing, bringing or peak, making small; from a *see*, see *Peak*. Cf. prov. E. *small fish, minnow*.

the name of a flower, and of (C. = L.) As in *violet, mauve*, the colour is due to that of the flower is named from the *cut* or *peaked* edges of the petals: (1).

β. Similarly, F. *pince*, a *see* F. *pincer*, to pinch, nip; but and E. *pink* are not the same ultimate source is, however,

name; see *Pinch*.

*A*, a kind of boat. (Du.) See *boat* for O. Du. *espinkle*, also *spike*, 'a pinke, or a small fisher's boat'. The same word as Icel. *espia*, a long boat; named *aspia*, aspen-wood, O. Du. *esp*, see *Aspen*.

*ped*, having small eyes; see *peep*; see *Pitch* (1).

*Pinnate*, see *Pon* (2).

*Picture*.

see *Podal*.

as *Teeny*

(F. = L.) *F. pieux*; O. F. *pius*,

taken directly from L. *pius*, holy, devout (not from a form *piusus*?).

*expiate*. (L.) From pp. of L. *expiare*, to atone for fully. — L. *ex*, fully; *piare*, to propitiate, from *pius*, devout.

*piacular, expiatory*. (L.) L. *piacularis*, adj., from *piaculum*, an expiation. — L. *piare*, to propitiate (above).

*piety*. (F. = L.) F. *pieté*. — L. *pietatem*, acc. of *pietas*, devoutness. — L. *pius*, devout.

*pity*. (F. = L.) M. E. *pitee*. — O. F. *pite, pitef* (12th cent.). — L. *pietatem* (above). Doublet, *piety*. Der. *pita-ous*, put for M. E. *piotous*, from O. F. *piteus* = Low L. *piotensus*, merciful.

*Pip* (1), a disease of fowls. (F. = L.) M. E. *piffe*. — O. F. *pepie*, 'pip'; Cot. (Span. *pepita*, Port. *pevide*, Ital. *pipita*) — L. *pittita*, phlegm, rheum, also the pip (whence first *pitta*, and afterwards *pippa*). Hence also Du. *pip*. Swed. *pipp*, &c. β. L. *pitta* is from a verbal stem *pitu-* = *sputu-*, from *sputus*, pp. of *sputere*, to spit out. Allied to Spew.

*Pip* (2), the seed of fruit. (F. = L. = Gk.) Short for *pippin* or *pepin*, the old name. — F. *pepin*, a pip. Allied to Span. *pepita*, a pip (quite distinct from *pepita*, pip in fowls); and prob. to Span. *pepino*, a cucumber. β. There seems to be no doubt that *pepin* was first applied to the remarkable seeds of the cucumber and melon; and is derived from L. *pepo*, a melon, borrowed from Gk. *winow*, a melon. γ This Gk. *winow* was orig. an adj., signifying 'ripened' or 'ripe'; from *winuv*, to cook, to ripen, allied to Skt. *pach*, L. *coquere*, to cook. See Cook.

*pippin*, a kind of tart apple. (F. = L. = Gk.) Named from seed-pips; the old sense of *pippin* was a pip; see above. 'Perhaps an apple raised from the pip or seed.' Wedgwood. (See Arnold's *Chion*.)

*Pip* (3), a spot on cards; see *Peak*.

*Pipe*, a musical instrument formed of a long tube; hence a tube. (E.) M. E. *pipe*; A. S. *pipe*. An imitative word. So also Irish and Gael. *pib*, Irish *pib*, W. *pib*, Du. *pipp*, Icel. *pipa*, Swed. *pipa*, Dan. *pibe*, G. *pfeife*. Also L. *piper*, Gk. *antiphon*, to chirp. From the cry *pi-pi* of a young bird.

*peep* (1), to chirp, cry like a chicken. (F. = L.) M. E. *pipen*. — O. F. *piper*, also *piper*, to chirp as a bird. — L. *pipare*, *piper*, to chirp (above). See also *Peep* (2).

*pibrooch*, a martial tune. (Gael.) Gael.

*piblair*, eachd, a pipe-tune, tune on the bag-pipe — Gael. *pibair*, a piper. — Gael. *pib*, a pipe (above).

**pigeon**, a bird. (F.—L.) F. *pigeon*, a pigeon, a dove. — L. *pipionem*, acc. of *pipio*, lit. 'chirper.' — L. *pipire*, to chirp (above).

**pimp**, a pandar. (F.—L.) Orig. a smartly dressed fellow. — F. *pimpier*, to dress up smartly. A nasalised form of F. *piper*, to pipe, also to beguile, cheat; cf. also Prov. *pimpier*, to render elegant, from *pimpa*, sb. (equivalent to F. *pifeau*) meaning (1) a pipe, (2) a bird-call, (3) a snare; besides which, F. *piper* meant to excel in a thing. Note also F. *fimpant*, smart, spruce; and see Littré. — L. *pipare*, to chirp (hence to pipe).

**pipkin**, a small earthen pot. (E.) A dimin. (with suffix *-kin*) of E. *pipe*, in the sense of cask. This particular sense of *pipe* may have been imported; it occurs both in F. and Du.; see *pipe* in Cotgrave, *pipe* in Hexham.

**pivot**, a pin on which a wheel, &c. turns. (F.—Ital.—Low L.) F. *pivot*. Formed, with dimin. suffix *-ot*, from Ital. *piva*, a pipe, weakened form of *pipa*, a pipe. The Ital. *piva* meant (1) a pipe, (2) a tube with fine bore, (3) a solid peg. — Low L. *pipa*, a pipe; allied to L. *pipare*, to chirp; see *Pipe* (above).

**Pipkin**; see *Pipe*.

**Pippin**; see *Pip* (2).

**Pique**, *Piquet*; see *Peak*.

**Pirate**. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *pirate*. — L. *pirata*. — Gk. *πιράτης*, one who attempts, one who attacks, a pirate. — Gk. *πειραματίζειν*, attempt. — Gk. *πειρά*, an attempt. (✓ PAR.)

**Pirogue**, a sort of canoe. (F.—W. Indian.) F. *pirogue* (Span. *piragua*). From the native W. Indian name; said to be Caribbean.

**Pirouette**, a whirling round, quick turn. (F.) F. *pirouette*, 'a whirling about, also a whirligig'; Cot. Dimin. of the Guernsey word *piroue*, a little wheel or whirligig (Métivier). Confused in spelling with F. *roue* (L. *rota*) a wheel; but clearly allied to M. E. *pirie*, a whirlwind or great storm, *pirle*, *prille*, a child's whirligig; cf. also F. *herasque*, a tempest at sea, caused by whirlwinds (Cot.). All from the imitative word *perr* or *burr*, as in Scotch *perr*, a gentle wind, Icel. *þurr*, wind, E. *burr*, *buss*, *purr*. From the whirling sound.

## PISTOL

**Places**, the Fish (L.) L. *piscis*, pl. of *piscis*, a fish, cognate with E. Fish q.v.

**Pish!** (E.) Of imitative origin, beginning with expulsion of breath, and ending in a hiss.

**Pismire**; see *Piss*.

**Piss**. (F.) F. *pisser*; supposed to be Romance word, and of imitative origin.

*pismire*, an ant. (F. and Scand.) The old name of the ant; from the strong urinous smell of an anthill. The first syllable is from F. *pisser* (above). The second is M. E. *mire*, an ant, from Swed. *myra*, Dan. *myre*, Icel. *márr*, an ant. This word for 'ant' is widely spread: cf. Irish *moradh*, W. *mor-grugyn*, Russ. *muravei*, Gk. *μύρη*, an ant; Cormurrian, ants.

**Pistachio**, **Pistacho**, the nut of a certain tree. (Span. — L. — Gk. — Pers. Span. *pistacho*. — L. *pistacium* — Gk. *πιστακίον*, a nut of the tree called *σταχυς*. — Pers. *pistah*, the pistachio nut.

**Pistol**, in a flower. (L.) Named from the resemblance in shape to the pestle of a mortar. — L. *pistillum*, a small pestle dimin. of an obsolete form *pistrum*, a pestle. — L. *pistum*, supine of *pissare*, to pound. + Gk. *πισσάω*, Skt. *push*, to pour! (✓ PIS.)

**pestle**. (F.—L.) M. E. *pestel* — O. F. *pestel*, later *pestil* (Cot.). — L. *pictus*, &c. (above).

**piston**. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *piston*, 'a pestle.' Cot.; also a piston. — Ital. *pistone*, a piston; *pistone*, a large pestle — Ital. *pestore*, Late L. *pistare*, to pound — L. *pistus*, pp. of *pissere*, to pound.

**Pistol**, a small hand-gun. (F.—Ital.) F. *pistole*. — Ital. *pistola*, 'a dag or pistol'. Florio. We also find O. Ital. *fasces*, 'great dagger,' in Florio; and it is agreed that the name was first applied to a dagger, and thence transferred to the pistol, which even in E. was at first called a *dag* (F. *dague*, a dagger). A pistol is to a gun what a dagger is to a sword. — The Ital. *pistolese*; — Low L. *pistolensis* means belonging to Pistola; so also Ital. *pistola* from *Pistola*, now called *Pistoia*, a town in Tuscany, near Florence. The old Lat. name of the town was *Pistoria*.

**pistole**, a gold coin of Spain (F.—Ital.) The name however, is not Spanish, but French, and the coins were at first called *pistolets*. The name is of uncertain origin. — F. *pistolet*, a little pistol, also

Cot. Diez explains that the Spain, being reduced to a smaller the French crowns, were called and the smallest *pistoles* were sets; cf. F. *bidon*, 'a small pistol'; *pistole*, a pistol; see above.

see Pistil.

(L) M. E. *pit, put*; A. S. *pyt*. — a, well, pit (Luke, xiv 5). Per-  
ing of pure water from L *putus*,  
led to *pusus*; see Pure. Der.  
to set in competition, from the  
ocks to fight in a pit.

(E) A reduplication of *pat*,  
to *fit* in the first instance.

(L), a black sticky substance. (L.)  
older form *pik*; A. S. *pic*. — L.  
of *pīc*, pitch. + Gk. *nīssa* (for  
Lithuan. *fikis*, pitch).

(L), to pitch the seam of a ship.  
Span. *pegar*, a varnish of

*pegar*, to pitch. Here *empear*  
*peñe*, to pitch (with prefix *em-*). — L. *pic*, stem of *pīc*, pitch.

M. E. word for 'pitch' is *peis*,  
O. F. *pou*, pitch, from L. *ace-*

(L), a tree. (L.) A. S. *pln.* — L.  
pine; *pn* for *piē-nus*. — L. *piē-*,  
*px*, pitch. Thus *pine* = pitch-tree,  
tree. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *pinaise*,  
tree, also a pinnace; Cot —  
*piancia*, a pinnace (Florio). So  
because made of pine. — L. *pinus*, a

(L), to throw; see Peak.

see Beaker.

(F.) M. E. *pithe*. A. S. *pīra*,  
*pit*, O. Du. *pitte*. Low G. *peddik*.  
see, a dole. (F.) M. E. *pitaunce*.  
*meat*, food, victuals of all  
and drinke excepted; Cot  
*pitanca*; Ital. *pitanca* (which is  
supposed by a supposed connection  
with *pity*), also Span. *pitar*, to dis-  
pote out allowances. β. Ducange  
Low L. *pitanca* as a pittance,  
one of the value of a *pīta*, which  
by small coin issued by the counts  
(Pictava). If this be right, the  
is from *Pictava*, Poitiers.  
see Pious.

see Pipe.

see Please.

(F. — Du) F. *pīcard*,  
'a placard, inscription set up;  
rough-cast on walls.' Cot. — F.

*plaquer*, to rough-cast; also to stick or  
paste on; Cot. — F. *plaqué*, a flat ingot or  
bar, flat plate. — Du. *plak*, a serula, a slice  
(hence, a thin plate); whence *plakken*, to  
glue or fasten up, formerly 'to plaster,'  
Hexham.

Place; see Plate.

Placenta; see Plain.

Placid; see Please.

Plagiary. (F. — L.) F. *plagiaire*, one  
who kidnaps; also 'a book-thief'; Cot.  
— L. *plagiarius*, a kidnapper. — L. *plagium*,  
kidnapping; *plagiare*, to ensnare. — L.  
*plaga*, a net. *Plaga* is for *placa*, from  
PLAK, to weave; see Plait.

Plague. (L.) M. E. *plage*. — L. *plaga*,  
a stroke, blow, injury, disaster. + Gk. *πλῆγη*,  
a blow, plague, Rev. xvi, 21; from *πλέγω*  
(= *πληγεῖν*), to strike; cf. L. *plangere*,  
to strike. (PLAK.)

apoplexy. (Low L. — Gk.) Low L.  
*apoplexia*. — Gk. *ἀπολήψια*, stupor, apo-  
plexy. — Gk. *ἀπολήψος*, to cripple by a  
stroke. — Gk. *ἀπό*, off; *λήψης*, to strike  
(above).

complain. (F. — L.) O. F. *complaintre*.  
— Low L. *complangere*, to bewail. — L.  
*com* (cum), with; *plangere*, to bewail, lit.  
to strike, beat the breast.

plaint, a lament. (F. — L.) M. E.  
*plainte*. — O. F. *plainte*. — Low L. *planeta*,  
allied to L. *planetus*, lamentation. — L.  
*planetus*, pp. of *plangere* (above).

plaintiff. (F. — L.) M. E. *plaintif*. —  
F. *plaintif*, 'a plaintiff'; Cot. Formed  
with suffix *-if* (L. *-ius*), from *planetus*, pp.  
of *plangere* (above).

plaintive. (F. — L.) F. *plaintive*, fem.  
of F. *plaintif* (above).

Plaice; see Plate.

Plaid; see Pell.

Plain, flat, evident. (F. — L.) F. *plain*.  
— L. *planus*, flat. *Planus* stands for *planus*;  
cf. Gk. *πλάνη* (stem *πλαν-*), a flat  
place. (Base PLAK, flat.)

esplanade, a level space. (F. — Ital.  
— L.) O. F. *esplanade*, 'a planing, leveling,  
evening of ways'; Cot. Formed  
from O. F. *esplaner*, to level; the suffix  
being due to an imitation of Ital. *spianata*,  
an esplanade, a levelled way, from *spianare*,  
to level. — L. *explanare*, to level. — L. *ex*,  
out; *planare*, to level, from *planus*, flat.

explain. (F. — L.) O. F. *explainer*.  
Cot. — L. *explanare*, to make plain. — L.  
*ex*, thoroughly; *planare*, to make plain,  
lit. to flatten, from *planus*, flat.

**pianoforte, piano.** (Ital. — L.) So called from producing soft and loud effects.

— Ital. *piano*, soft; *forte*, strong, loud. — L. *planus*, level (hence smooth, soft); *fortis*, strong; see Force.

**placenta,** a substance in the womb. (L.) L. *placenta*, lit. a flat cake. + Gk. *πλακών*, a flat cake, from *πλάξ*, a flat surface; see Plain.

**plan.** (F. — L.) F. *plan*, 'the ground-plate of a building.' Cot. — F. *plan*, flat; later form of O. F. *plain*. — L. *planum*, acc. of *planus*, flat. Properly, a drawing (for a building) on a flat surface.

**plane** (1), a level surface. (F. — L.) F. *plane*, fem. of *plan*, flat (above). — L. *planum*, fem. of *planus*, flat.

**plane** (2), a tool; also to render a surface level. (F. — L.) M. E. *plane*, a tool.

— F. *plane*. — Late L. *planum*, a tool for planing. 2. We find also M. E. *planen*, to plane. — F. *planer*. — L. *planar*, to plane (White). — L. *planus*, flat.

**planisphere,** a sphere projected on a plane. (L. and Gk.) From L. *planus*, flat; E. *sphere*, of Gk. origin; see Sphere.

**plank,** a board. (L.) M. E. *planke*. — L. *planca*, a flat board. Nasalised from the base *plan-*, flat; see Plain, Placentia (above).

**Plaint, Plaintiff, Plaintiff;** see Plague.

**Plait;** see Ply.

**Plan, Plane;** see Plain.

**Plane** (3), a tree; see Plate.

**Planet.** (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *planete*. — O. F. *planete* — L. *planetum*. — Gk. *πλανῆτης*, a wanderer; also *πλανής*, a wanderer; the pl. *πλανῆτες* means the wandering stars or planets. — Gk. *πλανάομαι*, I wander. — Gk. *πλάνη*, wandering. Perhaps for *πόλην*; cf. L. *planari*, to wander.

**Plane-tree;** see Plate.

**Planisphere, Plank;** see Plain.

**Plant, Plantain, Plantigrade;** see Plate.

**Plash** (1), a puddle, shallow pool. (O. Low G.) M. E. *plasche*. — O. Du. *plasch*, a splash, pool; *plasschen* in 't water, to splash or plunge in the water; Hexham. Cf. also G. *platschen*, Dan. *pladske* (or *platske* \*), Swed. *plaska* (or *platska* \*), to dash; from the base PLAT, to strike, seen in A. S. *plastan* or *plattian*, to strike; see Pat. Compare flog.

**Plash** (2), to pleach, see Ply.

**Plaster, Plastic;** see Plate.

**Plat** (1). **Plot,** a patch of ground; Plot.

**Plat** (2), to plait; see Ply.

**Platanæ,** a plane-tree. (L.) L. *platane*

Plate, a thin piece of metal flat and (F. — Gk.) M. E. *plate* — O. F. *plat* — properly the fem. of *plat*, flat. Cf. Low L. *plata*, a lamina, plate of metal; Spn. *plata*, plate, silver; but the Span. *plat* was borrowed from French. — UK *plat* flat, broad; whence also Du. *plat* (Swed. *plat*), flat, broad. + Lithuan. *platus*, broad. Skt. *prithus*, large. (✓ PRAT.)

**pate,** the head. (F. — G. — Gk.) M. E. *pate*; the etymology is disguised by loss of *i*; *pate* stands for *plate*, i.e. the crown of the head. — O. F. *pate*, not recorded in the special sense of 'head,' but *expâne* = 'plate' in Cotgrave — G. *platte*, a flat, a bald pate, in vulgar language, the head (Flügel); M. H. G. *plate*, a plate, shaved pate; Low L. *platta*, the clerical tonsure. All from Gk. *πλάτυς*, flat, broad (above).

**piastre.** (F. — Ital. — L. — Gk.) *piastre*. — Ital. *piastra*, plate of metal, also a piastre or coin; allied to Ital. *piastri*, plaster, Low L. *plastrum*, made of *plastrum* — L. *emplastrum*, a plaster; see *plaster* (below).

**piazza.** (Ital. — L. — Gk.) Ital. *piazza*, a market-place, chief street. — L. *pia-* see *place* (below).

**place.** (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *place* — plates, a broad way, a courtyard. — L. *platea*, a broad way, fem. of *plate*, broad. ¶ A place was orig. a courtyard square, a piazza.

**plaice,** a fish. (F. — L.) O. F. *plaice*. L. *platessa*, a plaice; so called from its flatness. From the base *piastri*, as seen in Gk. *πλάτης*, flat, broad.

**plane** (3), a tree. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *plane*. — F. *plane* — L. *platanum*, acc. of *platanus*, a plane. — Gk. *πλατανός*, so named from its spreading form — or *πλάτυς*, wide.

**plant** (L.) M. E. *plantse*. A S. — L. *planta*, a plant; properly, a young sucker or shoot. From the base *piastri*, as seen in Ply.

**plantain.** (F. — L.) F. *plantain* — plantagineum, acc. of *plantæ*, a plant. Named from its spreading leaf; also plant (above).

**plantigrade,** walking on the sole of the foot. (L.) From *plantæ*, for the sole or flat part of the foot; p

*pania* is from the base *plat-*, flat, plaiice.

(L. — Gk.) M. E. *plastr*;

[Also spelt *plaster* = O. F. *L. emplastrum*, a plaster for first syllable being dropped — *plat*, a plaster, a form used by *οἱ ἐμπλαστοί*, a plaster, neut. daubed on or over. — Gk. *daub on*. — Gk. *ἴμη* (for *ἴνη*), to mould, form in clay or *λέυσσις* = *πλατγεύνειν*, orig. to form *πλάτης*, flat.

(L. — Gk.) L. *plasticus*. — Gk. for moulding. — Gk. *πλάσσειν*, (ove).

a flat space. (F. — Gk.) F. O. F. *platel*, a small plate; *plat*, a plate. — F. *plat*, flat. — Gk. *plat*; see *Plate* (above).

a flat surface, level scaffold.

a ground-plan, plan (F. — F. *plateforme*, 'a platform, etc. — F *plat*, fem. of *flat*, flat;

See above; and see *Form*.

a metal. (Span. — F. — Gk.) named from its silvery appearance. *piata*, silver. — O. F. *plate*, plate, also silver plate; see above.

(F. — Gk.) F. *platitude*,olidy. Coined from F. *plat*, (see above).

flat plate. (F. — Gk.) M. E. *platel*, a plate (with change dimin. of *plat*, a plate; see above).

From *re-*, again, and *place* (above).

(F. — L.) F. *supplanter* — *er*, to trip up. — L. *tup* (sub), the sole of the foot.

at (F. — L.) F. *transplanter*. *transare*, to plant in a new ant (above).

Platform; see *Plate*.

latitude; see *Plate*.

see *Pile* (1).

see *Plate*.

aplause (L.) Due to mis-readness if it were an E. word, with nearly *plaudent* or *plaudity*. — L. *applaudere*, to clap your hands; 2 pers. pl. imp. also *plaudent*, to applaud.

(L.) L. *applaudere*, to applaud (whence E. *applause*). — L. *applaudere*, to, at; *plaudent* (above).

**explode**, to drive away noisily, burst. (F. — L.) O. F. *exploder*, 'to explode, publicly to disgrace or drive out.' Cot. — L. *explodere*, pp. *explosus*, to drive off the stage by noise (the old sense in E.). — L. *ex*, away; *plodere*, *plandere*, to clap hands. Dor. *explos-ive*, -ion.

**plausible**. (L.) L. *plausibilis*, praiseworthy. — L. *plausi*, for *plausus*, pp. of *plaudere*, to clap; with suffix *-bilis*.

**Play**, a game. (E.: perhaps L.) M. E. *play* A. S. *plega*, a game, sport; also (commonly), a fight, battle. Cf. A. S. *plegian*, to strike, clap; *plegian mid handum*, to clap hands. β. I suspect this to be merely a borrowed word, from L. *plaga*, a stroke, see *Plague*. ¶ Some connect it with *plight*; which is doubtful.

**Plea**, see *Please*.

**Pleach**, **Plash**; see *Ply*.

**Plead**; see *Please*.

**Please**. (F. — L.) M. E. *plexen*. — O. F. *plexir*, *plaisir*, to please (F. *plaire*) — L. *placere*, to please. Allied to *placare*, to appease. Perhaps allied to *Pray*. Der. *pleasant*, from O. F. *pleasant*, pleasing, pres. pt. of *plexir*; also *dis-please*.

**complacent**. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of *com-placere*, to please.

**complaisant**. (F. — L.) F. *complaisant*, obsequious, pres. part. of *complaire*, to please. — L. *com-placere*, to please.

**placable**. (L.) L. *placabilis*, easy to be appeased. — L. *placare*, to appease.

**placid**. (F. — L.) F. *placide*, 'calm'; Cot. — L. *placidus*, pleasing, gentle. — L. *placere*, to please.

**plea**, an excuse. (F. — L.) M. E. *plee*, *play*. — O. F. *ple*, *plai*, occasional forms of O. F. *plat*, *plaid*, a *plea*. — Low L. *placitum*, a decree, sentence, &c. (with numerous meanings), orig. a decision, that which has seemed good. — L. *placitum*, neut. of *placitus*, pp. of *placere*, to please.

**plead**. (F. — L.) M. E. *pledien*. — O. F. *plaidier*, to plead, argue. — O. F. *plaid*, a *plea*; see *plea* above.

**pleasure**. (F. — L.) An E. spelling of F. *plaisir*, pleasure (like E. *leisure* for F. *loisir*). This F. sb. is merely the infin. mood used substantively. — L. *placere*; see *Please*.

**Plat**, **Plait**; see *Ply*.

**Plebeian**, vulgar. (F. — L.) O. F. *plebeien* (F. *plebien*); formed, with suffix *-en* (L. *-anus*) from L. *plebeius*, adj., from *plebes*, more commonly *plebi*, the people.

Orig. 'a crowd;' allied to *plerique*, many, and to *Plenary*. (✓PAR.)

**Pledge**, a security, surety. (F. — L.) M. E. *plegge*, a hostage, security. — O. F. *pleige*, a surety (F. *pleige*). Allied to O. F. *plevir*, later *plevir*, to warrant. The O. F. *plevir* answers to L. *proberr*, to afford; and O. F. *plege* to a Lat. form *probrium\** (Diez). So also Prov. *pleviro* = L. *probatio*, a provision. See further under *Prebend*. ¶ This etymology has much in its favour; we cannot derive O. F. *plege* from L. *probrium* or *pres*, a pledge.

**replevy**, to return detained goods on a pledge to try the right in a suit. (F. — L.) F. *re-* (L. *re-*), again; *plevir*, to be surety (above).

**Pleiocene**, *Pleistocene*; see *Plen-nasm*.

**Plenary**, full. (Low L. — L.) Low L. *plenarius*, entire. — L. *plenus*, full. + Gk. *πλήνιος*, full. (✓PAR.)

**accomplish**. (F. — L.) M. E. *accomplisen*. — O. F. *acmplis-*, stem of pres. pt. of *acmplir*, to complete. — L. *ad*, to; *compleere*, to fulfil; see *complete* (below).

**complement**. (L.) L. *complementum*, that which completes. — L. *compleere* (below).

**complete**, perfect. (L.) L. *completus*, pp. of *compleere*, to fulfil. — L. *com-* (*cum*), together; *plete*, to fill. Allied to *plenus*, full.

**compliance**, compliant; formed with suffixes *-ance*, *-ant*, from the verb to comply, which, however, is not of F. origin; see *comply* (below).

**compline**. (F. — L.) M. E. *complin*, the last church-service of the day; it is orig. an adj. (like *gold-en* from gold), and stands for *complin* song; the sb. is *compline* (Aucrén Riwle). — O. F. *complie*, (mod. F. *complies*, which is pl.), *compline* — Low L. *completa*, fem. of *completus*, complete; because it completed the day's service; see *complete* (above).

**compliment**. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *compliment*. — Ital. *complimento*, compliment, civility. — Ital. *complire*, to fill up, to suit. — L. *compleere*, to fill up; see *complete* (above).

**comply**, to yield, agree, accord. (Ital. — L.) It has no doubt been supposed to be allied to *ply* (whence *compliant*, by analogy with *pliant*), but is quite distinct, and of Ital. origin. — Ital. *compiere*, to fill up, fulfil, to suit, also 'to use compliments,'

ceremonies, or kind offices and offers! Florio. Cf. Span. *complir*, to fulfil, satisfy — L. *compleere*, to fill up. see *complete* (above). Cf. *supply* (below.)

**depletion**. (L.) 'Depletion, an emptying.' Blount. Formed, in imitation of *repletion*, from L. *depletus*, pp. of *expletare* to empty. — L. *de*, away; *plete*, to fill.

**expulsive**. (L.) L. *expellere*, filling up. — L. *expelitus*, pp. of *ex-pelle*, to fill up.

**implement**, a tool. (Low L. — L.) Low L. *implementum*, an accomplishing; hence, means for accomplishing. — L. *implere*, to fill in, execute. — L. *im-* (for *in*) *plete*, to fill.

**plenipotentiary**, having full power (L.) Coined from L. *pleni-*, for *plen-* crude form of *plenus*, full; and *potent*, crude form of *potens*, powerful; id Potent.

**plenitude**, fulness. (F. — L.) F. *plenitude*. — L. *plenitudo*, fulness. — L. *plenus*, full; with suffix *-tudo*.

**plenty**, abundance. (F. — L.) M. E. *plente*. — O. F. *plente*, plentet. — L. *plentem*, acc. of *plenitas*, fulness. — L. *per* for *plenus*, full. Dor. *plenteous*, M. L. *plenteous*, often spelt *plentifulous*, from O. F. *plentifulose* (Burguy), from O. F. *plen*, answering to Low L. form *plenitudo*.

**replenish**. (F. — L.) O. F. *replenir*, stem of pres. pt. of *replenir*, to fill up again; now obsolete. — L. *re*, again, L. *plenir*, from L. *plenus*, full.

**replete**, full. (F. — L.) L. *repletus*, full; pp. of *re-plere*, to fill again.

**supplement**. (F. — L.) F. *supplir*. Cot. — L. *supplementum*, a filling up. — *supplere*, to fill up. — L. *sup-* (sub.) *plere*, to fill.

**supply**. (F. — L.) Formerly *supplir* (Levins). — F. *supplier*, to supply. — L. *supplicare*, to fill up (above).

**Plenitude**, **Plenty**. see *Plen-nasm*

(L. — Gk.) L. *plenus* — Gk. *πλεοναιμός*, abundance — *πλεονάσσειν*, to abound, lit. to be more.

Gk. *πλέον*, neut. of *πλεων*, *πλεον*, comparative of *πλεύστης*, full + L. *per*, full. See *Plenary*.

**pleiocene**, more recent. *pliocene* most recent. (Gk.) From ταῦτα, ταῦτα, or πλειατο-ι, most, and ταῦτα, recent, new. Πλειαν, πλειαν are and superl. of πλεύστης, full.

**Plethora**, excessive fulness, esp. of food. (L. = Gk.) **L. plēthora**. — Gk. πλήρης, fulness. — Gk. πλῆθος, a throng, crowd; allied to πλήρης, full.

**Pleurlay**, inflammation of the pleura, or membrane which covers the lungs. (F. — L. — Gk.) **F. pleurésie**. — L. **pleuritis**; also **pleuritis**. — Gk. πλευρίτις, pleurisy. — Gk. πλεύρα, a rib, side, pleura. Der. **pleurit-ic**, adj. **plevritis**; **pleuro-pneumonia**, inflammation of pleura and lungs, from πνέων, lung; see **Pneumatic**.

**Pliable**. Pliant; see **Ply**.

**Plight** (1), pledge; hence, as vb., to **edge**. (E.) M. E. **pliht**, danger, also engagement, pledge. A. S. **pliht**, risk, danger. Formed, with suffix -t (Aryan -ta), on the A. S. strong verb **pliian**, pt. t. **pliuh**, to risk; cf. A. S. **plid**, danger. + Du. **plicht**, duty, debt, use; **plegen**, to be accustomed; G. **pflicht**, duty, from H. G. **plagan**, to promise or engage to. Der. **plight**, verb, A. S. **plihtan**, weak b., from **pliht**, sb.

**Plight** (2), to fold; as sb., a fold, also **the condition**. M. E. **plite**. See **Ply**.

**Plinth**, the lowest part of the base of a column. (F. — L. — Gk.; or L. — Gk.) **F. plinthe**. — L. **plinthus**. — Gk. πλίνθος, a brick, tile, plinth. Allied to **Flint**.

**Plod**. (C.) Orig. to splash through water or mud; hence, to trudge laboriously, toil onward. From M. E. **plod**, a puddle. — Irish **plod**, **plodan**, a pool; **plach**, a puddle, whence **plodanachd**, wading in water; Gael. **plod**, **plodan**, a pool. Perhaps allied to **Plash** (1).

**Plot** (1), a conspiracy; see **Ply**.

**Plot** (2), Plat, a small piece of ground.

) A. S. **plot**, a plot of ground; Chayne's Leechdoms, iii. 286. Allied with **plat**, a patch, and a mere variant.

**Patch**, q. v. Cf. prov. E. **pleck**, a **pleck**, a small meadow.

**Plough**. (Scand. — C.?) M. E. **pleuh**, etc., also A. S. **pliuh**, rare, and borrowed. — F. **planter**, a plough (also prob. a borrowed word); Swed. **plag**, Dan. **plow**. So also O. Prus. **ploch**, G. **pfleg**; (Lithuan. **plugas**, etc.) **pluge** are borrowed from Teutonic). But Grimm has grave doubts as to its being a true Teut word; I suspect it to be借, from Gael. **plot**, a block of wood, esp. of a tree (hence, a primitive plough); **Block**.

**Tower**; see **Pluvial**.

**Pluck**, to match. (E.) M. E. **plukken**,

A. S. **pluccian**, Matt. xii. 1. + Du. **plukken**, Ital. **piakka**, **piukka** (perhaps borrowed), Dan. **plukke**, Swed. **plocka**, G. **pfücken**. (Base **PLUK**.) ¶ A Teut. word; obviously, A. S. **pluccian** cannot be borrowed from Ital. **piuccare** (!), as some think. Der. **pluck**, sb., a butcher's term for the heart, liver, and lights of an animal, whence mod. E. **pluck**, courage, **plucky**, adj.

**Plug**; see **Block**

**Plum**; see **Prune** (2).

**Plumage**; see **Plume**.

**Plumb**, a lead on a string, as a plummet. (F. — L.) Formerly **plomb**; M. E. **plom**. — F. **plomb**, 'lead, a plummet'; Cot. — L. **plumbum**, lead. Cf. Gk. μόλυβδος, μόλυβδος, lead. Der. **plumb**, verb, to sound a depth; **plumb-er**, sb., F. **plombier**.

**plumbago**, blacklead. (L.) L. **plumbago**, a kind of leaden ore. — L. **plumbum**.

**plummet**. (F. — L.) M. E. **plommet**. — F. **plombet**; dimin. of **plumb**, lead; see **Plumb** (above).

**plump** (2), straight downward. (F. — L.) Formerly **plum**, **plumb**; Milton, P. L. ii. 933. — F. à **plomb**, downlight (cf. Ital. **cadere à piombo**, to fall plumb, lit. like lead). — F. **plomb**, lead (above). Der. **plump**, verb, to fall heavily down; so also G. **plumpen**, Swed. **plumpa**, &c., to fall plump, are all due to L. **plumbum**, lead.

**plunge**. (F. — L.) F. **plonger**, 'to plunge, dive'; Cot. Formed from a Low L. **plumbicare** \*, not found, but verified by Picard **plonquer**, to plunge; see **Diez**, s. v. **piombare**. A frequentative form from L. **plumbum**, lead; cf. Ital. **fiambare**, to throw, hurl, fall heavily like lead, from **piombo**, lead.

**Plumbago**; see **Plumb**.

**Plume**. (F. — L.) F. **plume**. — L. **pluma**, a small feather, down. (✓ PLU, to float.)

**plumage**. (F. — L.) F. **plumage**, 'feathers'; Cot. — F. **plume** (above).

**Plummet**; see **Plumb**.

**Plump** (1), full, round, fleshy. (E. or O. Low G.) M. E. **plomp**, rude, clownish; also **plump**, sb., a cluster or clump. The word seems to be E., as the prov. E. **plim**, to swell out, is the radical verb; hence **plump**, i. e. swollen out. Cf. **plump**, to swell (Nares). + O. Du. **plomp**, clownish, dull (a metaphorical use, from the notion of thickness); Swed. Dan. G. **plump**, clumsy, blunt, coarse. Der. **plumper**, a kind of vote (to swell out a candidate's chances against all the rest).

**Plump** (2), straight downward; see **Plumb**.

**Plunder**, to pillage. (G.) *G. plündern*, to steal trash, to pillage; from *plunder*, sb., trumpery trash, baggage, lumber. + O. Du. *plunderen*, *plonderen*, to pillage: connected with Low G. *plunnen*, *plunden*, tags, worthless household stuff. Hence to *plunder* is to strip a house even of its least valuable contents.

**Plunge**: see **Plumb**.

**Pluperfect**; see **Plural**.

**Plural**. (F. - L.) M. E. *plural*. - O. F. *plurel* (F. *pluriel*). - L. *pluralis*, plural, expressive of more than one. - L. *plus*, stem of *plus*, more. Allied to Gk. *πλιον*, more, *πλιον*, full; and to **Plenary**. (✓ PAK.)

**pluperfect**. (L.) Englished from L. *plusquamperfectum*, by giving to *plus* the F. pronunciation, and dropping *quam*. The lit. sense is 'more than perfect,' applied to a tense - L. *plus*, more; *quam*, than; *perfectum*, perfect.

**plurisy**, superabundance. (L.; mis-formed.) Shak. uses *plurisy* to express plethora; so also Massinger and Ford. Formed from L. *pluri-*, crude form of *plus*, more, by an extraordinary (prob. a jocular) confusion with *piciury*.

**surplus**. (F. - L.) F. *surplus*, 'an over-plus'; Cot. - L. *super*, above; *plus*, more.

**Plush**; see **Pile** (3).

**Pluvial**, rainy. (F. - L.) F. *pluvial*. - L. *pluviālis*, rainy. - L. *pluia*, rain. - L. *plu-*, it rains. (✓ PLU.)

**plover**, a bird. (F. - L.) M. E. *plover*. - O. F. *plovier*, later *pluvier*. Formed from Low L. *pluviarius*, equivalent to L. *pluviālis*, rainy (above). These birds were said to be most seen and caught in a rainy season; whence also the G. name *regenpfeifer* (rain-piper).

**Ply** (F. - L.) M. E. *plen*, to bend, to mould as wax (hence, to toil at). - F. *fier*, 'to fold, plait, ply, bend.' Cot. - L. *pluare*, to fold. + Gk. *πλινθειν*, Russ. *плести*. G. *stechten*, to weave, plait. (✓ PLAK.) Der. *pli-ant*, bending, from F. *pliant*, pres. pt. of *plier*; *pli-ers* or *ply-ers*, pincers for bending wire; *pli-able* (F. *pliable*).

**accomplice**. (F. - L.) An extension, by prefixing F. *a* (= L. *ad*), of the older form *complice*. - F. *complice*, 'a complice, confederate.' Cot. - L. acc. *complicem*, from *complēs*, an accomplice; lit. 'interwoven'; see **complex** (below).

**apply**. (F. - L.) O. F. *aplier* fort; - L. *applicare*, to join to, apply to. - L. *ap-* (*ad*), to; *pliare* twine. Der. *applicat-on*, from *pliatus*; also *mis-apply*.

**complexion** (F. - L.) F. app. appearance. - L. *complexiōnēm*, *complexiō*, a comprehending, comp. of body, complexion. - L. *complēxus* of *complecti*, to surround, entwine *com-* (cum), together. *plexus*, to pleach (below).

**complex**. (L.) L. *complex*, intricate. - L. *com-* (cum), together. *plex* (stem *-pli-*), woven, as in allied to *pli-are*, to twine.

**complicate** (L.) From pp. *compliāre*, to render complex. - L. (*stem compli-*), complex (above).

**complicity**. (F. - L.) F. 'a bad confederacy'; Cot. - F. confederate; see *accomplice* (above).

**deploy**, to open out, extend. - F. *deployer*, to unroll, unfold. - L. *dis-*, apart to fold.

**display**. (F. - L.) O. F. *desplouer*, to unfold, shew. - L. *dis-* plicare, to fold.

**employ**. (F. - L.) O. F. *emplie* employ, - L. *implicare*, to implicate (below); see *implicate* below.

**explicate**, to explain. (L.) of L. *expluare*, to unfold, explain out; *plicare*, to fold.

**explicit**. (L.) L. *explicatus*, of *ex plicare*, to unfold, make plain.

**exploit**. (F. - L.) M. E. *exp-cess*, Gower, C. A. ii. 258. - O. F. revenue, profit; later, an exploit, explicitum, a thing settled, ended, played; neut. of *explicatus* (above). Low L. *exploita*, revenue.

**implicate**. (L.) From pp. *implicare*, to involve. - L. *im-* (*in*), in to fold.

**implicit**. (L.) L. *implicitus*, of *implicare* (above).

**imply**. (F. - L.) Coined from (*in*), and *fly*; as if from a F. i. but the F. form was *impliquer*, sti. *employer* (whence E. *employ*). (above)

**perplex**. (F. - L.) *Perplexed*, first in use. - F. *perplex*, 'very tangled.' Cot. - L. *perfusus*, sti. terwoven - L. *per*, thoroughly.

- pp. of *plectere*, to weave; see below. (F. — L.) From M. E. *plait*, sb., O. F. *plet*, *plat*, *plet*, a fold (F. *plicatum*, *ext.* of *plicatus*, pp. of *to fold*; see *Ply* (above)). (2), the same as *pleach* (below). (3), *plash*, to intertwine boughs in. (F. — L.) M. E. *plechen*. — O. F. *plaser*, 'to plash, plait young' &c.; Cot. — Low L. *plexa*, a of woven boughs; put for *plectia*\*. *wevere*, to weave; extended from AK, to weave, whence also *plicare*, another form of *plait* (above). (4) (F. — L.) F. *pliant*, pres. pt. of bend; see *Ply* (above). (5) (2), a fold, to fold. (F. — L.) (6) 'With many a folded plight,' 26. Misspelt for *plate*; Chaucer (7), to fold, Troil. ii. 697; *plate*, T. 10209. It is the fem. form of O. F. *plate* — L. *plicata*. (8), a conspiracy. (F. — L.) Short for; for the loss of com., cf. *fence* etc. sport for *disforn*, &c. — F. *com-complot*, conspiracy; Cot. Diez derives this from L. *complicatum*, *complicatus*, pp. of *complicare*, to involve, entangle; see *com-* (above). (F. — L.) M. E. *replier* — fier, the old form afterwards re- by the 'learned' form *repliquer*, to *re-pli-care*, lit. to fold back; as a to reply. Der. *replica*, a repetition; Ital. *replica*, a sb due to *repli-repeat*, reply. to slope, in architecture; to disbone. (F. — L.) In both senses, proved to be a contraction for (above). Der. *splay-footed*. (9) (F. — L.) M. E. *souple*. — F. *ouple*, pliant — L. *supflexum*, acc. s. with the old sense of 'bending' L. *sup-* (sub), under; *plie-*, as *pleare*, to fold. (10) (F. — L.) F. *suppliant*, of *supplier*, to pray humbly. — L. *sup-*; see below. (11) (L.) From pp. of L. *sup-* a beseech. — L. *supplicare*, stem of *pendere* under or down, beseeching; le (above).
- the same root we also have *sup-plic-ity*, *double*, *du-flic-ate*.

*tre-ble*, *tri-ply*, *tri-plic-ity*, *quadru-ply*, *multi-ple*, &c.

**Pneumatic.** (Gk.) Gk.  *pneumatikē*, relating to wind or air. — Gk. *pneuma* (stem *pneumat-*), wind, air. — Gk. *pneustō*, to blow. Allied to *Neese*.

**pneumonia.** (Gk.) Gk. *pneumonia*, disease of the lungs. — Gk. *pneumōn*, stem of *pneumon* (also *pneumōnē*), a lung. — Gk. *pneustō*, to blow, breathe.

**pulmonary**, affecting the lungs. (L) L. *pulmenarius*, affecting the lungs. — L. *pulmen*, stem of *pulmo*, a lung. *Pulmo* = Gk. *pneumōn*, variant of *pneumōn* (above).

**Poach** (1), to dress eggs. (F. — O. Low G.?) Formerly *poch*. — F. *pocher*; Cot. gives 'ans pocht', a potched (poached) egg'. The orig. sense was prob. 'a pouched' egg, i. e. an egg so dressed as to preserve it in the form of a pouch. — F. *poche*, a pouch; see *pouch*, s. v. *Poke* (1). See Scheeler's explanation.

**Poach** (2), to intrude into preserves. (F. — O. Low G.) F. *pocher*; Cot. explains *pocher le labeur d'autrui* by 'to poach into, or incroach upon, another man's implement, practise, or trade'. The old sense was to put into a pouch, poke, or bag (Littré); cf. mod. E. to *bag*, to *pocket*. — F. *poche*, a bag; see *pouch*, s. v. *Poke* (1).

**Pock** (1), a pustule. (E.; perhaps C.) Small *pox* — small *pocks*, where *pocks* is pl. of *pock*. M. E. *pokke*, a pock, pl. *pokkes*. A. S. *poc*, a pustule + Du. *pook*, G. *pocke*, a pock. B. Prob. of Celtic origin, and allied to *poke* (1), a bag; cf. Gael. *pucайд*, a pimple, Irish *pucoid*, a pustule, *pucadh*, a swelling up, Gael. *poc*, to become like a bag.

**Pocket**; see *Poke* (1).

**Pod**; see *Pad* (1).

**Poem.** (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *poème* Cot. — L. *poema*. — Gk. *poiema*, a work, composition, poem. — Gk. *poiesis*, to make.

**poesy.** (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *poesie* — F. *poésie*. — L. *poesin*, acc. of *poesis*, poetry. — Gk. *poiēsis*, a composition, poem. — Gk. *poieῖν*, to make.

**poet.** (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *poète*. — L. *poeta*. — Gk. *poītēs*, a maker. — Gk. *poieῖν*, to make; with suffix -*της* of the agent.

**posy.** (F. — L. — Gk.) In all its senses, it is short for *poesy*. It meant a short poem, esp. a short motto in verse on knives and rings, Hamlet, iii. 2. 162, hence it meant a nosegay, because the flowers chosen for it enigmatically represent a posy or motto.

In even mount a collection of precious  
stones, including a large diamond, known  
as "The Star of Asia."

**Pungent Pain:** see Pungency.

## Poetry in Pandemic

## Poison, or Foulair.

## Poem Pedestal or Pectoral

Poike : a long rough C. M. L.  
gets - long for me, goes to the  
long shore & the poor a long path between  
them from Kaita, also find fungus A. S.  
growing in great abundance.

pocket a small pouch. T-C. M.L.  
found. Similar to a N. Amer. saying. No-  
thing that sounds like it. However, the same as  
I take a pocket pouch. -C. In case a  
bag. N. Amer. and borrowed from a  
pouch. L-C. M.L. pouch -C.  
same as anterior of pocket or pouch.

pucker, is gather back while C Potomac is used at the bows in the bow a year or two when gathered they turn to showing the strong tight. So when I am ready to pleasure them about a month or 2 I gather as to fatten up the bows from Poke (1) above.

Poke (2), to thrust, push (C) N L  
push, pousse - but for a blow, <sup>blow</sup>  
Carr for a strong blow, <sup>blow</sup> to push, <sup>blow</sup>  
W. move to push, whence North L. move to  
kick. - cf P. K. or knock, see <sup>blow</sup> <sup>blow</sup> <sup>blow</sup>  
Pousser, to push, <sup>blow</sup> <sup>blow</sup> <sup>blow</sup>

Pole : a male L. See Pole  
Pole : a poor one of either sex  
P-L-uk I feel - I think all is  
poor - It makes a poor image - It  
will not be able to stand up straight  
and it will not walk

For example, a kind of *ana*, or Prof.  
Lionel's kind of *ana*, or *ana* (I think)  
N. L. *ana*, seems to be the ordinary  
word for the species of *ana* to be found  
at Curacao and in Brazil and in  
parts of N. S. America, as a general name  
is indiscriminate. I think C. B. Johnson  
describes a L. *ana* from the same  
country, which would be from N. L.  
as well. In some the species of *ana* are  
not *ana* (though C. L. Johnson calls  
them *ana*) but *ana* (though C. L. Johnson  
calls them *ana*).

**Potassium** - The Potassium  
content was 1.0%.  
Lead was 0.05%.  
Dust, none to note. ✓ PAS.

Folger F - L - M - S - D - E  
and government - L - J - M - S  
mature plant - D - E - S - M - L  
Lime & carbon - L - M - S - K - H - C

One a crowd of Six were 2  
of P.M. Dec 1st & 195  
having similar faces. It is believed  
they were all from the same  
Policy & it is thought of continuing  
otherwise see Policy

of power, to make our country strong.  
Polk's plan is bad. It should not have been made without being a full consultation of all the states, and to have names such as Franklin, or even Lincoln, placed before it, would have been very good. Webster, Garrison, and a few others would

Poll the head esp. the back of  
Lumbar - C. Because it makes  
regression of acids or proteins a must.  
In M.E. one is put on a diet of  
mixed carbohydrates - like the same  
kind as you. However, I am  
sure that your body does not feel  
right & will not do well until  
when it is the same as the  
rest of the body whatever may  
be done to the body. I am  
certain. In the course of time  
it will be good. You will L.

and left it the same. Due to the  
heat of the sun, the water  
was too hot to drink. We  
then sat down. And when I got  
up again I was

Pollack Pollack a few C.)  
Pollack 1/2 pound. 1/2 pound  
Pollack 1/2 pound. 1/2 pound  
in the way the same deal, etc.

(*Gr.*) *polster*, a bolster, cushion.  
= *L.* *polster*, *n.* v. A  
water-man, a boat-boat.  
(*L.* — *Gk.*) *L.* *poly-*. — *Gk.*  
form of *polys*, much + *Sat.*  
Allied to *Pull*.

warrant for money in the  
act of insurance. (*F.* — *Low*  
connected with *policy*, from  
which it has nothing to do. —  
*Politen* — Late *L.* *politum*,  
singular of *polifitum*, a  
Latin word, *Duvelot*. — *Gk.*  
a piece of writing in many  
long registers; one sheet of  
using many folds. — *Gk.* *polos*,  
a crude form of *strix* a fold,  
connected with *procurar*, to

*polo*, a flower. (*L.* — *Gk.*) *L.*  
*Gk.* *polysticha*, many-flowered  
leaves; *anthos*, flower.  
(*F.* — *L.* — *Gk.*) *F.* *poly-*  
*glossia*. — *Gk.* *poluglossa*, a  
many words. — *Gk.* *polu-*, much;  
*glossa*, marriage.

speaking many languages.  
*polu*, much, many; *glossa* =  
*gloss*, language. see *Gloss*.

many-sided plane figure.  
*polu*, many; *varia*, an angle,  
angle.

*poli*, a many-sided solid figure.  
*polu*, many; *spor*, for *spora*, a  
way to sit; see *Sit*.

*poli* (Gk. and L.) Coined to

*poli* — *Gk.* *polu*, many; *L.*

*poli*, term.

an animal with many feet.

*L.* *polypus*. — *Gk.* *politus*,

= *Gk.* *polu*, many; *pous*, foot.

*polis*. (Gk.) From *poly-* and

*omma*. (F. — Ital. — L.)

*ommatum*; so called because

apples — Ital. *ommata*, *ommata*,

supple one's lips, lip-salve;

*ome*, an apple. — *L.* *ponum*,

*ome*. (F. — L.) O. P. *ome*

turned into *pome de grenade* of the sense; the same as

*ome*. — *L.* *ponum*, an apple;

all of seeds, from *grannum*, a

= *Grain*.

*pommel*, a knob (*F.* — *L.*) M. E.  
*pome*, a tree — *L.* *pome*, later *pomme*  
— a pommel, lit. 'small apple'  
Dative from *L.* *pomum*, an apple.

*Pomp*. (*F.* — *L.* — *Gk.*) *F.* *August* — *L.*  
*pompa*. — *Gk.* *paros*, a sending escorting,  
victor procession. — *Gk.* *paros*, to set.  
*pump* (1), a thin-soled shoe. (*F.* — *L.*  
— *Gk.*) So called because used for some  
or ornament; cf. *F.* *à pied de pompe et de*  
*pompe*, with a slow and stately gait. Cot.

*Pond*, see *Pound* (2).

*Ponder*; see *Pendant*.

*Ponent*; see *Poniuon*.

*Poniard*; see *Pugilism*.

*Pontiff*. (*F.* — *L.*) *F.* *pontif*. — *L.* *pontificem*, acc. of *pontifex*, a Roman high-priest,  
lit. 'a path maker' or 'road-maker'; but the  
reason for the name is not known  
— *L.* *pontus*, crude form of *pons*, a path,  
a bridge; *facere*, to make; see *Path*.  
(✓ *PAT*.)

*pontoon*. (*F.* — *Ital.* — *L.*) *F.* *ponton*  
— *Ital.* *ponente*, a large bridge; augmentative  
of *ponte*, a bridge. — *L.* *pontem*, acc. of *pont*, a path, a bridge.

*punt* (1), a flat-bottomed boat. (*L.*)  
A. S. *punt*. — *L.* *pento*, a punt, also a  
pontoon; see above.

*Pony*. (C.) Gael. *ponialtach*, a little  
horse, a pony. Also vulgar Irish *poni*,  
perhaps borrowed from English.

*Poodle*, a dog. (G.) *pudel*, a poodle;  
Low G. *pudel*, *pudel-hund*, allied to Low G.  
*pudeln*, to waddle, used of fat persons and  
short-legged animals. Cf. Low G. *puddikk*, unsteady on the feet, *puddig*, thick.  
Allied to *Pudding*.

*Pooh*. (Scand.) Icel. *pu*, pooh. Allied  
to *Puff*.

*Pool* (1), a small body of water. (*L.*)  
M. E. *pol*, *pool*. A. S. *pol*, Irish *poll*, *full*,  
a hole, pit; Gael. *poll*, a hole, pit, bog,  
*pool*; W. *pwall*, Corn. *pol*, Manx *poil*, Bret.  
*poil*, a pool. All from late *L.* *palus*  
(*Ital.* *padule*), a marsh.

*Pool* (2), receptacle for the stakes at  
cards. (*F.* — *L.*) *F.* *poule*, (1) a hen, (2) a  
pool, at various games; the stakes being  
the eggs to be got from the hen. — Low I.  
*pulla*, a hen; fem. of *pullus*, a young  
animal; see *Foal* (✓ *PU*.)

*poulter*, a chicken (*F.* — *L.*) M. E.  
*poult*. — *F.* *poulet*, a chicken; dimin. of  
*poule*, a hen (above). Der. *poulter*, after-  
wards extended to *poulterer*; *poultry* (der  
*poulter-y*).

**pullet.** (F. - L.) M. E. *pouete*. - O. F. *pouete*, later *poulette*, fem. of F. *poule*, a chicken (above).

**Poop.** (F. - L.) F. *poupe*, *pousse*. - L. *puppis*, acc. of *puppis*, hinder part of a ship.

**Poor**; see *Pauper*.

**Pop.** (E.) 'To poppe, conjectare;' Levins. Of imitative origin; allied to M. E. *poupen*, to blow a horn; also to Puff. Pope; see *Papa*.

**Popinjay.** orig. a parrot. (F. - Bavarian and L.; with modified suffix.) M. E. *popingay*, also spelt *papejay* (- *papejay*). The *n* is inserted as in *passe-n-ger*, *messe-n-ger*. - O. F. *papegui*, 'a parrot or popinjay'; Cot. Cf. Span. *papagayo*, Port. *papagayo*, a parrot. β. But there is also O. F. *papegau*, a parrot (13th cent.), Ital. *papagallo*, a parrot, lit. 'a talking cock'; and this is the older form. [The change was due to the substitution of *jay* (F. *gai*, gear) for 'cock,' because the jay seemed to come nearer than a cock to the nature of a parrot.] - Bavarian *pappel*, a parrot, from *pappeln*, to chatter (- E. *babble*); and L. *galus*, a cock. Cf. Low S. *bubblyjock* (i.e. bubble-jack), a turkey-cock.

**Poplar.** a tree. (F. - L.) O. F. *poplier*; F. *peuplier*. Formed with suffix *-ier* (- L. *-arius*) from O. F. *pople*\*, later *peuplie*, a poplar. - L. *populum*, acc. of *populus*, a poplar. Named from its trembling leaves; *populus* = *palpus*\*; cf. *palpitare*, to tremble; see *Palpitare*.

**Poplin.** (F.) F. *popeline*, a fabric; at first called *papeline*, A.D. 1667 (Littré). Perhaps named from *Poppeling* or *Popperten*, near Ypres, in W. Flanders. See N. and Q. 6 S. vi. 305.

**Poppy.** (L.) A. S. *popig*; borrowed from L. *papaver*, a poppy (with loss of *-er*). *Populace*; see below.

**Popular.** (F. - L.) F. *populaire*. - L. *popularis*, adj., from *populus*, the people. (✓ PAR.)

**depopulate.** (L.) From pp. of L. *de-populare*, to lay waste, lit. deprive of people or inhabitants.

**people.** (F. - L.) M. E. *people*, *peopple*. - O. F. *pueple*; F. *peuple*. - L. *populum*, acc. of *populus*, people.

**populace.** (F. - Ital. - L.) F. *populace*. - Ital. *popolazzo*, *popolaccio*, 'the grosse, vile, common people'; Florio. - Ital. *populo*, people. - L. acc. *populum*. The suffix *-acio* is deprecatory.

**public.** (F. - L.) F. *public*, m. *publique*, fem.; Cot. - L. *publicus*, longing to the people; short for *populus* - L. *populus*, the people.

**publican.** (L.) M. E. *publican*. *publicanus*, a tax-gatherer, Luke. iii. long an adj., belonging to the public revenue. - L. *publicus* (above)

**publication.** (F. - L.) F. *public* - L. acc. *publicationem*. - L. *public* pp. of *publicare*, to make public. *publicus*, public.

**publish.** (F. - L.) M. E. *public*. An irregular formation: founded on *publier*, to publish. - L. *publicare* (above).

**Porcelain;** see *Pork*.

**Porch;** see *Port* (2).

**Poreine**, **Porepine**; see *Pork*.

**Pore** (1), a minute hole in the skin. - L. - Gk.) F. *pore*. - L. *porum*, acc. *porus*. - Gk. *μωρός*, a passage, pore. At to *Faro*. (✓ PAR.)

**Pore** (2), to look steadily, gaze. (Scand - C.) M. E. *forcen*. - Swed. *pora*, *para*, *påra*, to work slowly gradually, to do anything slowly (R.). Cf. Low G. *purren*, to poke about, dig out a hole, Du. *forren*, to poke. This seems to be that of poking about; hence to pore over a thing, be slow at it. β Prob. of Celtic origin; cf. Gael. *for* to push, thrust, drive, urge: Irish *fur* I thrust, push.

**Pork.** (F. - L.) F. *porc* - L. *porc* acc. of *porcus*, a pig. + Lithuan. *piras*. W. *porch*, Irish *orc* (with usual loss of A. S. *searh*, a pig (whence E. *farce*)).

**porcelain.** (F. - Ital. - L.) Nis from the resemblance of its polished surface to that of the univalve shell with the name. - F. *porcelaine*, *porcineau*, 'purple-fish, the Venus-shell'; Cot. - Ital. *porcellana*, 'the purple-fish, a kind of earth, whereof they make . . . dishes.' Florio. β. The shell is so from the curved shape of its upper part like a pig's back. - Ital. *porcella*, the dimin. of *porco*, a hog, pig. - L. *porc* acc. of *porcus*, a pig.

**porecupine.** (F. - L.) M. E. *porecupine* (3 syllables). - O. F. *porec espin*, Ital. *poco spinoso*. *pore*, a pig; *espin*, by-form of *espina*, spine, prickle - L. *porc-um*, acc. of *spina*, a thorn; see *Spino*. ¶ F. *porecupine* was formerly *pore cape*.

spike, not *spina*, a thorn. We  
E. *porcupine*, shot for *porkepin*;  
*orpint*, altered to *porpoint*, *pork-*  
*ence porpent-ine*; all these forms

*use*, *porcess*. (F.—L.) M. E.  
—O. F. *porcys*, a porpoise; now  
and replaced by *marsouin*, bor-  
m G. *meier schwein* (mere swine).  
*pore-pers* — L. *pore-um*, acc. of  
pig. *pis-um*, acc. of *piscis*, a fish.  
*try*; see *Purple*.

*go* (F.—C.—L.) Another form  
, which first became *poddige* as  
in Craven *poddish*; and afterwards  
just as the Southern E. *errish* is  
from *edish* (A. S. *edisc*), stubble.  
*pottanger* (Palsgrave) was the old  
*ringer*. See p. 366, col. 2, last line.  
*ager*. (F.—L.; with E. suffix.)  
from *porrage* (- porridge) by in-  
as in *messenger*; with E. suffix  
means a small dish for porridge.

*demeanour*. (F.—L.) M. E.  
*port*, 'the carriage, or demeanor'  
'Cot. A sb. due to the verb  
to carry. — L. *portare*, to carry.

*Face* (✓PAR.) Der. *port*, verb,

vt arms; 'port-ed', P. L. iv. 980.

*porter*, a bearer of a bunlen, sub-  
or M. E. *portour*, from F. *porter*  
*ter*, the name of a strong malt-  
called from being the favourite  
London porters. Also *port-folio*,

age enough to carry *folio* paper  
(*porte-feuille*), *port-manteau*, F.

*mu*; see *Mantle*, *Mantus*; *port-*

*ness*.

*port*, to suit, behave. (F.—L.) F.

*der*, to behave — L. *com- (cum)*,

*portare*, to carry.

*de* (F.—L.) O. F. *deporter*, to

are; *se deporter*, to forbear, quiet

L. *de-portare*, to carry down, re-

with extended senses in Low Latin.

*deportment*, O. F. *deportement*, be-

¶ Prob. confused with *disport*,

as in French.

*de* (F.—L.) M. E. *disporten*, to

O. F. *se desporter*, to amuse one-

to cease from labour; later de-

confused with the word above.

*away*; *portare*, to carry (hence,

oneself from or cease from

(L.) L. *ex-portare*, to carry

*import*. (F.—L.; or L.) In two senses:  
(1) to signify. — F. *importier*, to signify. —  
L. *importare*, to import, bring in, intro-  
duce, cause; (2) to bring in from abroad;  
directly from the same L. *importare*. — L.  
*im- (in)*, in; *portare*, to bring. Der. *im-*  
*port-ant*, i. e. importing much.

*importable*, intolerable; obsolete. (F.—L.) F. *importable*. — L. *importabilis*,  
that cannot be borne. — L. *im- (in)*, not;  
*portare*, to bear.

*porter* (1), a carrier; (2) a liquor; see  
Port (1) above.

*portesse*, *portous*, a breviary. (F.—L.) M. E. *portous*, *forthors*. — O. F. *forte-*  
*hors*, a translation of the Latin name *portu-*  
*rium*. — F. *porter*, to carry; *hors*, forth  
(O. F. *jors*). — L. *portare*, to carry; *foris*,  
abroad.

*purport*, to imply. (F.—L.) O. F.  
*purporter*, *pourporter*, to declare, inform  
(hence, imply); we also find *purport*, sb.,  
tenour (Roquesfort). — O. F. *pur*, F. *pour*,  
from L. *pro*, according to; *porter*, to carry,  
bring, from L. *portare*. For the sense, cf.  
*impast*.

*report*. (F.—L.) M. E. *reporten*. — F.  
*reporter*, to carry back, tell. — L. *re-portare*,  
to carry back.

*sport*, mirth. (F.—L.) Short for *dis-*  
*port*, *desport*; (so also *splay* for *display*).  
The verb is M. E. *disporten*, to amuse; see  
*desport* (above).

*support*. (F.—L.) M. E. *supporten*.  
— F. *supporter*. — L. *supportare*, to carry to  
a place; in Late L., to endure. — L. *sup-*  
*(sub)*, near; *portare*, to carry.

*transport*. (F.—L.) F. *transporter*,  
'to carry or convey over'; Cot. — L. *trans-*  
*portare*, to carry across.

*Port* (2), a harbour. (L.) M. E. *port*,  
A. S. *port*. — L. *portus*, a harbour. Closely  
allied to port (3) below.

*importune*, to molest. (F.—L.) From  
M. E. *importune*, adj., troublesome. — F.  
*importun*, 'importunate'; Cot. — L. *im-*  
*portunus*, unfit, unsuitable, troublesome.  
Orig. 'hard of access'; from L. *im- (in)*,  
not; *portus*, access, a harbour. Der. *im-*  
*portun-ate*.

*opportune*, timely. (F.—L.) F. *op-*  
*portun* — L. *opportunitas*, convenient, sea-  
sonable, lit. 'near the harbour,' or 'easy of  
access.' — L. *op- (ob)*, near, *portus*, access,  
harbour

*porch* (F.—L.) F. *porche* — L. *por-*  
*ticum*, acc. of *porticus*, a gallery, porch;

formed, with suffix *-icus*, from L. *porta*, a door; see port (3).

**port** (3), a gate, entrance. (F.—L.) F. *porte*. —L. *porta*, a gate. Allied to Gk. *τέρπω*, a ford, way, and to E. *Fare*. Der. *port-er*, F. *porter*, L. *portarius*; *port-al*, O. F. *portal*, Low L. *portale*.

**port** (4), a dark wine. (Port. —L.) Short for *Oporto wine*. —Port. *o porto*, i.e. the harbour; where *o* is the def. art. (=Span. *lo* = L. *illum*), and *porto* is from L. *portum*, acc. of *portus*, a harbour.

**porteauillie**. (F.—L.) M. E. *portcoulise*. —O. F. *porte couleice* (13th cent.), later *porte couisse*, or *coulisse*, a *porteauillie*, lit. sliding door. —L. *porta*, a door; Low L. *colatincius*\*, not found, from *colatus*, pp. of *colare*, to flow, glide, slide; see Colander.

**porte**, the Turkish government. (F.—L.) The *Sublime Porte* is a F. translation of *Babi Ali*, the chief office of the Ottoman government, lit. 'high gate'; (Arab. *bab*, gate, 'ally, high'). —F. *porte*, a gate. —L. *porta*, gate; see port (3) above.

**porter** (2), a gate-keeper; see port (3) above.

**portico**. (Ital.—L.) Ital. *portico*. —L. *porticum*, acc. of *porticus*; see porch (above).

**Port** (3), a gate; (4) wine; see Port (2). **Porteauillie, Porte**; see Port (2).

**Portend**; see Tend (1).

**Porter** (1), a carrier; see Port (1).

**Porter** (2), a gate-keeper; see Port (2).

**Porter** (3), a kind of beer; see Port (1).

**Portesonne**, a breviary; see Port (1).

**Portico**; see Port (2).

**Portion**; see Part.

**Portly**; see Port (1).

**Portrait, Portray**; see Trace (1).

**Pose** (1), a position, attitude. (F.—L.—Gk.) Modern; but important. —F. *pose*, attitude. —F. *poser*, to place, set. —Low L. *pausare*, to cease; also to cause to rest (and so put for L. *ponere*, the sense of which it took up). —L. *pausa*, a pause. —Gk. *ναίσθια*, a pause. —Gk. *ναίσθειν*, to make to cease; *ναίσθειαι*, to cease. ¶ One of the most remarkable facts in F. etymology is the extraordinary substitution whereby Low L. *pausare*, coming to mean 'to cause to rest,' usurped the place of L. *ponere*, to place, with which it has no etymological connection. This it did so effectually as to restrict F. *pondre* (= L. *ponere*) to the sole sense 'to lay eggs,' whilst in all compounds it thrust it aside,

so that *compansare* (F. *composier*) usurped the place of L. *componere*, and so on throughout. But note that, on the other hand, the sb. position (with all derivatives) veritably derived from L. *ponere*; see Repose (below).

**appose**; see pose (1) below.

**compose**. (F.—L. and Gk.) F. *com poser*, to compound, make; Cot.—F. *com* (L. *cum*), together; and F. *poser*, to place of Gk. origin, as shewn above.

**decompose**; from *de-*, prefix, and pose above.

**depose**. (F.—L. and Gk.) O. F. *des poser*, to displace. —O. F. *de-* (L. *de*), from, and F. *poser*, to place, of Gk. origin, as above.

**dispose**. (F.—L. and Gk.) O. F. *dis poser*, to arrange. —O. F. *dis-* (L. *dis*) apart; F. *poser*, to place (above).

**expose**. (F.—L. and Gk.) O. F. *ex poser*, to lay out. —O. F. *ex-* (L. *ex*), out; F. *poser*, to place, lay (above).

**impose**. (F.—L. and Gk.) F. *im poser*, to lay upon. —F. *im-* (L. *in*), upon; F. *poser*, to lay (above).

**interpose**. (F.—L. and Gk.) F. *inter poser*, to put between. —L. *inter*, between; F. *poser*, to put (above).

**oppose**. (F.—L. and Gk.) F. *opposer*, to withstand. —L. *op-* (for *ob*) against; F. *poser*, to place (above).

**pose** (2), to puzzle by questions. (F.—L. and Gk.) M. E. *apposen*, to question not really —F. *apposer*, but a corruption. M. E. *opponen*, to oppose, hence, to ask question; see oppose above. ¶ Confuse with *appose*, because of *apposite*, for which see position.

**propose**. (F.—L. and Gk.) F. *pro poser*, lit. to place before. —L. *pro*, before; F. *poser*, to place (above).

**purpose** (1), to intend. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *purposer*, a variant of *propose*, to propose, intend; see above. (F. *pro-* L. *pro*.)

**puzzle**, a difficult question (F.—L. and Gk.). Orig. a sb., and short for *puzzal*, spelt both *apposyle* and *appose*. Lyngate, with the sense of question, is a coined word, from the verb *appose* and *denial* from *deny*, &c. See pose (1).

**repose** (F.—L. and Gk.) F. *reposer*, to rest, pause; Low L. *repausare*, to rest. —L. *re-*, again; *pausare*, to pause from *pausia*, sb., due to Gk. *pausia*, pause. ¶ Important; this is the

to have given rise to *poser*  
ounds.

(F. — L. and Gk.) F. *sup-*  
*agine*. — L. *sup-* (sub), under,  
to place, put (above).

(F. — L. and Gk.) F.  
transpose, remove. — L. *trans-*,  
to, to put (above).

(F. — L.) F. *position*. — L.  
*pos*. of *positio*, a placing. — L.  
*ponere*, to place. β. *Ponere*  
where *po*- stands for an old  
and *inere* is to allow; see  
quite distinct from *pose* (1); all  
ends of *ponere* belong here, as

(L.) Chiefly in the phrase  
*answers*, i. e. suitable answers,  
*opener* or *opposer*, i. e. an ex-  
tension the verb to oppose, to  
is frequently corrupted to *ap-*  
*positus*, suitable; pp of appear-  
— L. *up-* (*ad*), to; *ponere*,

int, composing. (L.) L. com-  
a of pres. pt. of *componere*, to  
com- (*cum*), together; *ponere*,

**tion.** (F. — L.) F. *componi-*  
l. *compositionem*, acc. of *com-*  
ring together. — L. *composite*,  
*ponere* (above).

a mixture. (F. — Ital. — L.)  
— Ital. *composta*, a mixture.  
a, sem. of *composite*, pp. of  
above).

(L.) The *d* is excrecent;  
*men*. — L. *componere*, to com-  
ther (above).

one who testifies. (L.) L.  
of *ponere*, to lay down.  
(L.) to testify. — L. *de*, down;

**verb.** (F. — L.) F. *depositer*,  
l. *depositum*, a thing laid  
pp. of *depouere* (above).

(F. — L.) O. F. *deposition*,  
*positionem*, a depositing. — L.  
*deponere*, to lay down (above).

**store.** (F. — L.) F. *depôs*;  
— L. *depositum*, a thing laid  
(stored); neut. of *depositus*

**on.** (F. — L.) F. *disposition*,  
*positionem*, a setting in order.  
pp. of *dis-ponere*, to set in  
to arrange.

**exponent.** (L.) L. *exponent*, stem of  
pres. pt. of *ex-ponere*, to expound, indicate.

**exposition.** (F. — L.) F. *exposition*.  
— L. acc. *expositionem*. — L. *expositus*, pp.  
of *ex-ponere*, to set forth, expound.

**expound.** (L.) The *d* is excrecent.  
M. E. *expounen*. — O. F. *expoudre*, to ex-  
plain. — L. *ex-ponere*, to set forth, explain.

**imposition.** (F. — L.) F. *imposition*.  
— L. acc. *impositionem*, a laying on. — L.  
*impositus*, pp. of *imponere*, to lay on. — L.  
*im-* (*in*), on; *ponere*, to lay.

**impost.** (F. — L.) F. *impost*, a tax. —  
L. pp. *impositus* (above).

**impostor.** (L.) L. *impostor*, a de-  
ceiver; from L. *imponere* (above).

**interposition.** (F. — L.) F. *interposi-*  
tion. — L. acc. *interpositionem*, a putting  
between. — L. *interpositus*, pp. of *interpo-*  
*nere*, to put between. — L. *inter*, between;  
*ponere*, to put.

**juxtaposition.** (L. and F. — L.)  
Coined from L. *iuxta*, near; and position.  
See *Joust*.

**opponent.** (L.) L. *opponent*, stem of  
pres. part. of *opponere* (below).

**opposite.** (F. — L.) F. *opposite*. — L.  
*oppositus*, pp. of *opponere*, to set against. —  
L. *op-* (*ob*), against; *ponere*, to set.

**ponent.** western. (F. — L.) F. *ponent*,  
the west; Cot. — L. *ponent*, stem of pres.  
pt. of *ponere*, to lay, hence to set (as the  
sun).

**positive.** (F. — L.) F. *positif*. — L.  
*positivus*, settled. — L. *posit-us*, pp. of *ponere*,  
to set, settle.

**post** (1), a stake set in the ground. (L.)  
M. E. *post*; A. S. *post*. — L. *postis*, a post;  
i. e., something firmly fixed. — L. *postus*, short  
for *positus*, pp. of *ponere*, to set.

**post** (2), a military station, a public  
letter-carrier, stage on a road. (F. — L.)  
Orig. a military post; then a fixed place  
on a line of road, a station; then a stage,  
also a traveller who used relays of horses,  
&c. — F. *poste*, masc., a carrier, messenger;  
fem. *posting*, a riding post. — Low L. *postus*,  
fem. *posta*, a post, station. — L. *positus*, pp.  
of *ponere*, to place.

**postillion.** (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *pos-*  
*tillon*. — Ital. *postiglione*, a post-boy. — Ital.  
*posta*, a post; with suffix *-iglione* = L.  
*-ilionem*. See *post* (2) above.

**postpone.** to put off. (L.) L. *post-*  
*ponere*, to put after, delay. — L. *post*, after;  
*ponere*, to put.

**posture.** (F. — L.) F. *posture* — L.

*positura*, arrangement. — L. *positus*, pp. of *ponere*, to put.

**preposition.** (F. — L.) O. F. *preposition*. — L. acc. *prepositionem*, a setting before; a preposition (in grammar). — L. *pre-positus*, pp. of *prae-ponere*, to set before.

**proposition.** (F. — L.) F. *proposition*. — L. acc. *propositionem*, a statement. — L. *propositus*, pp. of *proponere*, to put forth. — L. *pro*, forth; *ponere*, to put.

**propound.** (L.) The *d* is ex crescens; formerly *prosponde*, *propone*. — L. *proponere* (above).

**provost**, a prefect. (F. — L.) O. F. *provost*, variant of *prevost*, 'the provost or president of a college.' Cot. — L. *propositum*, acc. of *propositus*, a prefect, one set over. — L. *proponere*, to set over. — L. *prae*, before; *ponere*, to put.

**purpose** (2), intention. (F. — L.) M. E. *purpos*. — O. F. *pourpos*, a variant of *propos*, a purpose. — L. *propositum*, a thing proposed, neut. of pp. of *pro-ponere*.

**repository**, a storehouse. (F. — L.) F. *reposeoir*, a store-house. — L. *repositorium*. — L. *repositus*, pp. of *re-ponere*, to lay up; store.

**supposition.** (F. — L.) F. *supposition*. — L. acc. *suppositionem*. — L. *suppositus*, pp. of *supponere*, to suppose. — L. *sup-* (sub), near; *ponere*, to place.

**transposition.** (F. — L.) F. *transposition*. — L. acc. *transpositionem*. — L. *transpositus*, pp. of *transponere*, to transpose. — L. *trans*, across; *ponere*, to put.

**Positive**; see Position.

**Posses**; see Potent.

**Possess**; see Sedentary.

**Posset**, a warm curdled drink. (C.) M. E. *posyt*. — Irish *posoid*, a posset; W. *posel*, curdled milk, posset.

**Possible**; see Potent.

**Post** (1) and (2); see Position.

**Post**, prefix. (L.) L. *post*, after, behind. Cf. Skt. *paçchdt*, behind; abl. sing. of Vedic adj. *paçha*, behind.

**post-date**, from *post* and *date*.

**posterior**, hinder. (L.) L. *posterior*, comp. of *posterus*, coming after. — L. *post*, after. Der. *posterior-s*, i.e. posterior parts.

**posternity**. (F. — L.) F. *postérité*. — L. *posterioritatem*, acc. of *posterioris*, futurity, posterity. — L. *posteri*, for *posterus*, coming after.

**postern**. (F. — L.) O. F. *posterie*, also spelt *posterne* (by change of *I* to *n*); later *posterne*, 'a back-door to a fort.' Cot. —

L. *posterula*, a small back-door. — L. *posterus*, behind.

**posthumous**, posthumous. (L.) L. *postumus*, the latest born; hence, as sb., a posthumous child. Written *posthumus* from an absurd popular etymology from *post humum*, forced into the impossible sense of 'after the father is in the ground or buried'; hence F. *posthume*, Port. *posthumo*, but Span. and Ital. *postumo* are right. B. I. *postumus* — *post-tu-mus*, a superl. form of *post*, behind; cf. *op-tu-mus*, best.

**postil**, an explanatory note or commentary on the Bible. (F. — L.) F. *postile*. — Low L. *postilia*, a marginal note in a Bible. Derived by Ducange from L. *post illa mea*, i.e. after those words, because the glosses were added afterwards.

**post-meridian**, pomeridian, belonging to the afternoon. (L.) L. *pomeridianus*, also *postmeridianus*, the same. — L. *post*, after; *meridianus*, adj., from *meridies*, noon; see Meridian.

**post-mortem**. (I.) L. *post*, after; *mors*, death.

**post-obit**. (L.) L. *post*, after; *obitus*, acc. of *ebitus*, death.

**preposterior**. (L.) L. *prepostera*, inverted, hind side before — L. *prae*, before; *posterus*, later, coming after.

**puisne**, puny. (F. — L.) *Puny* is a punne, a law-term, implying inferior in rank. — O F. *pusné*, 'puny, younger, less after.' Cot. — L. *post natus*, born after; see Natal.

**Posterior**, &c.; see Post.

**Postillion**; see Position.

**Postpone**; see Position.

**Postscript**; see Scribe.

**Postulate**, a self-evident proposition. (L.) L. *postulatum*, a thing demanded (and granted), neut. of pp. of *postulare* to demand. Allied to *postere* to ask.

**expostulate**. (I.) From pp. of L. *ex postulare*, to demand earnestly.

**Posture**; see Position.

**Posy**; see Poem.

**Pot**. (C. — L.) M. E. *pot* (Irish *poit*), Gael. *poit*, W. *pot*, Bret. *poi*; whence the F. *pot*, Du. *pot*, &c. A drinking vessel; Irish *pot-arm*, I drink, bear, have a potare; see Potable. (✓ P.A.)

**potash** (C. and E.) From *pot* + ash; ash obtained by burning vegetable substances in a pot. Latinized as *potassa* whence *potassum*.

**pottage**. (F. — C.) M. E. *pottage*,

formed with F. suffix *-age* (L. from F. *at-*, of Celtic origin. (F. — C.) M. E. *fotel*. — O. F. *all pot*, small measure; dimin. *a pot* (above). *Voyer*. (C. and E.) Lit. 'one in a pot'; hence a voter who has cause he can boil a pot on his *Wallop*, to boil, is the same *wallop*, q. v. (F. — C.) O. F. *potte*, calcined earth; orig. a potful (of broken metal); cf. O. F. *pottein*, broken gal, pottin, solder. All from F. *pot* of Celtic origin. *drinkable*. (F. — L.) F. *potable*. *alis*, drinkable. — L. *potare*, to drink, drunken. + Skt. *pā*, to drink, I drink. (✓ P. A.) (F. — L.) F. *poison*, poison. — L. acc. of *potio*, a draught, esp. as draught, see below. *pon*. (L.) From L. *potatio*, a — L. *potatus*, pp. of *potare*, to drink. (F. — L.) F. *potion*. — L. acc. of *potio*, a draught. — L. drink, see Potable. *pon*; see Pot. *pon*; see Potable. (Span. — Hayti) Span. *patata*, — Hayti *batata*, the same. *to thrust*; see Poke (1). (L.) L. *potent*, stem of *potens*, pres. part. of *posse*, to be able, am able. *Possum* is short for from *potis*, powerful, orig. 'a' added to Skt. *pati*, a master, lord, Russ. *pode* in *gos-pode*, lord. lit. 'feeder,' from *fa*, to feed. Allied to *Pastor*. Der. *omni-* (L.) L. *posse*, infin. to be able; meaning 'power.' *posse*. (F. — L.) F. *possible*. — L. *Put for potibilis*; see Potent (F. — L.) M. E. *pōer*; later *pe w* being inserted. — O. F. F. *pouvoir*, to be able; hence, power. — Low L. *potere*, to be able; L. *potere*, to be able, *pot*, mighty. (F. — L.) F. *puissant*. Cf. Ital. *possente*, powerful. *pot*, stem of a barbarous L. substituted for L. *potens*, powerful. see Put.

*Potion*; see Potable. *Pottage*; see Pot. *Potter*; see Put. *Pottle, Potwalloper*; see Pot. *Pouch*; see Poke (1). *Poul, Poultry*; see Pool (2). *Poultice*. (L.) Gascoigne has the pl. *pultesses* (*Steel Glas*, 1917); this is really a double plural, as *pultes* is a pl. form. — L. *pultes*, pl. of *pult*, a thick pap, or pap-like substance. + Gk. *πόλτος*, porridge. *Pounce* (1), to daub on; see Pungent. *Pounes* (2), fine powder; see Spume. *Pound* (1), a weight; see Pondant. *Pound* (2), an enclosure for strayed cattle. (E.) M. E. *pond*. A. S. *pund*, an enclosure. *pindar, pinner*, an impounder. (E.) Formed with suffix *-er* of the agent from A. S. *pyndan*, to pen up. — A. S. *pund*, an enclosure. ¶ Not allied to *pen* (1). *pinfold*, a pound. (E.) Put for *pind-fold*; (also spelt *pound-fold*). — A. S. *pyndan*, to pen up; (or *pund*, an enclosure;) and *fold*. *pond*. (E.) M. E. *pond*, variant of *pound*, an enclosure; it means a pool formed by damming up water. See *Pound* (2) above. Cf. Irish *pond*, (1) a pound, (2) a pond. *Pound* (3), to bruise in a mortar. (E.) The *d* is excentric. M. E. *pounen*. — A. S. *punian*, to pound. *pun*. (E.) Orig. to pound; hence to pound words, beat them into new senses, hammer at forced similes. Shak. has *fun* = to pound, *Troil. ii. 1. 42*. — A. S. *punian* (above). *Pour*. (C.) M. E. *pouren*, esp. used with *out*. The orig. sense was prob. to 'jerk' or 'throw' water out of a vessel. Of Celtic origin; cf. W. *bwrw*, to cast, throw, rain; *bwrw gwylaw*, to rain, lit. 'to cast rain'; Gael. and Irish *purr*, to push, thrust, drive, urge. *Pourtray*; see Portray, s. v. *Trago* (1). *Pout* (1), to sulk. (C.) W. *gwedu*, to pout, to be sullen; (whence perhaps F. *bouder*, to pout, and E. *boudoir*). *pout* (2), a fish. (C.) A. S. *ælc-pitan*, pl. *ælc-pouts*. The fish has the power of inflating a membrane above the eyes; hence *pout* = *pout-cr*; see above. *Poverty*; see Pauper. *Powder*; see Pulverise. *Power*; see Potent. *Pox*; see Pock.

**Practice.** (F. - L. - Gk.) From M. E. *praktike*, of which it is a weakened form. - F. *practique*, practice. - L. *practica*, fem. of *practicus*. - Gk. *πρακτικός*, fit for business; whence ἡ *πρακτική*, practical science, experience. - Gk. *πράξιστος* (- πρᾶξ-γεν-, to do, accomplish). (✓PAR.) Der. *practise*, verb; *practition-er*, formed by needlessly adding -er to the older term *practician*, from O. F. *practicien*, 'a practitioner in law'; Cot.

**pragmatic.** (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *pragmatique*, belonging to business. - L. *pragmaticus*. - Gk. *πραγματικός*, skilled in business. - Gk. *πράγμα*, stem of *πράγμα* (- πρᾶξ-μα), a deed, thing done.

**Praetor.** *Pretor*; see *Itinerant*.

**Pragmatic;** see *Practice*.

**Prairie**, an extensive meadow. (F. - L.) F. *prairie*, a meadow. - Low L. *prataria*, meadow-land. - L. *pratum*, a meadow, flat land. (✓PRAT.)

**Praise;** see *Precious*.

**Prance;** see *Prank* (1).

**Prank** (1), to deck, adorn. (E.) M. E. *franken*, to trim; allied to obs. E. *frink*, to trim (Nares). *Frink* is a nasalised form of *frick*; cf. Lowl. Sc. *frreek*, to be spruce, *frick-me-dainty*, finical, *frink*, *frimp*, to deck, to prick. *Prank* is an allied form to these; see further under *Priok*. So also O. Du. *pronken*, to display one's dress, *pronkepinken*, *pronkepinken*, to glitter in a fine dress; G. Dan. Swed. *frunk*, show, parade; O. Du. *pryken*, to make a shew.

**prance.** (E.) M. E. *prancen*, *praunen*, used of a horse; it means to make a shew, shew off; closely allied to M. E. *franken*, to trim. So also O. Du. *prunken*, to make a show, to strut about.

**prank** (2), a trick. (E.) An act done to shew off, a trick to make people stare; allied to *Prank* (1).

**Prate.** (Scand.) M. E. *praten*. - O. Swed. *prata*, Dan. *prate*, to prate, talk; cf. Swed. Dan. *prat*, talk. + O. Du. *praten*, to prate, Du. *praat*, talk. Der. *pratt-le*, the frequentative form.

**Prawn.** (Origin unknown.) M. E. *prane*, *Prompt*, *Parv*. Perhaps (through a lost F form) from L. *perna*, a sea mussel; cf. O. Ital. *parnocchie*, 'a fish called shrimps or prawns'; Florio.

**Pray;** see *Precarious*.

**Pre-**, beforehand. (L.; or F. - L.) F. *pré*, L. *pre*, *pro*, from L. *pra*, prep.,

before. Put for *prae*, a locative use closely allied to Pro-. ¶ Hence numerous compounds, many of which, like *prudence*, are of obvious origin.

**Preach;** see *Diction*.

**Prebend;** see *Habit*.

**Precarious.** (L.) L. *precarius*, obtained by prayer or as a favour; *debet* precarious. - L. *precariri*, to pray - L. stem of *prex*, a prayer. + Skr. *prati* (C. *fragen*) to ask. (✓PARK.)

**deprecate.** (L.) From pp. of L. *deprecari*, to pray against, pray to rumor - L. *de*, away; *precariri* (above).

**imprecate.** (L.) From pp. of *imprecari*, to call down upon by prayer - L. *in*- (*in*), upon; *precariri* (above).

**pray.** (F. - L.) M. E. *preyen* - O. preyer (F. *prier*). - L. *precare* (above). Der. *prayer*, M. E. *preiere*, O. F. *preier* from L. *precaria* (scn. of *precarius*), see *Precarious* (above).

**Precation;** see *Caveat*.

**Precede;** see *Cede*.

**Precendor;** see *Cant* (1).

**Precept;** see *Capacious*.

**Precinct;** see *Cincture*.

**Precious.** (F. - L.) O. F. *précieux* (prtlicius). - L. *preciosus*, valuable - L. *pretium*, price, value. Allied to *fana* (i.e. *parna*), wages, price. G. *nép-vnu*, I sell. (✓PAR., to buy.)

**appraise** (F. - L.) M. E. *apreisen* value - O. F. *apreiser* (spelt *apreys* Roquefort). - O. F. *ar*, *preis*, *preise* value, from *preis*, value, price. - L. *ad* *pretium*, a price.

**appreciate.** (L.) From pp. of L. *appretiare*, to value at a price. - L. *ad* (*at*); *pretium*, a price.

**depreciate.** (L.) From pp. of L. *depreciare*, to lower the price of. - L. *ad* (*down*); *pretium*, price.

**praise.** (F. - L.) O. F. *preis*, pris value, merit (hence, tribute to merit) - L. *pretium*, price, value. Der. *dis-prime* price. (F. - L.) M. E. *pris*. - O. F. *pris*, by-form of O. F. *preis* (above).

**prize** (2), to value highly. (F. - L.) M. E. *prisen* - F. *priser*, to esteem. Cf. O. F. *pris*, a price, value; see *price* (above). **Precipice;** see *Capital* (1).

**Preciso;** see *Cæsura*.

**Precclude;** see *Clause*.

**Precocious;** see *Cook*.

**Precursor;** see *Current*.

**Predatory,** given to plundering

*vius*, plundering. — L. *predator*.  
m. — L. *pradari*, to plunder. — L.  
oty. β. *Prada* probably — pre-  
at which is seized beforehand; —  
before, and *hedi*, base of *hendere*,  
st; see Got. (So also *prendere*  
*dere*). γ. Otherwise, L. *praeda* =  
fish, cattle, W. *praidd*, flock,  
y. prey.

*late*. (L.) From pp. of L.  
to plunder. — L. *de*, fully;  
rob (above).

ab. (F. — L.) O. F. *preie* (F.  
*præda* (above)). Der. *prey*, vb.

**SOR**. see *Code*.

*te, Predict*; see *Diction*.

*ction*; see *Legend*.

; see *Fato*.

; see *Fact*.

see *Fertile*.

*re*, see *Figure*.

*nt*; see *Natal*

*ile*, adapted for grasping. (L.)  
With suffix *-ile* (L. *-ilis*) from L.  
pp. of *prehendere*, *prendere*, to  
— L. *pre*, before; obsolete hen-  
asp, cognate with E. Got. q. v.  
*hend*. (L.) L. *apprehendere*,  
to hold of. — L. *ap-* (*ad*), to, at;  
to, to grasp (above).

*atico*. (F. — L.) From a dia-  
form, such as the Walloon ap-  
imported hither from the Low  
the proper O. F. form being  
The Walloon *apprentiche* (Prov.  
Span. *aprenticis*) is from Low L.  
as, a learner of a trade, a novice.  
*apprendere*, to learn; short for  
dere, to lay hold of (above).

to, to inform. (F. — L.) From  
ab. *apprise*, information, teach-  
t, *apprise*, instruction. — O. F.  
*ris*, pp. of *sprendre*, to learn. —  
*prendere* (above).

*hend*. (L.) L. *com-prehendere*,  
where *com*. = *cum*, together.

*me*. (F. — L.) O. F. *compris*,  
*trins*, pp. comprised, compre-  
L. *comprendre*, to comprehend.  
*prehendere* (above).

*rise*. (F. — L.) O. F. *entreprise*,  
*prise*, an enterprise. — O. F.  
pp. of *entreprendre*. — L. *inter-*  
*prendere*, short for *prehendere*, to

*nable*. (V. — L.) The *g* is

inserted. — O. F. *imprenable*, 'impregnable';  
Cot. — O. F. *im-* (= L. *in*), not; F. *prendre*,  
from L. *prehendere*, to take, seize.

*imprison*. (F. — L.) Put for *emprison*.  
— O. F. *emprisonner*, to imprison. — O. F.  
*em-* (= L. *in*), in; *prison*, a prison (below).  
prentice, short for *apprentice* (above).  
*prise*, prize, a lever. (F. — L.) 'Prise,  
a lever;' Halliwell. Hence 'to prise open  
a box,' or corruptly, 'to pry open' — F.  
*prise*, a grasp, tight hold (hence, leverage).  
Orig. fem. of *fris*, pp. of *prendre*, to grasp.  
— L. *prehendere*, to grasp.

*prison*. (F. — L.) O. F. *prisun*, F.  
prison; cf. Ital. *prigione*, a prison. — L.  
acc. *prensionem*, acc. of *prensio*, a seizing,  
seizure. — L. *prensus*, for *prehensus*, pp. of  
*prehendere*, to seize.

*prise* (1), a thing captured from the  
enemy or won in a lottery. (F. — L.) F.  
*prise*, a seizure, also, a prize; see *prise*  
(above).

*prise* (2), the same as *prise* (above).

*reprehend*, to reprove. (L.) L. *re-*  
*prehendere*, to hold back, check, blame. —  
L. *rr*, back; *prehendere*, to seize, to hold.

*reprisal*. (F. — Ital. — L.) O. F. *re-*  
*presaille*, a taking or seizing on, a reprisal.  
[The change of vowel is due to obs. verb  
*reprise*, to seize in return, from F. *reprise*,  
pp. of *repandre* = L. *reprehendere*, (here)  
to seize again.] — Ital. *ripresaglia*, booty. —  
Ital. *ripresa*, a taking again; fem. of *ri-*  
*presa*, pp. of *riprendere*, to reprehend, also  
to retake. — L. *re-prehendere* (above).

*surprise*, sb. (F. — L.) O. F. *surprise*,  
*surprise*, a taking unawares. Fem. of  
*surpris*, pp. of *sorprendre*, *surprendre*, to  
surprise. — L. *super*, upon; *prehendere*, to  
seize.

*Prejudge*, *Prejudice*; see *Judge*.

*Prelate*; see *Tolerato*.

*Preliminary*; see *Limit*.

*Prelude*; see *Ludicrous*.

*Premature*; see *Pre- and Mature*.

*Premier*; see *Prime* (1).

*Premise*, *Premiss*; see *Missile*.

*Premium*; see *Exempt*.

*Premonish*; see *Monition*.

*Prentice*; see *Prehensile*.

*Prepare*; see *Pare*.

*Prepense*, *Preponderate*; see *Pen-*  
*dant*.

*Preposition*; see *Position*.

*Preposterous*; see *Post-*.

*Prerogative*; see *Rogation*.

*Pressage*; see *Bagacious*.

**Presbyter.** (L.—Gk.) L. *presbyter*.—Gk. *πρεσβύτερος*, an elder; orig. elder, comparative of *πέλειται*, old.

**priest.** (L.—Gk.) M. E. *priest*; A. S. *preost*. Contracted (like O. F. *prestre*) from L. *presbyter* (above). Cf. 'Prester John.'

**Prescience;** see *Science*.

**Prescribe;** see *Scribe*.

**Presence, Present;** see *Sooth*.

**Presentiment;** see *Sense*.

**Preserve;** see *Serve*.

**Preside;** see *Sedentary*.

**Press** (1), to squeeze. (F.—L.) M. E. *presen*.—F. *presser*—L. *pressare*, frequent. of *premere* (pp. *pressus*), to press. Der. *press*, sb.; *pressure*.

**compress.** (L.) L. *compresso*, to oppress.—L. *com-* (*cum*), together; *pres-* (above).

**depress.** (L.) From L. *depresso*, pp. of *deprimere*, to press down.

**express,** adj., exactly stated. (F.—L.) O. F. *exprim*—L. *expressus*, distinct; pp. of *exprimere*, to press out. Der. *express*, verb.

**impress.** (L.) L. *impresso*, frequent. of *imprimere*, to press upon.—L. *im-* (*in*), on; *premere*, to press.

**Imprint.** (F.—L.) The verb, in Sir T. More, is formed as if from *im-* and *print*; but *print* itself is short for *emprint*.—O. F. *empreinte*, 'a stamp, print'; Cot. Orig. fem. of pp. of *emprindre*, 'to print, stamp'; id. —L. *imprimere*, to impress, press upon (above). See *print* (below).

**oppress.** (F.—L.) F. *opprimer*.—Low L. *oppressare*, frequent. of L. *opprimere*, to oppress.—L. *op-* (*ob*), near; *premere*, to press.

**print,** sb. (F.—L.) M. E. *printe*, *prente*, *preinte*; short for *emprinte*, borrowed from O. F. *empreinte*, 'a stamp, print'; Cot. See *imprint* (above). Der. *print*, verb; *re-print*.

**repress** (F.—L.) From F. *re-*, again, and *presser*, to press; but used with sense of L. *reprimere*, to press back, check.

**reprimand.** (F.—L.) F. *réprimande*, formerly *reprimende*, 'a reproof'; Cot.—L. *reprimenda*, a thing that ought to be repressed; hence, a check. Fem. of fut. part. pass. of *reprimere*, to repress (above).

**sprain,** vb. (F.—L.) Formed from O. F. *espreindre*, 'to press, wring.' Cot.; (just as *sprain* is from O. F. *estreindre*, Mod. F. *épreindre*).—L. *exprimere*, to press

out (whence *espreindre*, put for *esprir* by change of *m* to *n*, with excrecent—L. *ex*, out; *premere*, to press. B. *sprain*, sb.

**suppress.** (L.) From L. *suppre* pp. of *supprimere*, to suppress.—L. (*sub*), under; *premere*, to press.

**Press** (2), to hire men for service, men serve as sailors, &c.; see *State*. *press-gang*.

**Prestige;** see *Distinguish*.

**Presume;** see *Exempt*.

**Pretend;** see *Tend* (1).

**Preter-, prefix.** (L.) L. *præter*, beyond comp. form of *pre*, before; see *Pro*.

**Preterite;** see *Itinerant*.

**Preternit;** see *Missile*.

**Preternatural;** see *Natal*.

**Pretext;** see *Text*.

**Pretty.** (C. — L. — Gk.) M. F. *prætig*, *prættig*, prett, ong, deceitful, tri- hence clever, cunning, the usual M. sense. Formed with suffix *-ig*. A. S. *præt*, deceit, trickery. Cf. L. Sc. *pratty*, pretty, tricky, from *a* trick (G. Douglas). Borr. from *præth*, an act, deed, Corn. *præt*, a tri or rather from the O. Irl. *præt*. Low L. *præctica*, a deed, plot. Practice.

**Prevail;** see *Valid*.

**Prevaricate;** see *Varicose*.

**Prevent;** see *Venture*.

**Previous;** see *Vinunct*.

**Prey;** see *Predatory*.

**Prial;** see *Par*.

**Price;** see *Precious*.

**Prick.** (E.) M. E. *prikke*, price, A. S. *pricu*, *prica*, a point, prick, do. O. Du. *prikke*, a prickle, Dan. *prik*. S. *prik*, a dot, mark β Allied to L. *spicchar*, a sting, Skt. *priksh*, to speck, *prikshata*, speckled, also a dot, and E. *Sprinkle*. Orig. sense 'a small' as caused by sprinkling; hence a wound. Der. *prick*, verb; *prickle*, do.

**Pride;** see *Proud*.

**Priest;** see *Presbyter*.

**Prim;** see *Primo*.

**Prime** (1), first, chief. (F.—L.) *prime*, properly 'prime', the first can hour. —L. *prima*, fem. of *primus*.

*Primus* is for *pro-imus*\*, superl. *pro* forth, forward. So also A. S. *for* from *fore*, see *Former*, Pro. So Gk. *πρῶτος*, first, from *πρό*, *πρῶτα*, first. Der. *primary*, *primal*, *o-*

*acc. primatem*, from *primas*, a

*r.* (F. — L.) F. *premier*, first. — *primum*, acc. of *primarius*, chief, first.

*ent.* (F. — L.) O. F. *prim*, masc., prime, forward, also *prime*, thin, slender, small, as *cheveux*, 'smooth or delicate hair;' sense is first grown, small, delicate, word was perhaps confused with *deck*; see *Prank*.

(2), to make a gun quite ready. Cf. *prime*, to trim trees; *prime*, on in fencing; and esp. the phr. *to prime order*. A peculiar use (2).

*ro*, an old game at cards (Span. *an*, *primero*, lit. 'first.') — L. *primus* premier (above).

*val.* (L.) Coined from L. *primus*, nge; cf. L. *primavus*,

*live.* (F. — L.) F. *primitif*. — *bus*, earliest of its kind. — L. *rat*.

*peniture.* (F. — L.) O. F. *primo*- 'the being eldest.' — Cot. — L. *bus*, first-born. — L. *primo*, crude *primus*, first; *genitus*, pp. of *genere* (gen), to beget, produce; see *gen*.

*ose.* (F. — L.) F. *prime rose*, L. *prima rosa*: such is the old popular etymology; but, historically, *primrose* is a substitution for *heracle*, a primrose. Dimin. of *rimula*, a primrose (still preserved *rimula*, the same). Again, a derivative of *primus*, first, and rose has, accordingly, nothing to do with *primrose*, except by popular

(F. — L.) F. *prince*. — L. *princ* *princeps*, a chief, lit. 'taking place.' — L. *prin*, for *primus*, to take; see *Capital*.

*ed.* (F. — L.) F. *principal*. — *lit*, chief. — L. *princip*, stem of *chief* (above).

*la.* (F. — L.) The / is an E. in syllable. — F. *principe*, a maxim, orig. beginning. — L. a beginning. — L. *principi*, of *princeps*, taking the first *prince* (above).

*), former.* (L.) L. *prior*, former.

Put for *pre-ier* \*, comp. of *pro*; see *prime* (above).

*prior* (2), head of a priory. (F. — L.) M. E. *priour*. — F. *priour*. — L. *priorem*, acc. of *prior*, former, hence, a superior; see above.

*pristine*, ancient. (F. — L.) O. F. *pristine*. — L. *pristinus*, ancient; allied to *pris-cus*, former, and to *prior*, *prime*. ¶ See also *prizet*.

*Primero*, Primeval, &c.; see *Prime*. *Primordial*; see *Order*.

*Primrose*, Prince; see *Prime*.

*Principal*, Principle; see *Prime*.

*Print*; see *Press*.

*Prior* (1) and (2); see *Primo*.

*Prise*, a lever; see *Prehensile*.

*Prism.* (L. — Gk.) L. *prisma*. — Gk. *spiloma* (stem *spilopar*), a prism; lit. a piece sawn off. — Gk. *spilou*, to saw; cf. *spitiu*, to saw. Dor. *prismat-ic*.

*Prison*; see *Prehensile*.

*Pristine*; see *Prime*.

*Private.* (L.) L. *priuatus*, apart: pp. of *priuare*, to bereave — L. *priu*, single; lit. put forward, sundered from the rest. It stands for *prai-nus* \*, from *prai*, old form of *pra*, before; see *Pro-*.

*deprive.* (L.) Low L. *deprivare*, to deprive of office, degrade. — L. *de*, fully; *privare*, to deprive (above).

*privilege.* (F. — L.) O. F. *privilege*.

— L. *privilegium*, (1) a bill against a person, (2) an ordinance in favour of one, a privilege. — L. *priui*, for *priuus*, single; *legi*, crude form of *lex*, law.

*privy*, private. (F. — L.) O. F. *priv* (F. *privé*), private — L. *priuatus* (above).

*Privet*, a shrub. (F.? — L.?) *Privet* seems to be a corruption of *primet*, which also means a primrose; confusion between the plants arose from the L. *ligustrum* being applied to both. We also find, for *privet*,

the names *prim*, *primprint*, *primprivet*; where *print* is short for *primet* (*prim'st*), and *primprint* stands for *prim-prim-est*. Prob. named from being formally cut and trimmed; cf. *prime*, to cut trees (Halliwell). See *prim*, under *Prime* (1). *Primet*, a primrose, is likewise from *prime*.

*Privilegio*, Privy; see *Private*.

*Prize* (1), a thing won; see *Prehensile*.

*Prize* (2), to value; see *Precious*.

*Prize* (3), to open a box; see *Prehensile*.

*Pro-*, *prefx.* (L. or Gk.; or F. — L.) L. *pro*, prefix, before; whence *pro* (= *prod*).

an abt. form, used as a prep. Also Gk. *πρό-*, prefix; *πρό*, prep., before; cf. Skt. *pra*, before, away. Der. *pre-*, prefix; *priv.*, *priv-me*, *priv-ate*, *prow*, *pro-vest*, &c.

**Proa**, a small ship. (Malay.) Malay *prai*, *prau*, a general term for small ships.

**Probable**. (F. - L.) F. *probable*. - L. *probabilis*, that may be proved. - L. *probare*, to test, prove, orig. to try the goodness. - L. *probus*, good, excellent.

**approbation**. (F. - L.) F. *approbation*. - L. acc. *approbationem*, approval. - L. *approbatu*s, pp. of *approbare*, to approve (below).

**approve**. (F. - L.) O. F. *approver*. - L. *probare*, to approve. - L. *ap-(ad)*, to; *probare*, to test, try, esteem as good. Der. *approval*. Der. *dis-approve*.

**disprove**. (F. - L.) O. F. *des-* (L. *dis-*), apart, away; *prover*, to prove; see *prove* (below).

**improve**. (F. - L.) A coined word, formerly used as equivalent, or nearly so, to *approve*. From L. *im-* (*in*), in; and O. F. *prover*, from L. *probare*; see *prove* (below).

**probation**. (F. - L.) F. *probation*. - L. acc. *probationem*, a trial, proof. - L. *probatus*, pp. of *probare*, to test; see *Probable* (above).

**probe**. (L.) A coined word; cf. Late L. *proba*, a proof. - L. *probare*, to test; see *above*.

**probity**. (F. - L.) F. *probitt*, honesty. L. *probitatem*, acc. of *probitas*, honesty. - L. *probus*, honest, excellent.

**proof**, a test, evidence. (F. - L.) Formerly *profe* (1551). M. E. pref. *proove*. - F. *preuve*, a trial; Cot. - Late L. *proba*, a proof. - L. *probare*, to test (above).

**prove**, to test, demonstrate. (F. - L.) The usual old sense is to *test*, as in 'the exception *proves* (tests) the rule,' a translation of L. *exceptio probat regulam*. - O. F. *prover*, later *prover*, 'to prove, try, essay, verify'; Cot. - L. *probare*, to test, try the goodness of. - L. *probus*, excellent.

**reprieve**. (F. - L.) Really the same word as *reprose*, but nearer to M. E. *repreven*, to reject, put aside, disallow; 'to reprieve a sentence' is to disallow it; see *reprove* (below).

**reprobate**. (L.) L. *reprobatus*, re-proved, rejected; pp. of *re-probare*, to reject upon trial. - L. *re-*, back; *probare*, to test.

**reprove**. (F. - L.) M. E. *reproven*.

also *repreven*. - O. F. *reprover* (F. *reprover*), to reprove, condemn. - L. *repro* (above).

**Probation, Probe, Probity**; see *Probable*.

**Problem**. (F. - L. - Gk.) O. F. *probleme*; F. *problème* - L. *problemata* - πρόβλημα, a thing thrown forward, or forward as a question for discussion - πρό, forward; βλήμα, a casting, from βλέννω, to cast.

**Proboscis**. (L. - Gk.) L. *proboscis*. Gk. ποτίσσων, an elephant's trunk 'feeder.' - Gk. *πρό*, in front; βοσκειν, feed; see *Botany*.

**Proceed**; see *Cede*.

**Proclaim**; see *Claim*.

**Proclivity**; see *Acclivity*.

**Procrastinate**, to postpone. (L.) F. pp. of L. *procrastinare*, to delay, put till the morrow. - L. *pro*, toward *crastinus*, belonging to the morrow, m<sup>er</sup>ras, morrow.

**Procreate**; see *Create*.

**Proctor**; see *Cure*.

**Procumbent**; see *Covey*.

**Procure**; see *Cure*.

**Prodigal**; see *Agent*.

**Prodigy**. (F. - L.) Englished from *prodige*, a prodigy, wonder. - L. *prodigi*, token, potent. β. Perhaps for *prodigia*, i. e. a saying beforehand, from *prodigia*, before, and *agium*, *asaying*, as in *adage*; see *Adage*.

**Produce**; see *Duke*.

**Proem**. (F. - L. - Gk.) O. F. *proem* 'a proem, preface'; Cot. - L. *proemium*. Gk. προώμα, an introduction - πρό before; οώμα, a way, path, from φύειν, to strike, dash. See *Affix*. (EHLAGII.)

**Profane**; see *Fane*.

**Proffer**; see *Fertile*.

**Proficient**; see *Fact*.

**Profile**; see *File* (1).

**Profit**; see *Fact*.

**Profligate**. (L.) L. *profligatus*, down, abandoned, dissolute; pp. of *fligere*, to dash down - L. *pro* forward, *fligere*, to strike, dash. See *Affix*. (EHLAGII.)

**Profound**; see *Fund*.

**Profuse**; see *Fuse* (1).

**Prog**; see *Prowl*.

**Progenitor, Progeny**; see *Gen*.

**Prognostic**; see *Gnome*.

**Programme**; see *Graphic*.

**Progress**; see *Grade*.

abit.

(1).

erate.

ation. (L. — Gk.) L. *άνησις*, lit. a taking before; *άνησις*, a seizure, of *λαμβάνειν*, to lay.

(2.) F. *prolifique*, fruit-bearing form of *prolès*, off-sacere, to make. L. *com pro*, before, and *ence ad-olescere*, to grow.

(3.) F. *prolique*. — L. *pro*, "that which has flowed" (ends); from *pro*, forth, iw. See Liquid.

Loquacious.

sogio.

ung (1).

Menace.

Eminent.

see Miscellaneous.

assile.

a headland. (L.) L. *spicula*, headland. Prob. cut out; see prominent, cf. Mount.

Love.

empt.

(L.) From pp. of *pro-* (Of unknown origin.)

F. *prone* — L. *pronum*, inclined towards. *Pronus*, from *pro*, *for-* (= *προφέρειν*), inclined to, prone.

a fork. (C.) Spelt (1570). A nasalised seen in W. *procio*, to Gacl *brog*, to stimulate, E. *prog*, to prick, thrust. sin. (C.) Spelt 'prange

love, l. 1150 (ed. 1561); *broe*, a woman's pang; sense is 'a sharp stab'. ¶ The loss of *r* may by prov. F. *poigne*, a poigner, to grip (Cot.), the fist, L. *pugnus*. Cf.

Tobie.

Nundo.

able.

E. *proffe*. — Irish *profa*, support.

Propagate; see Paot.

Propel; see Pulsate.

Propensity; see Pondant.

Proper, one's own, peculiar, suitable. (F.—L.) M. E. *proper*. — F. *proper*. — L. *proprium*, acc. of *proprius*, one's own. Prob. akin to *prope*, near.

appropriate. (L.) From pp. of L. appropriate, to make one's own. — L. *ap-* (*ad*), to; *proprius*, one's own.

imappropriate, to appropriate to private use. (L.) Coined from L. *im-* (*in*), in; *propriare*, to appropriate, from *proprius*, one's own.

property. (F.—L.) M. E. *propertee*. — O. F. *properte*, property (Littre), also property, fitness. — L. *proprietatem*, acc. of *proprietas*, property, ownership; also property of terms. — L. *proprius*, one's own.

propriety. (F.—L.) F. *propriété*, a property, also 'a comely assortment', Cot. — L. acc. *proprietatem* (above).

Prophet. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *prophete*. — L. *propheta*. — Gk. *προφήτης*, one who declares, an expounder, a prophet. — Gk. *πρό*, publicly, lit. before; *φη-μι*, I speak; with suffix -ητης of the agent. (✓ BIIA.) Allied to Fame.

prophecy. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *prophecie*, sb. — O. F. *prophecie*, variant of *prophete*, a prophecy. — L. *prophétia*. — Gk. *προφητεία*, a prediction. — Gk. *προφήτης*, a prophet (above). Det. *prophesy*, vb.

Propinquity, nearness. (L.) Englished from L. *propinquitas*, nearness. — L. *propinquus*, near. — L. *prope*, adv., near.

approach. (F.—L.) M. E. *approchen*, *aprochen*. — O. F. *aprochier*, to approach. — L. *appropiare*, to draw near to. — L. *ap-* (*ad*), to; *prope*, near.

approximate. (L.) From pp. of L. *approximare*, to draw near to. — L. *ap-* (*ad*), to; *proximus*, very near; a superl. from *prope*, near.

proximity. (F.—L.) F. *proximité*. — L. *proximitatem*, acc. of *proximitas*, nearness. — L. *proximus*, very near; a superl. form from *prope*, near.

reproach. (F.—L.) F. *reprocher*, to reproach. Cf. Span. *reprochar*, Prov. *reprobar*, to reproach; answering to a Low L. *repropiare*\*, not found, to bring near to, impute to, reproach. — L. *re-*, again; *propi-us*, nearer, comp. of *prope*, near. (A translation of L. *obiciere* (*objicere*), to bring near or cast before one, to reproach.)

**Propitious**, favourable. (L.) *L. propitius*, favourable. Prob. a term in augury, with the sense 'flying forwards.' — *L. pro-*, forward; *petere*, to seek, orig. to fly. See **Petition**. Der. *propitiate*, from pp. of *L. propitiare*, to render propitious.

**Proportion**; see Part.

**Propose**; see Pose (1).

**Proposition, Propound**; see Position.

**Propriety**; see Proper.

**Prorogue**; see Rogation.

**Pros-**, towards. (Gk.) *Gk. πρός*, towards; fuller form *προ-*, extended from *πρό*, before. + Skt. *prati*, towards, from *pru*, before. See **Pro-**.

**Proscenium**; see Scene.

**Proscribe**; see Scribe.

**Prose**; see Verse.

**Prosecute**; see Sequenos.

**Proselite**, a convert. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *proselite*. — *L. proselytum*, acc. of *proselytus*. — *Gk. προσήλυτος*, one who has come to a place, a stranger, a convert to Judaism; Acts, ii. 10. — *Gk. προσίρχομαι*, I approach, aor. *προσήλθον* (= *προσήλιθων*). — *Gk. πρός*, to; *έρχομαι*, I come.

**Prosody**; see Ode.

**Prosopeia**, personification. (L. — Gk.) *L. prosopopoeia*. — *Gk. προσωπωνία*, personification. — *Gk. προσωπωνεῖν*, to personify. — *Gk. πρόσωπον*, a face, a person; *ποιεῖν*, to make. *Προσωπῶν* is from *πρός*, towards, and *ώπος*, stem of *ώψ*, face, appearance. See **Pros-**, **Optio**, and **Poem**.

**Prospect**; see Species.

**Prosperous**; see Desperate.

**Prostitute**; see State.

**Prostrate**; see Stratum.

**Protean**. (L. — Gk.) From L. *Proteus*, a sea-god who often changed his form. — *Gk. Πρωτεύς*, a sea-god.

**Protect**; see Tegument.

**Protest**; see Testament.

**Prothalgium**. (L. — Gk.) Late L. *prothalgium*. — *Gk. προθάλαμος*, a song written before a marriage; a coined word. — *Gk. πρό*, before; *θάλαμος*, a bedroom, boudoir-chamber. Coined to accompany *Epithalgium*, q. v.

**Protocol**, the first draught of a document. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *protocole*, 'the first draught or copy of a deed' — Low L. *protocollo* — Late Gk. *πρωτόκολλον*, explained by Scheler to mean originally a first *leaf*, glued on to MSS., in order to register

by whom the MS. was written, & decree of Justinian, certain MSS. be thus accompanied by a fly-leaf means 'first glued on,' i. e. fastened at the beginning — *Gk. πρώτος*, first; to glue, from *σύλλα*, glue. *Πρώτη* superl. form from *πρώ*, before; see *Protomartyr*.

**Protomartyr**. (F. — L. — Gk.) *tomartyre*. — Late L. *protomartyr*. — *τύμαρτυρ*, lit. 'first martyr' — *Gk. πρώτος*, first (above); *μαρτυρ*, a martyr.

**prototype**. (F. — L. — Gk.) *typte*. — *L. acc. prototypum*. — *Gk. τύπος*, a prototype, neut. of *πρωτός*, according to the first form. — *Gk. πρώτος*, first (above); *τύπος*, a type; see *Type*.

**Protract**; see Trace (1).

**Protrude**; see Intrude.

**Protuberant**; see Tuber.

**Proud**. (E.) M. E. *prud*, later older form *prut*. A. S. *prid*, whence the Icel. *príðr*, proud, is supposed to have been borrowed. Cf. Danish *stately*.

**pride**. (E.) M. E. *pride*, *pride*, *prytle*, pride; regularly formed by usual change from *d* to *y* from *A* proud.

**Prove**; see Probable.

**Provender**; see Habit.

**Proverb**; see Verb.

**Provide**; see Vision.

**Province**. (F. — L.) F. *provincie*, *provinzia*, a territory, conquest. (Of origin.)

**Provision**; see Vision.

**Provoke**; see Vocal.

**Provost**; see Position.

**Prow**, front part of a ship. (F. — Gk.) O. F. *prout* (F. *prout*, prob. Ital. *prusa*, *prusta*. — L. *prona*, a prou and *r* disappearing to avoid the trill — *Gk. πρώτα* (for *πρώνα*), the *Gk. πρό*, in front (usually early) locative form allied to *πρό*, before. Pro-

**Prowess**, bravery. (F. — L.) *prowes*, *prouesse*. — O. F. *prouesse*, formed with suffix *-esse*. — L. — O. F. *prou* (F. *proux*), valiant, disputed; we also find O. F. *protie*, *proie*, *prude*; Prov. *prou*, Ital. *prou*; O. F. *prou*, sb., advantage, whence *prou*, advantage. Although *prou* was used to translate L. *prona*, bearing with *d* shews there is no con-

Scheler explains it from L. *prod-*, as occurring in *prodere*, to benefit; so that it was taken to mean 'for the benefit of' and we even find F. *prœu* used as an verb, as in *prœu*, 'much, greatly, enough.' But *Prowl* is an ablative form of *prœd-*, here; and is the same as L. *præd*, for, *prude*, a woman of affected modesty. — F. *pride*, *prœdie*, orig. in a bad sense, chaste; fem. of F. *prœux*, O. F. *prœx*, excellent (above).

**Prowl.** (C.?) M. E. *prollen*, to search after continually. 'I prolle, I go here and there to seke a thynge.' Palsgrave. I take it to stand for *prokle*\* or *proggle*\*, a frequentative form from *proke*, to thrust or stick, *prague*, to go a-begging. See *prake*, *rolle* in Halliwell; *rogg*, *frogue*, *prowl* in Gold's Johnson and Nares. Prob. from L. *procio*, to thrust, stab, poke, confused with L. *procare*, to ask; we also find M. E. *proken*, to demand, Swed. *praska*, to go a-begging, G. *proskern*, to beg; also vulgar *prok*, provisions, i.e. that which is got by *prosing* or searching or begging about. All these words are somewhat obscure. Certainly not allied to L. *preda*, F. *prœ*, which became *prey* in English.

**Proximity**; see Propinquity.

**Proxy**, see Curo.

**Prude**; see Prowess.

**Prudent**; see Vision.

**Prune** (1), to trim trees. (F. ?—L. ?) very difficult. M. E. *prouen*, *prunen*, to trim one self up smartly, trim; Gascongne *proyne*, to prune off shoots. Prob. an. a provincial form of F. *prouigner* (also spelt *prouenier*, *prognier*, Littré), 'to cut or set a stocke, staulke, slip, or sucker,' Cot.; hence the sense to clear off to trim off suckers, stalks, &c. This is from F. *prouin*, O. F. *prouain*, a sucker.—L. *propaginem*, acc. of *propago*, layer, a sucker. See propagate, s. v. *set*.

**Prune** (2), a plum. (F. —L. —Gk.) F. *prune* — L. *prunum*. — Gk. *προύνος*, shorter name of *πρωπίνος*, a plum.

**Plum**. (L. —Gk.) A. S. *plume*, a plum; *plum* (by change of *r* to *l*) from L. *plumum* (above).

**prunella**, *prunello*, a strong woollen cloth, orig. of a dark colour. (F. —L. —Gk.) — *prunella*, a sloc; (with ref to the colour); — *prunello* is a Latinised form. Dimin. *prunette* (above).

**prurient**. (L.) L. *prurient*, stem of

pres. pt. of *prurire*, to itch, orig. to burn. Allied to E. *Freeze*.

**Pry**; see Poor (2).

**Psalm**. (L. —Gk.) M. E. *psalm*, formerly *salm*. A. S. *sealm*. — L. *psalmus*. — Gk. *ψαλμός*, a touching, twitching the strings of a harp; also a song, psalm. — Gk. *ψάλλειν*, to touch, twitch, twang a harp. Cf. *στραίρειν*, to pant, Skt. *sphur*, to tremble, throb. (✓ SPAR) Der. *psalmodic*-y, F. *psalmodie*, L. *psalmodia*, Gk. *ψαλμόδια*, a singing to the harp, from *ψῆ*, a song; see *Ode*.

**psaltery**, a stringed instrument. (F. —L. —Gk.) O. F. *psalterie* (12th cent.) — L. *psalterium*, — Gk. *ψαλτήριον*, a kind of harp. — Gk. *ψαλτήριον*, a harper. — Gk. *ψαλτεῖν*, to twang a harp; with suffix -ην of the agent. Der. *psalter*, O. F. *psaltier*, a book of psalms, L. *psalterium*, (1) a psaltery, (2) a psalter.

**Pseudonym**. (F. —Gk.) F. *pseudonyme* (1772). — Gk. *ψευδώνυμος*, adj., called by a false name. — Gk. *ψεῦδος*, falsehood (*ψεῦδης*, false); *ὄνομα*, a name; (*ω = oo*).

**Pshaw**, interjection. (E.) An imitative word; cf. *pish*, *pooch*.

**Psychical**, pertaining to the soul. (L. —Gk.) From L. *psychicus*. — Gk. *ψυχικός*, belonging to the soul or life. — Gk. *ψύχη*, soul, life, orig. breath. — Gk. *ψύχειν*, to blow. Cf. Skt. *phat*, the sound of blowing. (✓ SPU.)

**metempsychosis**, transmigration of souls. (Gk.) Gk. *μετεμψύχωσις*. — Gk. *μετεμψύχωσις*, I make the soul pass from one body to another. — Gk. *μετά*, denoting 'change'; *ειναι*, for *ειναι*, in, into; *ψύχη*, the soul.

**psychology**. (Gk.) Gk. *ψυχο-*, for *ψύχη*, soul, life; *λογία*, from *λέγειν*, a discourse, from *λέγειν*, to speak.

**Ptarmigan**, a bird. (Gael.) Gael. *tarmachan*; Irish *tarmachan*.

**Puberty**. (F. —L.) F. *puberté*, youth. — L. *puberatatem*, acc. of *pubertas*, age of maturity. — L. *pubes*, the signs of manhood, hair. Allied to *pu-pus*, *pu-er*, a boy (✓ PU.) Der. *pubescence*, sb. due to pubescence, stem of pres. pt. of *pubescere*, to arrive at puberty.

**Public**, Publican; see Popular.

**Publication**, Publish; see Popular.

**Puce**, the name of a colour (F. —L.) Lit. 'flea-colour.' — F. *puce*, a flea; *couleur puce*, puce; O. F. *puce*. — L. *puicem*, acc. of *puler*, a flea. ¶ Not the same as *puce*

which (as meaning a colour) remains unexplained.

Puck. (C.) M. E. *pouke*.—Irish *puca*, an elf, sprite; W. *puca*, *puci*.+Icel. *puki*, an imp; G. *spuk*, a hobgoblin.

pug, a monkey, a kind of dog. (C.) Orig. an imp, or little demon (Ben Jonson). Weakened form of *puck* above. A *pug-dog* is a dog with a short monkey-like face; Wedgwood. And see Bug.

Pucker; see Poke (1).

Pudding; see Pad.

Puddle (1), a small dirty pool. (C.) M. E. *podel*. Prob. for *plodel*\*, like E. bubble for blubble.—Irish *plóthach*, puddle, mire, *plódan*, a small pool, Gael. *plótan*, a small pool. All from Irish and Gael. *plod*, a pool, standing water. Prob. borrowed from L. acc. *pluviacum*, a marsh. Cf. Pool (1).

puddle (2), to make thick or muddy. (C.) From the sb. above. Cf. Irish and Gael. *plódanachd*, paddling in water, from *plódan*, a small pool.

Puerile. (F.-L.) F. *pueril* (16th cent.).—L. *puerilis*, boyish.—L. *puer*, a boy. (✓ PU.)

puerperal, relating to child-birth. (L.) From L. *puerpera*, fem. adj., bearing a child.—L. *puer*, child; *parere*, to bear; see Parent.

Puff, to blow. (E.) M. E. *puffen*; of imitative origin.+G. *puffen*, to puff, pop, Dan. *puffe*, to pop. Swed. *puffa*, to crack, push; W. *puffa*, a puff. Allied to Pop, Pooh.

puffin, a bird. (E.) From its puffed out appearance, or from its swelling beak.

Pug; see Puck.

Pugilism. (L.) From L. *pugil*, a boxer. Allied to L. *pugnus*, Gk. *πυγμή*, the fist; and to E. Fist.

impugn. (F.-L.) F. *impugner*.—L. *impugnare*, to fight against.—L. *im-* (for *in*), against; *pugnare*, to fight, from *pugnus*, a fist.

oppugn, to resist. (F.-L.) F. *op-pugner*.—L. *oppugnare*.—L. *op-* (ob), against; *pugnare*, to fight (above).

poniard. (F.-L.; with G. suffix.) F. *poignard*, a dagger.—F. *poing* (O. F. *poigne*), the fist; with suffix *-ard*—G. *hart* (lit. hard). (So also Ital. *pugnale*, a poniard, from *pugno*, fist; Span. *puntal*, a poniard, from *punio*, fist, handful, hilt.)—L. *pugnus*, fist.

pugnacious. (L.) Coined from L. *pugnaci*, crude form of *pugnax*, combative.—L. *pugnare*, to fight.—L. *pugnus*, the fist.

repugnant. (F.-L.) F. *repugnant*; pres. pt. of *repugner*, 'to repugne' th. was Cot.—L. *re-pugnare*, to fight against.

Puisne; see Post.

Puissant; see Potent.

Puke, to vomit. (E.?) Prob. for *spue* or *spewk*\*, an extended form of *spew*. G. *spucken*, to spit.

Pule, to chirp, to whimper. (F.-L.) *pianier*, 'to cheep as a young bird, to p or howle'; Cot. Cf. Ital. *pigolarie*, to chirr, *polare*, to chirp; see Pipe.

Pull. (E.) M. E. *pullen*; A. S. *fullan* to pull, pluck.+Low G. *pullen*, to pinch, pull, pluck, tear. Perhaps all (with loss of initial *s*), to L. *pellere*. Pulsate.

Pullet; see Pool (3).

Pulley. (F.-L.) M. E. *peline* *peline*, riming with *drivin*, Ch.; *palyne*, Prompt. Parv. The latter form from F. *poulain*, 'a sole, a colt, also the wherewith wine is let down into a cellar', a pulley-rope; Cot.—Low L. *lanus*, a colt.—L. *pullus*, a young animal; see pullet, s. v. Pool (4). So also E. *pulley* answers to mod. F. *poulie*. B. The difference of sense causes no difficulty, thus *poutre*, a filly, also means a beam, and *chevre*, a goat, also means a kind of crane; the names of animals are applied to contraries for exerting force. Cf. also Low L. *polanus*, a pulley or pulley-rope, also kind of sledge. ¶ Diez derives E. *pulley* from F. *poulie*, and then, conversely, *poulie*, from E. *pull*. This is very unlikely; there is nothing to connect *pulley* with *pull*, and indeed, the old spellings (*palyne*, *pally*, *pullen*, to pull) separate the words from each other.

Pulmonary; see Pneumatic.

Pulp. (F.-L.) F. *pulpe*.—L. *pulpa* of fruit, pith.

Pulpit. (F.-L.) O. F. *pulpite*—*pulpitum*, a scaffold, stage for actors.

Pulsate, to throb. (L.) From pp. L. *pulsare*, to throb, beat; frequent. of *pellere* (pp. *pulcus*), to drive. Cf. Sphur, sphur, to throb. (✓ SPAR.)

appeal. (F.-L.) M. E. *appelen*.—O. F. *apeler*—L. *appellari*, address, call upon; intensive form of *pellere*, to drive to, incline towards; *ap-* (ad), to; *pellere*, to drive.

appellant. (F.-L.) F. *appelant*; pres. pt. of *appeller*, to call upon.

## PULSE.

## PUNCH.

377

al; also spelt *appeler*. — L. *appellare* (above).

**compel.** (L.) L. *com-pellere*, to compel, to drive together. Der. *compulsion*, pp. *compulsus*.

**dispel.** (L.) L. *dis-pellere*, to drive away, disperse.

**expel.** (L.) L. *ex-pellere*, to drive out. Der. *expulsion*, O. F. *expulsion*, L. acc. *expulsionem*, from pp. *expulsus*.

**impel.** (L.) L. *im-pellere*, to urge on. Der. *impulse*, from pp. *impulsus*.

**interpellation.** (F. — L.) F. *interpellation*. — L. acc. *interpellationem* — L. *interpellatus*, pp. of *interpellare*, to drive between, to hinder, interrupt. — L. *inter*, between; *pellere*, to drive.

**peal**, a loud sound, chime of bells, noise of trumpet. (F. — L.) A shortened form *appeal*, O. F. *apel*, *appel*; Cot. gives *apl.* pl. *appaux*, 'chimes.' Note also F. *apel*, an old term in hunting music (hallwell); this we now call a *peal*. The *ax a* was prob. mistaken for the E. *af*. article. The O. F. *apel* is from O. F. *aper*, verb; see *appeal* (above).

**pelt** (1), to throw, cast. (L.) M. E. *plen*, also *pilten*, *fulten*, to thrust, cast. The forms *pilten*, *fulten*, answer to an S form *pyltan* \*, not found, but it must have been in use. — L. *pulitare*, to beat, like, knock; the L. *n* being represented A. S. *y*, precisely as in A. S. *pyt* for L. *pit*. *Pultare* (like *pulsare*) is iterative form of *pellere*, to drive.

**propel**, to urge forward. (L.) L. *propellere*, to drive forward. Der. *propulsion*, pp. *propulsus*.

**pulse** (1), a throb. (F. — L.) F. *pouls*, pulse. — Cot. — L. *pulsus*, acc. of *pulsus*, beating of the pulse. — L. *pulsus*, pp. of *pulsare*.

**pursy**, short-winded. (F. — L.) M. E. *pys*, also *pursys* (l'alsgrave). — O. F. *pys* (Palsgrave), variant of *poulisy*, i.e., short-winded. — Cot. — O. F. *pouler*, *puler*, to push, also to gasp for breath; *pulsa*, a pump.

**puff**. (F. — L.) M. E. *pussen*, *pussen*. — F. *pousser*, *pouster*, to push, thrust. — L. *pervicere*, to beat, thrust, frequent. of *pellere*, to drive.

**repeal** (F. — L.) Altered from O. F. *repeler*, F. *repeler*, to repeal. — O. F. *re-peir*; *apeir*, later *appeler*, to apply. See *appeal* (above). *Repeal* = repeal.

**repel.** (L.) L. *re-pellere*, to drive back. Der. *repulse*, from pp. *repulsus*.

**Pulse** (1), a throb, vibration; see *Pulsate*.

**Pulse** (2), grain or seed of beans, peas, &c. (L.) M. E. *puls*. L. *puls*, a thick pap or porridge made of meal, pulse, &c. (hence applied to the pulse itself). Der. *poultice*, q. v.

**Pulverise.** (F. — L.) F. *pulveriser*; Cot. — Late L. *puluerizare*, to reduce to dust. L. *puluerare*, the same. — L. *puluer* stem of *puluis*, dust. (Prob. allied to *pul-sus*, pp. of *pellere*, to drive about.)

**powder.** (F. — L.) M. E. *poudre*. — F. *poudre*, O. F. *poldre*, *pulidre*. Formed with ex crescens *d* from L. *puluerem*, acc. of *puluis*, dust.

**Puma**, a quadruped. (Peruvian.) Peruv. *puma*.

**Pumios**; see *Spume*.

**Pumimel**, the same as *pommel*; see *Pomade*.

**Pump** (1), a machine for raising water. (F. — Teut. — L.) M. E. *pumpe*. — F. *pompe*. — G. *pumpe*, also spelt *plumpe*, which is the older and fuller form. Cf. prov. G. *plumpen*, to pump. β. The G. *plumpen* also means to plump, fall plump, move suddenly and violently, from the plunging action of the piston. It is therefore allied to E. *Plump* (2), and to *Plumb*, and is ultimately of Latin origin. γ. We even find prov. E. *plump*, to pump, Corn. *plumpy*, to pump; cf. F. *plomber*, to sound with a plummet; and cf. *Plunge*. We also find Du. *pomp*, Swed. *pump*, Dan. *pompe*, Russ. *pompa*, a pump, all borrowed words; and (the weakened forms) Span. and Port. *bomba*, a pump.

**Pump** (2), a thin-soled shoe; see *Pomp*.

**Pumpion**, **Pumpkin**, a kind of gourd. (F. — L. — Gr.) The old forms are *pumpion* and *pompon*. F. *pompon*, a pompon or melon; — Cot. — L. *peponem*, acc. of *pepo*, a large melon. — Gr. *περιά*, a kind of melon, eaten quite ripe. — Gr. *περίν*, mellow, from *περίνειν*, to ripen; see *Cook*. ¶ The insertion of *m* before *p* causes no difficulty.

**Pun**: see *Pound* (3).

**Punch** (1), to perforate; see *Pungent*.

**Punch** (2), to beat; see *punish*. s. v. *Pain*.

**Punch** (3), a beverage. (Hindi. — Skt.) So called from consisting of five ingredients, spirit, water, lemon-juice, sugar, spice, introduced from India, by way of Goa; men-

tioned A.D. 1669. — Hindi *panch*, five. — Skt. *panchan*, five. See Five. ¶ The Hindi and Skt. short *a* is pronounced like E. *u* in *mud*; it occurs again in *pundit*.

**Punch** (4), a short, hump-backed fellow in a puppet-show. (Ital. — L.) A contraction for *Punchinello*, which occurs A.D. 1666 (Nares). This is a corruption of Ital. *pulcinello* (by the change of *l* to *n*, the Ital. *ci* being sounded as E. *chi*). *Pulcinello* is the droll clown in Neapolitan comedy; we also find Ital. *pulcinella*, 'punch, buffoon,' Meadows. A dimin. form of Ital. *pulcino*, a young chicken; cf. *pulcella*, a young girl; from L. *pullus*, the young of any animal, allied to *puer*, a boy. See Pullet. The lit. sense of *pulcinello* is little chicken; thence, a little boy, a puppet. ¶ Confused with prov. E. *punch*, short, fat, which is allied to *Bunch*. *Judy* is for *Judith*, once a common name.

**Puncheon** (1), a punch, for perforating; see *Pungent*.

**Puncheon** (2), a cask. (F. — L.?) From O. F. *poinson*, 'a bodkin, also a puncheon [steel tool], also a stamp, mark, print, or seal; also, a wine-vessel;' Cot. This is a difficult word; but I conclude that the O. F. *poinson* (F. *poinçon*) remains the same word in all its senses, and that the cask was named from the 'mark, print, or seal' upon it, which was made with a *puncheon* or stamp. See *punchoon* (1), s.v. *Pungent*. ¶ So also *hogshead* = ox-head, a stamped mark. Ital. *funzone* means both *puncheon* or bodkin, and *puncheon* or wine-vessel.

*Punchinello*: see *Punch* (4).

**Punctate**, **Punctilio**: see *Pungent*. **Punctual**, **Punctuate**, **Puncture**: see *Pungent*.

**Pundit**, a learned man. (Skt.) Skt. *pundita* (with cerebral *nd*), adj., learned, ab., a wise man, scholar. — Skt. *pan*, to heap up or together. See *Punch* (3).

**Pungent**. (L.) L. *pungens*, stem of pres. pt. of *pungere*, to prick, pt. t. *pungit*, pp. *punctus*. (Base PUG, PUK.)

**appoint**. (F. — L.) M. E. *apointen* — O. F. *apointer*, to prepare, arrange, settle — Low L. *appunctare*, to repair, appoint, settle a dispute; Ducange. — L. *ap-* (*ad*) — Low L. *punctare*, to mark by a point, from Low L. *puncta*, a prick, fem. of *punctus*, pp.; see point (below). Der. *disappoint*.

**counterpoint**, the composing of music in parts. (F. — L.) O. F. *contrapointe*, 'a

ground or plain song, in music.' The lit. sense is *point against point*, i.e. the points or dots which represented musical notes, and were placed on staves over against each other in compositions of two or more parts — F. *contre*, against; p. a point: see point (below).

**compunction**, remorse. (F. — L.) O. compunction. — Low L. *acc. compunction* — L. *compunctus*, pp. of *compungere*, to remorse, pass. of *compungere*, to pricke. L. *com-* (*cum*); *pungere*, to prick.

**expunge** (L.) L. *ex-pungere*, to prick out, blot out. In MSS., *expunction* of word is denoted by dots under it. D. *expunction*.

**poignant**. (F. — L.) F. *poignante*, stinging, pres. part. of *poindre*, to prick. L. *pungere*, to prick.

**point**. (F. — L.) M. E. *point* — *point*, *pointet*, a point, prick — L. *punctum*, orig. neut. of *punctus*, pp. of *pungere*, prick.

**pounce** (1), to seize with the claws. (F. — L.) Orig. a term in hawking. Hawk's claws were termed *pounces*; *pounce* is also a punch or stamp. Note a *pounson* or *punsoun* was a dagger (a bōur). Formed as if from an O. F. *fonceur*, to pierce, not recorded, though we find Span. *puncchar*, to pierce, and sb. *puncha*, a prickle (the exact equivalent of E. *pounce*, a hawk's talon). The *puncchar* answers to a Low L. *puncchar* not found, but regularly formed from *punctus*, pp. of *pungere*.

**punch** (1), to perforate. (F. — L.) M. E. *punchen*, to prick; which seems to have been coined from the sb. *punchion*, *puncchar*, a dagger, awl. See below.

**puncheon** (1), a punch or awl. (F. — L.) M. E. *punction*, *punction*. — O. F. *poinson*, 'a bodkin, also a puncheon, stamp,' &c.; Cot. Cf. Span. *puncchar*, punch; Ital. *funzone*, a punch, bodkin, a wine-barrel. — L. *punctionare*, acc. *punctio*, a prickling, puncture. The *o* of this word was changed from its mas. whilst at the same time the *u* was changed from 'pricking' to 'punch' — L. *punctus*, pp. of *pungere*, to prick; also *Puncheon* (2).

**punctato**, punctured. (L.) From L. *punctum*, a point; with suff. (L. *-atus*).

**punctilio**. (Span. — L.) Sp. *puntillo*, a nice point of honour, ca-

*int.* — L. *punitum*, a point; see *point*.

M. (F. — L.) F. *punctuel*, 'punctual' — Low L. *punctualis*. — L. *punctum*, a point; see *point* (above).

etc. (L.) From pp. of Low L. *ponere*, to determine, define — L. *punctum* (above).

(L.) L. *punctura*, a prick. — pp. of *pungere*, to prick.

to play at a game at cards (F. — Span. — L.) F. *poner*, enter, *ponter*, to punt. — Span. *punt*, also a pip at cards. — L. *punctum*.

see *Pain*.  
a large fan. (Hindi. — Skt.)

a fan; allied to *pankha*, a fan, *paksha*, a wing. Allied to a wing. Cf. Pers. *pangkan*, a

a flat-bottomed boat; see *bassett* to play at *basset*; see *Pungent*.

Post. — *Post*.  
thyralis. (L.) L. *fusa*, a girl, hence, undeveloped insect).

boy, a boy; allied to *purus*, (✓ PU.)

a scholar, ward. (F. — L.) (L.) F. *pupille* (masc.). — L. *pusillus*, of *pupus*, an orphan-boy, of *pupus*, a boy (above).

the central spot of the eye. *pupilla* (sem.). — L. *pupilla*, also pupil (name due to the seen in the pupil). Fem. of love).

(F. — L.) M. E. *pouet*. — O. F. *pouet*, little baby, puppet; Col. *pupa*, see *Pupa* (above).

a whelp. (1) a dandy (F. *poupin*, 'a baby, a puppet'; 'baby' really means 'doll', or that, in E., the term was the young of an animal, esp. of

F. *poupee* (as if = L. *pupula*); five of L. *pupa*; see *Pupa*

2. In the sense of 'dandy.' presents O. F. *poupin*, *poupin*, (as if = L. *pupulus*); from the

Der. *pup*, short for *puppy*.

L. (F. — L.) O. F. *pur*. F. *pur*, for, a curious variation of

Thus *pur* and *pro* are

and *pur-voy*, *pro-vode* are

**Purblind.** (F. — L. and E.) Orig. *pure-blind*, i. e. wholly blind, M. E. *pur blind*, Rob. of Gloucester, p. 376. See *Pure* and *Blind*. It afterwards came to mean partly blind, prob. through confusion with the verb to *fore*, as Sir T. Eliot writes *fore-blind*. (Similarly *par-boil*, to boil thoroughly, came to mean to boil partially, *Pure* — wholly, Tw. Nt., v. 86.)

**Purchase:** see *Capacious*.

**Pure.** (F. — L.) F. *pur*, masc., *pure*, fem., pure. — L. *purus*, pure. Cf. Skt. *pu*, to purify. (✓ PU.)

**expurgate.** (L.) From pp. of L. *expurgare*, to purify thoroughly. — L. *ex*, thoroughly; *purgare*, to purge, purify; see *purge* (below).

**purge.** (F. — L.) F. *purger*. — L. *purgare*, to purify. L. *purgare* — *furigare* (Plautus). — L. *pur-us*, pure; *agere*, to make.

**purify.** (F. — L.) F. *purifier*. — L. *purificare*, to make pure. — L. *puri-*, for *purus*, pure; *facere*, to make. Der. *purificat-ion*.

**puritan.** (L.) A barbarous word, to designate one who aimed at great *purity* of life; see below.

**purity.** (F. — L.) M. E. *purete*. — F. *purete*, 'purity'; Cot. — L. acc. *puritatem*, pureness. — L. *purus*, pure.

**spurge,** a plant. (F. — L.) Named from its corroding (and so cleansing away) warts. — O. F. *spurge*, *espurge*. — O. F. *espurger*, to purge away. — L. *ex-purgare*, to cleanse away; see *purge* (above).

**Purl** (1), to flow with a murmuring sound. (Scand.) Swed. *pörla*, to purl, bubble as a stream; a frequent form from a base *pur*, imitative of the sound. See *Purr*, *Pirouette*.

**Purl** (2), spiced beer. (F. — L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. But it should be *pearl*. It was a term in cookery; thus *sucré perlé* is sugar boiled twice, *bouillon perlé*, jelly-broth. Cf. G. *perlen*, to pearl, rise in small bubbles like pearls. See *Pearl*.

**Purl** (3), to form an edging on lace, &c.; see *File* (1).

**Purl** (4), to upset. (E.) Better *pirl*; from M. E. *pirlie*, a whirligig, formed by the frequent suffix -i from the imitative word *purr*, to whirl. See *Purr*, *Pirouette*. So also Ital. *pirlare*, 'to twirl round'; Florio. See *Purl* (1).

**Purlieu**, the border of a forest, &c. (F. — L.) Formerly *pouralée*, altered to *purlieu* by confusion with F. *lieu*, a place;

also spelt *purley*. The F. *pouralée* (O. F. *puralee*) is a sort of translation of Low L. *perambulatio*, which meant 'all that ground near any forest, which, being made forest by Henry II., Rich. I., or king John, were (*sic!*) by *perambulations* granted by Henry III., severed again from the same'; Manwood's Forest Laws. The etymology is from O. F. *pur* (F. *pour*) - L. *pro*, and O. F. *alee*, a going, for which see *Alley*.

*Purloin*; see *Long* (1).

**Purple.** (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. *purpre* (with *r* for *l*). - O. F. *porpre*, later *pourpre*, purple. - L. *purpura*, the purple-fish. - Gk. *πορφύρα*, the purple-fish; cf. Gk. *πορφύρεος*, purple, orig. an epithet of the surging sea. - Gk. *πορφύρειν*, reduplicated form of *φύειν*, to mix up, stir violently, allied to L. *furere*, whence E. *Fury*.

**porphyry.** (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. *porphuriz*, answering to an O. F. form *porphyrie*\*, which Colgrave gives only in the form *porphyre*. - L. *porphyrites*. - Gk. *πορφυρίτης*, porphyry, a hard rock named from its purple colour. - Gk. *πορφύρα*, the purple-fish (above).

*Purport*; see *Port* (1).

*Purpose* (1), to intend; see *Pose*.

*Purpose* (2), intention; see *Position*.

**Purr, Pur.** (E.) An imitative word for various sounds, chiefly of the murmuring of a cat. Cf. Scotch *purr*, a gentle wind; E. *buzz*; Irish *burburus*, a gurgling sound. See *Purl* (1), *Purl* (4), and *Pirouette*.

**Purse.** (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. *purse*; also *porse*; also *burs*. - O. F. *borse*, later *bourse*, a purse. - Low L. *bursa*, a purse. - Gk. *βύρα*, a hide, skin; of which purses were made. ¶ For the unusual change from *b* to *p*, cf. *gossip*, *peat*. Der. *purse*, verb, to wrinkle up, like a purse drawn together.

**bursar.** (Low L. - Gk.) Low L. *bursarius*, a purse-bearer. - Low L. *bursa* (above).

**disburse.** (F. - L. and Gk.) O. F. *desbourier*, to take out of a purse. - O. F. *des-* (= L. *dis-*), away; F. *bourse* (above).

**reimburse,** to refund. (F. - L. and Gk.) Adapted from F. *rembourser* by substituting L. *re-im-* for F. *rem-* (with the same force). - L. *re*, again; *im-*, for *in*, in; F. *bourse*, a purse (above).

**Purslain, Purslane.** a herb (F. - L.) M. E. *purslane*. - O. F. *porcelaine*, *pourcelaine*, purslane; Cot. Formed from L. *porcelaca*, purslain (Pliny); usually spelt *portulaca*.

## PUTATIVE.

**Pursue**; see *Sequence*

**Pursy**; see *Pulsate*.

**Purtenance**; see *Tenable*.

**Purulent**; see *Pus*.

**Purvey**; see *Vision*.

**Pus**, white matter from a sore. (L. *pus* (gen. *puris*), *pus*. + Gk. *νίστα*, *νίστη* Skt. *falya*, pus, from *pu*, to stink (✓) **purulent.** (F. - L.) F. *purulente*, *purulent*, full of matter. - L. *purus* of *pus*.

**suppurate.** (L.) From pp. of *suppurare*, to gather pus underneath. *sub* (sub), under; *pur*, stem of *pus*.

**Push**; see *Pulsate*.

**Pusillanimous** (L.) L. *pusillans* mean-spirited; also *pusillanimus*. *pusillus*, mean, small; *animus*, *animus* is dimin. of *pusus*, small, allie *puer*, a boy; see *Puerile* and *Antu* (✓PU; ✓AN)

**Puss**, a cat, hare. (E.) Prob. an old native word, from the spitting of the We find also Du. *poes*, Low G. *puus-katte*, Swed. dial. *pus*, Irish and G. *pus*. And even S. Tamil *puci*, *pusha* in the Cashgar dialect of Aff. Lith. *puš*, a word to call a cat.

**Pustule.** (F. - L.) F. *pustule* - *pustula*, longer form of *pustula*, a little pimple. Allied to Gk. *φωστής*, a blower, I blow. (✓SPU, to blow.)

**Put.** (C.) M. E. *putten*; A. S. *ƿut* - Gael. *put*, to push, thrust; W. *put*, Corn. *putt*, to push, kick.

**pother**, a bustle, confusion. (C.)

**pudder.** The same as *potter* (below).

**potter.** (C.) To *potter* is to go about, hence to stir, confuse, disorder, to do a thing inefficiently; so also *pot*, *poke*, disorder (Bailey, Halliwell). There are frequentative forms of *put*, to be seen above. Cf. Du. *poteren*, 'to one thoroughly,' Hexham. *potter*, fumble, poke about; words of C. orig.

**Putative, reputed.** (F. - L.) F. *putatif* - L. *putativus*, presumptive. - L. *putare*, pp. of *putare*, to think, suppose. Orig. sense was to make clean, then to clear, to come to a clear result. - L. *purus*, clean. (✓PU.)

**account.** (F. - L.) M. E. *accoun* - O. F. *acouunter*. - O. F. *a* - *couunter*, account; - O. F. *a*; *couunter*, count; see *count* (below).

**amputate.** (L.) From pp. of *amputare*, to cut off round about. - L.

*amb-*, *ambi-*, round about; cleanse, also to lop or prune trees. *te.* (L.) *L. computare*, to *L. com-* (*cum*), together; *putare*,

(2), to reckon. (F. — L.) F. formerly also *compter*. — L. *computare*; see above.

(F. — L.) F. *depoter*: Cot. — *re*, to cut off, also to impute. L. *de*, down: *putare*, to cut off, cleanse. Dor. *depot-y*, O. F. *de* depoted, pp. of *depoter*.

at, verb. (F. — L.) Formerly — O. F. *descompter*, to reckon.

(F. — L.) F. *disputer*. — L. to argue. — L. *dis*, apart; think.

(F. — L.) F. *imputer*. — L. to ascribe — L. *im-* (*in*), towards; reckon

it. (F. — L.) F. *remonter*, to tell, — *re* (L. *re*), again; *conter*, to see account (above). *Recount* =

(F. — L.) F. *repuler*. — L. to repute (lit. reconsider). — L. *putare*, to think.

(F. — L.) F. *putride* — L. stinking. — L. *putris*, crude form *putris*, rotten; *putrere*, to be — *putere*, to stink. See *Pus*.

(F. — L.) F. *putrefier*: formed L. *putreficare*\*; but the true L. *putrefacere*, to make putrid, to become putrid. — L. *putri-s*, *re*, to make.

a kite, hawk. (F. — L.; and poor; cf. sparrow-hawk. Prov. chicken pout, young of game; poult, which is short for pullet. *pool* (2). The suffix *-ek* is a

diminutive; or, more probably, a corruption of *hawk*.

**Putty**: see *Pot*.

**Puzzle**: see *Pose* (1).

**Pygmy**. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *pygmé*, adj., dwarflike; Cot. — L. *pygmæus*, adj., dwarf-like; from pl. *Pygmæi*, the race of Pygmies. — Gk. Πυγμαῖοι, pygmies, fabulous dwarfs of the length of a πυγμῆ, i.e. about 13½ in., from the elbow to the knuckles or fist. — Gk. πυγμή, a fist; see *Pugilist*.

**Pylorus**. (L. — Gk.) L. *pylorus*. — Gk. πυλώρη, the lower orifice of the stomach, entrance to the intestines; orig. a gate-keeper. — Gk. πύλη, a gate; οὐπός, a keeper, watcher.

**Pyramid**. (L. — Gk.) Formerly *pyramis*. — L. *pyramis* (stem *pyramid-*). — Gk. πυραΐς (stem πυραΐδ-), a pyramid. Prob. of Egyptian origin.

**Pyre**. (L. — Gk.) L. *pyra*. — Gk. πῦρ, a funeral pile. — Gk. φῶρ, fire; allied to E. *Fire*.

**pellitory** (2), pelleter, the plant *pyrethrum*. (Span. — L. — Gk.) Span. *pelitre* — L. *pyrethrum*. — Gk. πυρεθρόν, a hot spicy plant. — Gk. φῶρ, fire.

**pyrites**. (L. — Gk.) L. *pyrites*. — Gk. πυρίτης, a flint, pyrites; orig. an adj., belonging to fire. — Gk. φῶρ, fire.

**pyrotechnic**, belonging to fireworks. (Gk.) Coined from Gk. πῦρ, crude form of φῶρ, fire; τεχνική, artistic, from τέχνη, an art; see *Technical*.

**Pyx**. (L. — Gk.) Shortened from L. *pyxix*, a box. — Gk. φυξίς, a box. — Gk. φυξός, box-wood; named from its close grain. — Gk. πυκνός, dense. (✓ PAK) Allied to *Box* (1), *Box* (2).

**bushel**, a measure. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *bushel*. — O. F. *boissel*. — Low L. *buscillus*, *bussellus*, a bushel. — Low L. *bussulus*, a small box. — Low L. *bussida*, a form of *buxida*, acc. of *buxis*, a box. — Gk. βύξης, a box (above).

## Q.

(2), to make a noise as a duck. — *quack*, as a duck's cry; an onomat. + Du. *kraakken*, G. *quaken*, Dan. *quække*, to croak, quack. Cf. to croak, Gk. κράψ, a croaking. (3), to cry up a nostrum. (E.) *particular use of the word above*;

to cackle, prate, sing the praises of a nostrum, to pretend to medical skill. Dor. *quack salver*, i.e. a quack who cries up his salves or ointments, from Du. *kraaksalver*, a quacksalver, from *kraaksaiven*, verb, to puff up salves

**quail** (2), a bird. (F. — Low L. — Low G.)

M. E. *quasile*. — O. F. *quaille*, F. *caille*. — Low L. *quaquila*, a quail. — O. Du. *quackel*, a quail. — O. Du. *quacken*, Du. *kwaken*, to quack (above). From the noise which the bird makes.

**Quadragesima, Quadrangle, Quadrant:** see Quadrat.

**Quadrat.** (L.) L. *quadratus*, pp. of *quadrare*, to make square. — L. *quadrus*, square. Put for *quaterus*\*, from *quatuor*, four; see Four.

**quadragesima**, forty days of Lent. (L.) L. *quadragesima*, lit. fortieth; fem. of *quadragesimus*; older form *quadragensimus*, fortieth = *quadragentimus*\*. — L. *quadriginta*, forty. — L. *quadr-us*, square, fourfold; *ginta*, short for *degitina*\* = *decim*\*, tenth, from *decem*, ten.

**quadrangle.** (F. — L.) F. *quadrangle*. — L. *quadrangulum*, sb., neut. of *quadrangulus*, four-cornered. — L. *quadr-us*, square; *angulus*, angle. See Angle (1).

**quadrant.** (L.) M. E. *quadrant*. — L. *quadrant-*, stem of *quadrans*, sb., a fourth part. Extended from L. *quadrus*, belonging to four.

**quadrennial.** (L.) Put for *quadrennial*, adj. — L. *quadriennium*, a space of four years. — L. *quadri-*, for *quadrus*, belonging to four; *annus*, a year; see Annals.

**quadrilateral.** (L.) L. *quadrilaterus*, four-sided. — L. *quadrus* (above); *laterus*, stem of *latus*, a side. See Lateral.

**quadrille.** (F. — Span. — L.) Formerly a game at cards for four. — F. *quadrille*, (1) fem., a troop of horses; (2) masc., a game at cards. The former answers to Ital. *quadriglia*, O. Ital. *squadriglia*, a troop; but the latter to Span. *cuadriglio*, a small square, allied to *cuadilla*, a meeting of four persons. — Span. *cuadra*, a square. — L. *quadra*, fem. of *quadrus* (above).

**quadrillion**, a million raised to the fourth power. (L.) Coined by prefixing *quadr-* (for L. *quadrus*) to *-illion*, which is *m-illion* without the *m*.

**quadroon.** (Span. — L.) For *quartroon*. — Span. *cuarteron*, the child of a creole and a Spaniard; one who is, in a fourth part, a black; also a fourth part. — Span. *cuarto*, a fourth part. — L. *quartum*, acc. of *quartus*, fourth; see *quatern* (below).

**quadruped**, see Pedal.

**quadruple.** (F. — L.) F. *quadruple*. — L. *quadruplum*, acc. of *quadruplus*, four-

fold. — L. *quadrup-s*, four times; signifying 'fold,' see Double.

**quarantine** (F. — L.) O. F. *quar-tine*, usually *quarantaine*, a space of days. — F. *quarante*, forty. — L. *quar-ginta*, forty; see *quadragesima* (above).

**quarrel** (2), a square-headed cross bolt. (F. — L.) M. E. *quarel*. — O. F. *querelle*, later *quarreau*, a diamond, square cross bow bolt. — Low L. *quarrellum*, quarrel. — L. *quadrus*, square (above).

**quarry** (1), a place where stones are dug. (F. — L.) Formerly *quarrer*; M. *quarrere*, a place where stones are dug. — O. F. *quarriere*, a quarry; F. *carrière*. — Low L. *quararia*, a quarry for big stones. — L. *quadrare*, to square — L. *quadrus*, square. ¶ The sense was suggested by L. *quadratorius*, a stone-square, a stone-cutter (merely).

**quart**, the fourth of a gallon. (F. — M. E. *quarte*. — F. *quarte*. — L. *quarta pars*), a fourth part; fem. of *quartus*. — Apparently short for *quatur-tus*\*. — *quatuor*, four.

**quartan.** (F. — L.) F. *quartaine*, occurring on the fourth day (said of a fever). — L. *quartana* (*febris*), a quartan fever, fem. of *quartanus*, belonging to the fourth. — L. *quartus*, fourth (above).

**quarter.** (F. — L.) M. E. *quarte*. — O. F. *quarter*, *quartier* — L. *quarta pars*, fourth part — L. *quartus*, fourth.

**quartern**, fourth of a pint. (F. — L.) Short for *quarternon*. M. E. *quarten*. — O. F. *quareron*, a quartan — L. *quarternonem*, acc. of *quaterno*, a fourth part. — Low L. *quartenus*, from L. *quartus*, fourth.

**quartet, quartette.** (Ital. — L.) *quartetto* (*quartette* is a F. spelling), cf. of *quarto*, fourth. — L. *quartus*.

**quarto**, having the sheet folded four leaves. (L.) From L. *plus* in, in a fourth part; where *quarto* is a fourth.

**quaternary**, consisting of four. — L. *quaternarius*. — L. *quaterni*. — L. *quaterni*, pl. four at a time — L. *quatuor*.

**quaternion.** (L.) L. *quaternio*, stem of *quaternio*, a band of four. — Acts, xii. 4. — L. *quaterni*, pl., see the.

**quatrain.** (F. — L.) F. *quatrain*, stanza of four lines. — F. *quatre*, four.

**quire** (2), a collection or sheet

Spelt *cudier* in the Ancien *gusier* (13th cent.), later mod. F. *cahier* — Low L. *cllection* of four leaves (with *maternus* also, glossed by right's *Voc.* i. 116); whence *quo*, a quire. [The suffix *-er* in F. *esuer* from L. *in-ctuor*, four. Not from which could not thus suffer termination *-nionem*.] All troop. (F. — Ital. — L.) *squadre*. — Ital. *squadra*, a square (below). (F. — Ital. — L.) O. F. *squadrone*; augmentative *-ne*.

— L.) M. E. *square*. — quared; *esquare*, a square; Ital. *squadrare*, to square; n. also a squadron of men. All from Low L. *ex-pand*, but a mere intensive of L. *quadrare*, to square. Four-cornered; see **Quad-**

**square**, carpenter's rule; *square*. — O. F. *esquierre*; n. A variant of O. F. *naro* (above).

**Quadrilateral**, **Quad-**  
**tion**, **Quadroon**, **Quad-**  
**uple**; see above.

**Qua** in large draughts. (C.) *gutural ch*, as in *quach*, of a quach or cup, usually *puech*, *quaff* in Lowland Gael. *cusch*, a cup, bowl draped. (Hottentot.) Said imitative word, from the noise by the animal.

**Quake**. (E.) M. E. *quelen*, *clasi* (pt. t. *caser*), to die; to die utterly + Du. *quelen*, to pine. (Base A. S. *cwelen*, destruction, wed *qual*, G. *qual*, agony. prov. E. *qual*, to coagulate (F. *casser*), from

M. E. *qualm*, usually 'a *cuorem*, pestilence. — of *cucum* (above) + Du. Swed. *qualm*, G. *qualm*, Dan. *qualme*, causes E. sense).

**quell**, to subdue. (E.) M. E. *quellen*, to kill. A. S. *cwealan*, to kill; causal of *cwealan* (above). + Du. *kweelen*, Icel. *kveila*, Swed. *qvista*, Dan. *qvale*, to torment, choke; all causal forms.

**Quail** (2); see **Quack**.

**Quaint**; see **Noble**.

**Quanke**. (E.) M. E. *quaken*, *cwaknen*. A. S. *cweakan*, to quake; cf. *cweakan*, to wag. Orig. 'to give life to,' set in motion; allied to **Quick**. (Base KWAK.) Der. **Quaker** (A.D. 1650); see **Haydn**.

**quagmire**. (E.) Spelt *quake-mire* in Stanhurst; i.e. quaking bog.

**Quality**. (F. — L.) M. E. *qualitee*. — F. *qualité*. — L. *qualitatem*, acc. of *qualitas*, sort, kind. — L. *qualis*, of what sort. Allied to E. **Which**.

**qualify**. (F. — L.) F. *qualifier* — Low L. *qualificare*, to endue with a quality. — L. *qualis*, of what sort; *facere*, to make.

**Qualm**; see **Quail** (1).

**Quandary**, an evil plight. (Scand.) Corruption of M. E. *wandreth*, evil plight, peril, adversity; (cf. Scottish *quhar* for *whar*, where; prov. M. E. *squele* for *sweete*, sweet.) — Icel. *vandræði*, difficulty, trouble. — Icel. *vandr*, difficult; with suff. *-ræði* (— E. -red in *hat-red*). — Icel. *vann*, pt. t. of *vina*, to toil; see **Win**. So also O. Swed. *wandrade*, difficulty, from *wand*, difficult.

**Quantity**. (F. — L.) M. E. *quantitee*. — F. *quantité*. — L. *quantitatem*, acc. of *quantitas*, quantity. — L. *quanti-*, for *quantus*, how much. Allied to Gk. *νόος* (*ion*, *κίνος*), how much; and to E. **Who**.

**Quarantine**; see **Quadrant**.

**Quarrol** (1), a dispute; see **Querulous**. **Quarrel** (2), cross-bow bolt; see **Quadrato**.

**Quarry** (1), a place for digging stones; see **Quadrato**.

**Quarry** (2), heap of game; see p. 94 col. 2. **Quart**, **Quartan**, &c.; see **Quadrato**. **Quarts**, a mineral. (G.) G. *quartz*, rock-crystal.

**Quash**. (F. — L.) M. E. *quaschen*. — O. F. *quasser*, later *casser*, to break, quash. — L. *quassare*, to shatter; frequent. of *quatere* (supine *quassum*), to shake.

**concussion**. (F. — L.) F. *concussion*. — L. *concussionem*, acc. of *concussio*, a violent shaking. — L. *concussus*, acc. of *concutere*, to shake together. — L. *con-*, for *cum*, together; *quatere*, to shake.

**discuss**. (L.) M. E. *discusset*, pp.

driven away. — L. *discussum*, pp. of *discutere*, to shake asunder; in late L., to discuss. — L. *dis-*, apart; *quatere*, to shake.

**percussion.** (L.) From L. *percussio*, a striking. — L. *percussum*, pp. of *percudere*, to strike. — L. *per*, through; *quatere*, to shake. Der. *re-percussion*.

**rescue.** (F. — L.) M. E. *rescounen*. — O. F. *rescourre*, to rescue, save. (The same word as Ital. *riscuotere*.) — Low L. *rescutere* (A.D. 1308); which stands for *re-cutere*, to drive away again. — L. *re*, again; *ex*, away; *quatere*, to shake.

**Quassia**, a South-American tree. (Personal name.) Named by Linnaeus (like *dahlia* from *Dahl*) from *Quassi*, a negro, who pointed out the use of the bark as a tonic. *Quassi* is a common negro name.

**Quaternary, Quaternion, Quatrain;** see *Quadrato*.

**Quaver.** (E.) Frequent. of *quake*, M. E. *quauen* (*u=v*), to quake. Allied to M. E. *quaffen*, to throb, palpitate. (Base KWAP, allied to KWAK.) See *Quake*. Der. *quaver*, sb., a note in music, orig. a trill, shake. And see *quiver* (t).

**Quay**, a wharf. (F. — C.) Formerly *hay*, key. M. E. *key*, *keye*. — O. F. *quay* (F. *quai*), 'the key of a haven.' Cot. — Bret. *kaé*, an enclosure, W. *cae*, an enclosure, hedge. (Phil. Soc. Trans. 1869, p. 254.)

**Qeuan; see Queen.**

**Queasy.** (Scand.) M. E. *quayry*, *queisy*, causing or feeling nausea. — Norweg. *kveis*, sickness after a debauch; Icel. *ídra-kveisa*, colic; Swed. dial. *kveisa*, soreness, blister, pimple. Cf. Swed. *kvoisa*, to bruise; A S. *þe-cwisan*, to crush; Goth. *kwistjan*, to destroy.

**Queen.** (E.) Also spelt *quean*, which spelling is restricted to the use of the word in a bad sense; but the words are one. M. E. *queen*, in both senses. A. S. *cweon*, a woman. — Du. *kween*, a barren woman or cow; Icel. *kudn*, wife, *kona*, woman; Dan. *guinde*, woman, *kone*, wife; Swed. *guinna*, a female, *kona*, a quean; Goth. *kwens*, *kveins*, *kvino*, woman, O. H. G. *quend*; Gk. *γυνή*, Skt. *jani*, a wife. (GAN.) **Doublet, quean.**

**Queer.** (Low G.) A cant word. — Low G. *queer*, across, *quere*, obliquity. In Awleclay's Fraternity of Vagabonds, p. 4, 'a queer fellow' is one who has just come out of prison; cf. Low G. *in der queere liggen*, to lie across, lie queerly. So also

G. *quer*, transverse; *querhogg*, a queer fellow.

**Quell**, see *Quall* (t).

**Quench.** (E.) M. E. *quenchon*. A S. *cwencan*, to extinguish; causal of A S. *cwinecan* (pt. t. *cwinne*), to go out, be extinguished. Lengthened from A. S. *cwencan* (pt. t. *cwidn*), to go out, be extinguished. Cf. O. Fries. *kwinka*, to be extinguished.

**Querimonious**; see *Querulous*.

**Quern.** Kern, a handmill for grinding grain. (E.) M. E. *querne*. A. S. *cweurn*; orig. 'that which grinds' + *i*ce. *kwern*, Icel. *kværn*, Dan. *kværn*. Swed. *kvarn*, Goth. *kwairnus*. Cf. Gk. *ρύπη*, meal. (✓GAR, to grind.)

**Querulous**, fretful (L.) L. *querula*, full of complaints. — L. *queri*, to complain. (✓KVAS.) See *Wheeze*.

**cry.** (F. — L.) M. E. *crien*. — F. *crier* (Fuller forms occur in Ital. *gridare*, Sp. *gridar*, Port. *gritar*) — L. *quiritare*, to shriek, cry, lament (Brachet). Frequent of L. *queri*, to lament.

**decry**, to condemn. (F. — L.) O. I. *descrier*, to cry down, disparage — O. I. *des* = L. *dis*, implying the reversal of an act, and here opposed to 'cry up,' and to cry (above).

**quarrel** (t), a dispute. (F. — L.) M. E. *querele*. — O. F. *querelle*, later *querelle*. L. *querela*, a complaint. — L. *queri*, to complain.

**querimonious**, fretful. (L.) F. — L. *querimonia*, a complaint — L. *queri*, to complain; with Aryan suffixes. — Skt. *χα*.

**Query**, an enquiry. (L.) Put for you, i.e. enquire thou. — L. *quere*, imp. sing. pers. of *querere*, to seek (put for *quaro*, as in L. *queso*, I beg). Cf. Skt. *vis*, search.

**acquire.** (L.) L. *acquirere*, to obtain. — L. *ac*, for *ad*, to; *querere*, to seek. Der. *acquisition*; from *acquisitus*.

**conquer.** (F. — L.) M. E. *conquerre*. — O. F. *conquerre*. — L. *conquistare*, to conquer, go in quest of; in late L. *conquer*. — L. *con* (cun), with, *querere*, to seek. Der. *conquest*. M. E. *conquerre* from Low L. *conquistum*, neut. of *conquisitus*, pp. of *conquerere*.

**disquisition**, an investigation. From L. *disquisitio*, a review into *disquisitus*, pp. of *disquirere*. To L. *dis*, apart, *querere*, to seek.

**enquire.** (F. — L.) M. E. *enquierre*

**en** enquire to enquire to make it like Latin, and afterwards to make it look still more so.—  
*enquerre, enquerir.* —L. *inquirere*, into.—L. *in*, in; *querere*, to ask. *enquiry*, often turned into *enqued* (now *inquest*), from O. F. L. *inquisita (res)*, a thing en-

**quisite**, sought out, excellent. (L.) *atus*, pp. of *exquirere*, to seek out; *querere*, to seek.  
It. later spelling of M. E. *en-ue* enquire.

**en-**, late spelling of *enquire*; see *dition*. (F.—L.) F. *inquisition*. in *inquisitionem*, a search into.—*nus*, pp. of *inquirere*; see above)

**en-** *satis*, a small gain. (L.) Low *satum*, an extra profit above the sum, arising from fines, waifs, &c.; *perquisitus*, pp. of *perquirere*, to thoroughly.—L. *per*, thoroughly; to seek.

**en-** a search. (F.—L.) O. F. *quête* —L. *quesita (res)*, a thing sum. of pp. of *querere*.

**en-** (F.—L.) F. *question*. —L. *quoniam*, an enquiry.—L. *quere*, to seek.

**en-** (F.—L.) O. F. *requeste*.—*nus*, a thing asked, fem. of pp. *are*, to ask back.—L. *re-*; and to seek.

**en-** (F.—L.) M. E. *requeren*, *requiren*.—O. F. *requirer*.—L. (above). Der. *requis-ite*, from *nus*.

**Question**: see *Query*.

**en-** see *Caudal*.

**en-** see *Quip*.

**en-** living, lively. (E.) M. E. *quik*. +Du. *kwick*, Icel. *kvikk*. Dan. *quæk*; extension from the in Goth. *kwis*, living; cf. L. *vivus*, Russ. *jivov*, alive; live. (✓GIW.)

**en-** (E.) M. E. *quiknen*, orig. alive —A. S. *cweic*, alive.

**en-** Cud.

**en-** a nicely, cavil. (L.) Low L. the nature of a thing.—L. *quid*, what is it? Nent. of *quis*, who;

**en-** a sly trick in argument. (L.)

Short for L. *quidlibet*, anything you choose.

—L. *quid*, anything; *libet*, it pleases (you).

**quiet**, adj. (L.) L. *quietus*, quiet; orig. pp. of *quiere*\*, only used in the inceptive form *quiescere*, to be still. Cf. *quiet*, rest. Allied to Gk. *keiμai*, I rest; Skt. *st*, to lie still. (✓KI.) Der. quiet, sb. and vb.; *quietus*, sb.: quiescent, from stem of pres. pt. of *quiescere*.

**acquiesce**. (L.) L. *acquiescere*, to rest in.—L. *ac-*, for ad., to; *quiescere*, to rest.

**acquit**. (F.—L.) M. E. *aqutten*.—O. F. *aquierer*, to settle a claim; Low L. *acquietare*.—L. *ac-* (for ad.), to; *quietare*, vb., formed from *quietur*, disengaged, free, orig. at rest. See *quit* (below).

**coy**. (F.—L.) O. F. *coi*, oldest form *coit*, quiet, still; spelt *coy*, *quoy*, in Cotgrave.—L. *quietus*, still.

**decoy**, to allure. (L. and F.—L.) Coined by prefixing L. *de*, down, to O. F. *coi*, quiet. E. *coy* (above). ¶ No doubt the verb to *coy* (older than *de-coy*) took a new sense by confusion with Du. *kooi*, a cage, called a *coy* in Norfolk, with the sense 'decoy' for birds; but M. E. *covyn*, to blandish, occurs in the Prompt. Parv. and Spenser uses *accoy*, F. Q. iv. 8 59. As for the Du. *kooi*, O. Du. *kaye* (Hexham), it appears to be from L. *caeca*, a cage; see cage, p. 73, l. 9.

**quit**, freed, free (F.—L.) Orig. an adj., as in 'quit claim.' M. E. *quyt*, quit, also *quyse*, free; adj.—O. F. *quite*, discharged, released, freed.—L. *quietum*, acc. of *quietus*, at rest, hence, free. Thus *quit* is short for *quiet*. Der. *quit*, verb, F. *quitter*, O. F. *quiter*, from the adj.; hence *quittance*, O. F. *quittance*, Low L. *quietantia*; ac-*quit* (above).

**quite**. (F.—L.) M. E. *quite*; an ad. verbal use of the M. E. adj. *quite*, free, now spelt *quit*; see above.

**requiem**. (L.) The Mass for the Dead was called *requiem*, because it began 'Requiem eternam dona eis.'—L. *requiem*, acc. of *requies*, repose.—L. *re-*; *quies*, rest.

**requite**. (F.—L.) Also spelt *requit*. Temp. iii. 3. 71. From *re-* and *quit*; see *quit* (above).

**Quill** (1), a feather, pen. (F.—O. H. G.) M. E. *quille*. 'Quille, a stalk, Calamus;' Prompt. Parv. *Quill* also means the faucet of a barrel, or a reed to wind yarn on. This is a difficult and doubtful word; it would seem that the bird's quill was named from its tapering shape, like that of the

conical pin used in the game of kails or kayles (see Kails). — O. F. *quille*, 'a keyle, a big peg or pin of wood; ' Cot. (A distinct word from F. *quille*, a keel.) — O. H. G. *kegl*, G. *kegel*, a nine-pin, skittle, cone, bobbin. (The sense of 'bobbin' accounts for the E. *quill*, a reed to wind yarn on.)

**Quill** (2), to pleat a ruff. (F. — O. H. G.; or L.) Etym. doubtful; either (1) so called from being folded over quills or reeds; see Quill (1). Or (2) allied to the Guernsey word *enquiller*, to pleat (Métivier); derived by Metivier from O. F. *cullir*, to gather, collect (L. *colligere*). This latter derivation is far from being convincing; the difference between *quiller* and *cullir* is considerable, the conjugation being different. Surely *enquiller* must be related to F. *quille* (above).

**Quillet**; see Quiddity.

**Quilt**, a bed-cover, &c. (F. — L.) M. E. *quylte*. — O. F. *cuite*, a quilt (12th cent.), also spelt *cotre*, *coute*. — L. *cultita*, *culeitra*, a cushion, mattress, pillow, quilt; the latter form gave O. F. *cotre*.

**counterpane** (1), a coverlet for a bed. (F. — L.) A corrupted form; it stands for *contrepoint*, as in Shak. — O. F. *contrepoinet*, the back stitch or quilting stitch, also a quilt; Cot. B. Thus named, by a popular etymology, from a fancied connection with O. F. *contrepoincter*, to work the back-stitch (from *contre* = L. *contra*). But really connected with O. F. *coute poincter*, to quilt (also in Cotgrave). In fact, *contrepoinet* is a corruption of *coute poinct*, *coute point*, a counterpane. — L. *cultita puncta*, a counterpane, a stitched quilt (see Dueange). — L. *cultita*, a quilt; *puncta*, fem. of *punctus*, pp. of *pungere*, to prick.

**cushion**. (F. — L.) M. E. *quischen*. — O. F. *coissin*, *coussin*, a cushion. — Low L. *culecitinum*\*, not found, but regularly formed from *cultita*, a cushion (above).

**Quinary**; see Quinquagesima.

**Quince**. (F. — L. — Gk.) Formerly *quenice*, *quyns*. (Cf. O. F. *cognasse*, 'the greatest kind of quince,' Cot.) Merely the pl. form of M. E. *quyne*, *cone*, or *coin*, a quince. — O. F. *coin*, F. *coing*, a quince. (The same as Prov. *coding*, Ital. *cologna*, a quince.) — L. *cydonium*, a quince; (the Ital. *cologna* being from L. *cydonia*) — Gk. *κυδανίον πήλιον*, a quince, lit. a Cydonian apple. — Gk. *Kydonia*, *Kydonis*, *Cydonia*, one of the chief cities of Crete.

**Quinounx**; see Quinquagesima.

**Quinine**, extract of Peruvian bark. (F. — Peruv.) F. *quinine*, formed with suffix -ine (L. -ina), from F. *quina*, Peruvian bark. — Peruvian *kina*, or *kina lina*, said to mean 'bark,' esp. that which we call Peruvian bark.

**Quinquagesima**. (L.) I. *quinquagesima* (*dies*), fiftheth (day); fem. of *quinquagesimus*, fiftheth. — L. *quinqua*, *qui quae*, five, allied to E. Five; -genimus, put for *genimus*\*, -censusius\*, -centimus\*, short for *decentimus*\*, tenth, from *decim*, ten.

**quinquenary**, consisting of fives. (L.) I. *quinarius*, arranged by fives. — L. *quini*, five at a time. Put for *quinc-ni*\*, from *quinque*, five.

**quincunx**, an arrangement by fives (L.) Applied to trees arranged like the spots on the side of a die marked ; L. *quincunx*. — L. *quinq*, five; *uncia*, uncia, small mark, spot on a die, i.e. uncia, under Inch. So also *quin*, angular, having five angles; *quinqu-enca*, lasting 5 years.

**quintuple**, five-fold. (F. — L.) F. *quintuple*. — L. *quintuplus*\*, a coined word. — L. *quintus*, fifth, from *quinq*-plus, i. e. -fold; see Double.

**Quinsky**; see Cynic.

**Quintain**. (F. — L.) F. *quintaine*: post with arms, for beginners to tilt at. The form of the word is such that it would be allied to L. *quintana*, a street in the camp, which separated the fifth manor from the sixth; where was the market and business-place of the camp. Doubtless this public place was also the scene of martial exercises and trials of skill. The Low L. *quintana* means (1) a quintain, also (2) a part of a street (space) where carriages could pass. — L. *quintanus*, from *quintus*, fifth. Put for *quinc-tus*\*, from *quinque*, five.

**Quintal**; see Cent.

**Quintessence**; see Essence.

**Quintuple**; see Quinquagesima.

**Quip**, a taunt, cavil. (L.) Formed quippy; Drant's Horace, bk. ii. sat. 1 = L. *quippe*, forsooth (ironical).

**quibble**. (C.) Dimin. of *quib*, a quib (Coles); which is a weakened form of *quib*. — **Quire** (1), of paper; see Quadrata. — **Quire** (2), a band of singers; see Chorus. — **Quirk**, a cavil (C.) Prod for *quirk* — W. *chwirred*, a quirk, piece of craft — *chwiori*, to turn briskly; cf. *etwirr-e* — whirr, buzz. Cf. Gael. *cuirred*, a turn

**Quick**, which (however) Macleod refers to turn. Prob. allied to **Whir**.

**Quite**; see **Quiet**.

**Quiver** (1), to shiver (E.). Allied to the adj. *quiver*, full of motion, brisk; *cuver*, in the comp. adv. *cuver-lice*, y. Cf. O. Du. *kuiven*, *kuiveren*, to (Kilian).

**Quiver** (2), a case for arrows. (F. — G.) O. F. *cuvre*, *cucure*, *courre*, a t. — O. H. G. *kohhar* (G. *höcher*), a t. + A. S. *cocer*, a quiver.

**Quixotic**. (Span.) Named from *Don Quixote*, a novel by Cervantes. asf.; the same as **Coif**.

**Quin**; see **Coin**.

**Quit**. Coit, a ring of iron for throwing darts. (F. — L.?) M. E. *cuite*, *coyte*; swl. Sc. *coit*, to push about, jostle. from O. F. *couter*, to press, push, incite, instigate (which prob. also has the sense 'to hurl'). Of doubtful as perhaps from L. *coactare*, to force, *pactus*, pp. of *cogere*, to compel; see as.

**Quorum**. (L.) It was usual to nominate members of a committee, of whom (as) a certain number must be present at a meeting. — L. *quorum*, of whom; L. of *qui*, who. Allied to **Who**.

**Quota**, a share. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *quota*, — L. *quotus* (*part*), how great a fem. of *quotus*, how great. — L. how many; allied to *qui*, who; see

**quote**. (F. — L.) Formerly also *cote*. — O. F. *quoter*, *coter*, to quote — Low L. *quotare*, to mark off into chapters and verses, for references; hence, to give a reference. — L. *quotus*, how many, how much, with allusion to chapters, &c.; see above.

**quotidian**, daily. (F. — L.) F. *quotidien*. — L. *quotidianus*, daily. — L. *quoti-*, for *quotus*, how many; dies, a day. Thus *quotidianus* — on however many a day, on any day, daily.

**quotient**. (F. — L.; or L.) F. *quotient*, the part which falls to each man's share: Cot. — L. *quotient-*\*, the imaginary stem of L. *quotiens*, how many times, which is really indeclinable. — L. *quot*, how many (above).

**Quoth**, he says, he said. (E.) Properly a pt. t.; also as pres. t. M. E. *quoth*, *quod*. — A. S. *cweð*, pt. t. of *cweðan*, to say. + Icel. *kvað*, pt. t. of *kveða*, to say. Allied to Skt. *gad*, to speak. (✓GA.)

**bequeath**. (E.) A. S. *bicweðan*, to declare. — A. S. *bi-*, by (E. *by*); *cweðan*, to say

**bequest**. (E.) M. E. *biqueste* (rare); the correct form being *bequide*. From A. S. *be-*, *bi-* (E. *by*); *cwide*, a saying, from *cweðan*, to say. Cf. A. S. *bicweðan*, to bequeath. ¶ Clearly *bequest* is a corrupt form, due to confusing A. S. *cwide*, a saying, with *quest*, a word of F. origin, occurring in *in-quest*, *re-quest*, as well as in the simple form; see *quest*, s. v. *Query*.

**Quotidian**, **Quotient**; see **Quota**.

## R.

**Rate**, to cut the edges of boards, to make. — see **Boat**.

**Rabbin**, sir. (L. — Gk. — Heb.)

M. John i. 38. — Gk. *patissi*. — Heb. literally 'my master.' — Heb. *rab*, as sb., master; and f. my. — Heb. *rab*, to be great. (The form *rabbin* arch.)

**Rabbit**. (O. Low G.?) M. E. *rabet*. of an older form only found in *robbe*, a rabbit. Cf. Span. and *robo*, tail, hind quarters, *rubar*, the tail. ¶ The true E. name is

**Rabba**. (O. Low G.) From the noise by a crowd. — O. Du. *rabbelen*, to prov. G. *rabbeln*, to chatter. The suffix -el gives a frequentative.

tive force; *rabble* = that which keeps on making a noise. Cf. Gk. *paßáσσειν*, to make a noise.

**Rapparee**, an Irish robber. (Irish.) Irish *rapaire*, a noisy fellow, sloven, robber, thief; cf. *rapal*, noise, *rapack*, noisy. Cf. Gael. *rapair*, a noisy fellow.

**Rabid**, mad. (L.) L. *rabidus*, mad. — L. *rabere*, to rage, rave. (✓ RABH.)

**Rage**. (F. — L.) F. *rage*. — L. *rabiem*, acc. of *rabies*, rage. — L. *rabere*, to rage. And see **Rave**.

**Raca**. (Chaldee.) Matt. v. 22. Chaldee *raka*, worthless; hence, foolish.

**Raccoon**, **Racoon**. (N. American Indian.) Spelt *raccoon* in Bailey (1735). The native W. Indian name, 'Arathkone,' a beast like a fox.' glossary of Indiana

Words subjoined to A Historie of Travaille into Virginia, by W. Strachey (pub. by the Hakluyt Soc. in 1849).

**Race** (1), a swift course. (E.) M. E. *rees*, *raste*. A. S. *ræs*, a swift course. + Icel. *ræs*. Cf. Skt. *rish*, to flow. (✓ ARS, to flow.)

**Race** (2), a family. (F. — O. H. G.) F. *race*. — O. H. G. *reiza*, a line, stroke, mark (hence a line or lineage). + Icel. *raitr*, a scratch, from *rita*, to scratch, write; see **Write**. ¶ Perhaps confused with L. *radix*, from which, however, the F. *race* cannot have been derived (Dier.).

**racy**, of strong flavour, spirited. (F. — O. H. G.; with E. suffix.) *Racy* — indicative of its *race*, due to its breed.

**Race** (3), a root; see **Radix**.

**Raceme**, a cluster. (F. — L.) F. *racème*. — L. *racēnum*, acc. of *racēmus*, a cluster.

**raisin**. (F. — L.) M. E. *reisin*. — O. F. *raisin*, a grape; also a bunch. — L. *racēnum* (above).

**Rack** (1), a grating above a manger, instrument of torture; see **Reach**.

**Rack** (2), light vapoury clouds; see **Wreak**.

**Rack** (3), to pour off liquor, to clear it from dregs, or lees. (F. — L.?) Minshew (1627) speaks of 'racket wines.' — F. *raqū*, whence *zin raquid*, 'small, or coarse wine, squeezed from the dregs of the grapes, already drained of all their best moisture.' Cot. Cf. Span. *rasón*, sour; *rascar*, to scrape. Prob. of L. origin; see **Rascal**.

**Rack** (4), another spelling of *wrack*, i.e. wreck; see **Wreak**.

**Rack** (5); see **Arrack**.

**Rack** (6), a neck of mutton. (E.) — A. S. *hraeca*, neck (Sommer). We also find (7) *rack*, for *reck*, to care; (8) *rack*, to relate, from A. S. *recan*, to reckon; (9) *rack*, a pace of a horse, i.e. a *rocking* pace; see **Rook** (1). Also *rack* (10), a track, cart-rut from Icel. *reka*, to drive; see **Wreak**.

**Racket** (1), Raquet, a bat with a network blade. (F. — Span — Arab.) M. E. *raket*; borrowed from O. F. — Span. *raqueta*, a racket, battle-dore. — Arab. *rihat*, the palm of the hand (hence the game of tives, which preceded racket(s)). To this day, tennis is called in F. *paume*, i.e. palm of the hand, though now played with bats.

**Racket** (2), a noise. (C.) Gael. *racaid*, a noise; Irish *rucan*, noise. — Gael. *ræc*, to make a noise like geese or ducks. Of unim. "in"; cf. *rattle*.

**Raccoon**; see **Raccoon**.

**Racy**; see **Race** (1).

**Radical**, **Radish**; see **Radix**.

**Radius**, a ray. (L.) L. *radius*, a irradiate. (L.) From pp. of L. *diare*, to shine upon. — L. *ir*, for *irradiare*, to shine, from *radius*, a ray.

**radian**. (L.) From stem of pp. of L. *radiare*, to shine. — L. *radius*, a ray. (F. — L.) O. F. *raye*; F. *ray*. L. *radius*, acc. of *radius*, a ray.

**Radix**, a root. (L.) L. *radix* (*radic-*), a root. + Gk. *ῥίζη*, a branch. See **Wort**. Der. **radical**.

**eradicate**. (L.) From pp. of *eradicare*, to root out. — L. *e*, out; *rad*, to root, from *radic-*, stem of *radix*, a

**race** (3), a root. (F. — L.) 'A ginger;' Wint. Ta. iv. 3. 50. — O. F. *rasa*, a root. — L. *radicem*, acc. of *radix*.

**radish**. (F. — Prov. — L.) F. (not a true F. word, but borrowed Provençal). — Prov. *raditz*, a root, *radicem*; see above.

**rash** (3), to pull, tear violently. (L.) 'Rashing off helmets.' F. Q. v. M. E. *aracen*, afterwards shortened to *rash*. — O. F. *rasracer* (F. *arracher*, to pull away violently. — L. *exradicari*, to out. — L. *ex*, out; *radicari*; see **eradicate** (above).

**Raffle**, see **Rape** (1).

**Raft**. (Scand.) M. E. *raft*, a beam; orig. sense 'rafter.' — Icel. *(rastr)*, a rafter, beam (where the final merely the sign of the nom. case); *raft*, a rafter, a beam. Extended Icel. *rds*, *restr*, a root, cognate O. H. G. *riso*, a spar, rafter. Allie Gk. *ράφιος*, a root. ¶ Not the same A. S. *hrif*, a roof.

**rafter**, a beam to support a roof. A. S. *raſter*. An extension of the above.

**Rag**. (E.) M. E. *ragge*. We only A. S. *ragge*, tough, shaggy; formed a sb. *ragge*. + Swed. *ragg*, rough; whence *raggy*, shaggy; Icel. *raggh*, shagginess, *raggr*, shaggy. Orig. sense 'shaggy,' whence the notion of unclean. ¶ The resemblance to Gk. *ῥάπιστ*, a of cloth, is purely accidental (for Gk. E. *h*). Der. *rag-stone*, i.e. rugged *rag-wort*, i.e. ragged plant.

**Rage**; see **Rabid**.

**Ragout**; see **Gust** (1).

**Raid**; see **Rido**.

a bar. (O. Low G.) M. E. found in A. S. Through O. F. a Low G. form *regel* (cf. *ail*, rain). — Low G. *regel*, a rail, Swed. *regel*, a bar, bolt. + G. H. G. *rigil*, a bar, bolt, orig. a door. This O. H. G. *rigil* is G. *rihan*, to fasten (G. *reihen*, row, connect). Allied to Skt. *rekha*, a line, stroke. (✓ RIK.) to brawl, scold; see **Base**.

a bird; see **Rattle**.

part of a woman's night-dress. Halliwell and Palsgrave. M. E. S. *hregl*, *hregl*, swaddling-clothes. *hreil*, *reil*, O. H. G. *hregil*, a

st. (F. — L. and Scand.; with F. short for *array-ment*; see **Array**. L.) M. E. *rein*. A. S. *regn*, also (contraction). + Du. *regen*, Icel. M. regn, G. *regen*, Goth. *rign*, L. *regare*, to moisten. or; see **Reindeer**.

see **Riss**.

see **Raceme**.

see **Bogent**.

a), an implement. (E.) A. S. *reke*. + Icel. *reka*, a shovel, Dan. *rake*, Swed. *raka*, an oven-rake, a rake. Allied to Goth. *rikan*, to collect, heap up. (✓ RAG.) verb.

a), a dissolute man. (Scand.) *rash*; oddly corrupted to *rake* (Nares); finally shortened to *rash* dial. *rakkel*, a vagabond, from *ran* hastily, O. Swed. *racka*, to run. so also Icel. *reikall*, vagabond, to, to wander.

b), a nautical term; see **Bosoh**.

c), a vagabond; see **Rake** (2).

d), to reassemble; see **Ligament**.

e), to banter; see **Rase**.

(E.) A. S. *ram*. + Du. *ramm*, G. *ram*, Skt. *ram*, to sport, &c.; *rati*, Der. *ram*, verb, to but, push, m-rod.

f); see **Roam**.

g), (F. — L.) F. *ramifier*, to put branches (hence, to branch off). — L. *ramus*, a branch, bough; *sicare*, to make.

**Romp**, to bound, leap; pro-climb, scramble, rear; also to literally. (F. — Teut.) M. E.

to rage; cf. *ramp-ant* (F. *rump-*

*ans*), rearing, said of a lion. — F. *ramper*, 'to creep, run, crawl, climb'; Cot. (Orig. sense 'to clamber'; cf. Ital. *rampare*, to clutch, *rampa*, a claw, grip. The Ital. *rampare* (Prov. *rapar*) is a nasalised form from Low G. *rappen*, to snatch hastily, Dan. *rappe*, to hasten; cf. G. *raffen*, to snatch. See **Rape** (1).

**Rampart**; see **Paro**.

**Ramsons**, broad-leaved garlic. (E.) A double plural; put for *ramsen-s*. Here *ramsen* — A. S. *hramsan*, ramsons; a pl. form, from a sing. *hramsa*. + Swed. *ramslök* (*lök* = leek); Dan. *rams*; Lithuan. *kremusze*, wild garlic; Irish *creamh*, garlic. Gk. *κρόνιον*, an onion.

**Rancid**. (L.) L. *rancidus*, rancid. — L. *rancere*, to stink.

**rancour**. (F. — L.) M. E. *rancour*. — F. *rancour*. — L. *rancorem*, acc. of *rancor*, spite, orig. rancidness. — L. *rancere* (above).

**Random**, said or done at hazard. (F. — Teut.) M. E. *random*; esp. in phr. *in random*, in great haste. — O. F. *randon*, the force and swiftness of a great stream; whence phr. *à random*, in great haste, with impetuosity. Hence *randonner*, to run swiftly. So also Span. *de rendon*, *de rondon*, rashly, impetuously. — G. *rand*, a brim, edge, verge, margin; whence Ital. *a randis*, with difficulty, exactly (lit. near the verge). Cf. G. *bis am rande voll*, full to the brim. The sense of F. *random* has reference to the force of a full or brimming river. + A. S. *rand*, Icel. *rönd*, Dan. *rand*, rim, verge; Swed. *rand*, a stripe.

**Range**; see **Ring**.

**Rank** (1), a row, class, order; see **Ring**.

**Rank** (2), adj., coarse in growth; see **Reach** (1).

**Rankle**; see p. 393, col. 1.

**Ransack**. (Scand.) Icel. *ransaka*, to search a house, ransack; Swed. *ransaka*, Dan. *ransage*. — Icel. *rann*, a house, abode; *sak*, base of *sækja*, to seek. The Icel. *rann* stands for *rasn* \*, and is the same as A. S. *rasn*, a plank, beam, Goth. *razn*, a house. See **Seek**.

**Ransom**; see **Exempt**.

**Rant** (Du.) O. Du. *ranten*, to dote, be enraged. + G. *rantzen*, to toss about, make a noise.

**Ranunculus**. (L.) L. *ranunculus*, a little frog; also, a plant. Double dimin. of *rana*, a frog, put for *rac-na* \*, i.e. croaker. Cf. L. *raccare*, to growl.

| *rennet* (2), a sweet kind of apple. (E.

—L.) Formerly spelt *renate*, from an odd notion that it was derived from L. *renatus*, born again! —F. *reinette*, *rainette*, a rennet; the same as *rainette*, a little frog; from the speckled skin. Dimin. of F. *raine*, a frog.—L. *rana* (above).

**Rap** (1), to strike smartly; a smart stroke. (Scand.) Dan. *rap*, a rap, tap; Swed. *rapp*, a blow; Swed. *rappa*, to beat. Of imitative origin; allied to Rattle.

**Rap** (2), to seize hastily; see *Rape* (1). **Rapacious**; see *Rapid*.

**Rape** (1), a seizing by force. (Scand.) M. E. *rape*, haste, hurry. The word has been affected by a popular etymology connecting it with L. *rapere*, to which it is unrelated; see *rapt* (below). The M. E. *rape*, hurry, haste, is a common word; see Chaucer's lines to Adam Scrivener. —Icel. *hrap*, ruin, falling down, *hrapaðr*, a hurry, *hrapa*, to hasten; Swed. *rapp*, Dan. *rap*, quick; see *rap* (2) below. Der. *rape*, verb.

**raffle**, a kind of lottery. (F. — G.) M. E. *raffle*, a game at dice. —F. *raffle*, *raffle*, a game at three dice. —F. *rafler*, to snatch up. —G. *raffen*, to snatch up; frequent. of *raffen*, to snatch away, carry off hastily. See below.

**rap** (1), to snatch, seize hastily. (Scand.) M. E. *rapen*, to hasten, act hastily. —Icel. *hrapa*, to fall, tumble, hasten, hurry; Swed. *rappa*, to seize, snatch, Dan. *rappe*, to make haste; Swed. *rapp*, Dan. *rap*, quick, brisk. +G. *raffen*, to snatch. ¶ Chiefly in the phrase to *rap* and *rend*, corruption of *rap* and *renne* = 'seize and plunder'; where *renne* is from Icel. *rana*, to plunder, from *raun*, plunder.

**rapt**, carried away. (E.; confused with L.) Put for *rapped*, pp. of *rap*, to hurry, carry away: 'What thus raps you?' Cymb. i. 6. 51. But it was soon confused, by a popular etymology, with L. *rapta*, pp. of *rapere*, to seize, with which it had no orig. connection; and very soon it was always spelt *rapt*, and believed to be the equivalent of *rapta*, and to belong to nothing else; see Milton, P. L. iii. 522.

**Rape** (2), a plant. (L.) M. E. *rape*. —L. *rapa*, *rapum*, a turnip, a rape. +Gk. *rhapis*, a turnip, *ράπινης*, a radish; Russ. *riepa*, a turnip.

**Rape** (3), a division of a county, in Sussex. (Scand.) Icel. *hreppr*, a district; prob. orig. a share. —Icel. *hreppa*, to catch; cf. A. S. *hreppan*, to lay hold of.

**Rapid**. (F. — L.) F. *rapide*. —L. *rapidus*,

quick, lit. snatching away.—L. *rapere*, to snatch. + Gk. *δραγεῖν*, to seize; whence E. *harpy*.

**rapacious**. (L.) Coined from L. *rapaci*, crude form of *rapax*, grasping —L. *rapere*, to grasp.

**rapine**. (F. — L.) F. *rapine*, 'rapine, ravine'; Cot. —L. *rapina*, robbery, plunder. —L. *rapere*, to seize.

**raptorial**. (L.) Used of birds of prey —L. *raptori*, crude form of *raptor*, one who seizes —L. *rapere*, to seize.

**rapture**. (L.) Coined, as if from L. *raptura*\*, from L. *rapta*, pp. of *rapere*.

**ravage**, sb., plunder. (F. — L.) F. *ravage*, 'ravage'; Cot. —L. *ravir*, to bear away suddenly.—L. *rapere*.

**raven** (2), to plunder, to devour. (F. — L.) Better spelt *ravn*. From M. E. *ravine*, sb., plunder. —O. F. *ravine*, *rapine*, impetuosity (oldest sense) plunder, as in L. —L. *rapina*, plunder; see *rapine* (above).

**ravine**, a hollow gorge (F. — L.) F. *ravine*, a hollow worn by floods, also a great flood; O. F. *ravine* (above).

**ravish**, to seize with violence. (F. — L.) M. E. *rauschen*. —F. *ravir*, stem of pp. pt. of *ravir*, to ravish.—L. *rapere*, to seize.

**Rapier**, **Rappee**, see *Rasp*.  
**Rapino**; see *Rapid*.

**Rapparee**; see *Rabble*.  
**Rapt**; see *Rape* (1).

**Raptorial**, **Rapture**; see *Rapid*.

**Rare**. (F. — L.) F. *rare*. —L. *rarus*, acc. of *rarus*, rare.

**Rascal**, a knave, villain. (F. — L.) M. E. *rascaille*, the common herd. It was a term of the chase; certain animals, not worth hunting, were so called. The her. till he was six years old, was accounted *rascaille*. The O. F. word must also have been spelt *rascaille*\*, clearly the same word as mod. F. *racaille*, 'the rascality or base of rascal sort, the scumine, dregs, offals, outcasts of any company.' Cot. Due to the O. F. word cognate with Prov. Span. Port. *rascare*, to scrape; the orig. sense being 'scrappings.' All from a Low L. *rari*\*, a frequent. form from *rassum*, supine of *radere*, to scrape; see *Base*.

**Rase**, **Raso**, to scrape, efface. (P. — L.) M. E. *raten*, to scrape. —F. *raser* = Low L. *rasure*, to graze, to demolish. —L. *ratus* supine of *radere*, to scrape. And the Rodent.

**abrade**. (L.) L. *abradere*, to wear off. Der. *abrasion*, from pp. *abrasum*.

(L.) L. *erasus*, pp. of *eradere*, to pull out.

(2), to brawl, scold. (F.-L.) F. to deride. Cf. Span. *rallar*, to molest, vex; Port. *rular*, to correspond to a Low L. type *\*-rallare*. — L. *radere*, to scrape, graze. *raillery*, F. *raillerie*, banter.

(2), to banter. (F.-Teut.) We find the sb. *rallery*, 'pleasant drolling.' ed. 1710. This is, of course, spelling of *raillery*; and *rally* is another form of *rail* (2), somewhat *raillery* form to F. *railler* (above).

(2), a slight eruption on the body. O. F. *rasche*, *rasque*; F. *rache*. See as Prov. *rasca*, the itch. So from the wish to scratch it; cf. Prov. to scratch, equivalent to a Low. L. *\*-rassum*, supine of *radere*, to scratch. See *Rasca*.

*rasier*. (L.) L. *rasorius*, crude form of one who scrapes. — L. *rasum*, of *radere*, to scrape.

the same as *Rase* (above).

F. (F.-L.) F. *rasoir*, a razor, lit. F. — F. *raser*, to shave; see *Rase*

(1), headstrong. (Scand.) M. E. *rash*. — Dan. Swed. *rask*, quick, rash; *ak*, vigorous. + Du. *rasch*, G. *rasch*. *rasch*, to go, to attack; Gk. *op-excite*. (✓ A.R.)

*rasch*, a thin slice of broiled bacon. 'Rasher on the coals, quasi or hastily roasted,' Minshew. This cf. 'Rashed, burnt in cooking, by so hastily dressed.' Halliwell.

(2), a slight eruption; see *Rase*. (3), to pull violently; see *Radix*. *rat*: see *Rash* (1).

*rat*; see *Rase*.

verb. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. — O. F. *rasper* (F. *rasper*). — O. H. G. whence G. *raspeln*, to rasp. Cf. *bresfan*, to rake together.

*rasp*, a light narrow sword. (F. — O. H. G.) F. *rapiere*; it was common Spanish. 'Rapiere, Spanische Rapier' Palgrave. No doubt *rapiere* = *rapiere*, a name given in conneanting 'a rasp' or poker; hence called 'a pricking-spit of Spaine'; Span. *raspadera*, a raker. — Span. to rasp, scratch. — O. H. G. *raspin*.

¶ So Diez; Littré rejects this but unadvisedly.

*rappee*, a kind of snuff. (F. — Teut.) F. *rapé*, lit. rasped, reduced to powder; pp. of *rasper*, to rasp; see *Rasp* (above).

*raspberry*, a kind of fruit. (F. — O. H. G.; and E.) Formerly called *raspis*, *raspes*, but this is merely a pl. form used as a singular. Named from its roughness. So also Ital. *raspo*, a rasp, also a raspberry.

*Rat*. (E.) M. E. *rat*. A. S. *rat*. + O. Du. *ratte*, Du. *rat*, Dan. *rotte*, Swed. *ridta*, G. *ratte*, *rats*; Low G. *ratus*, *rato* (whence F. *rat*). + Irish and Gael. *radan*, Bret. *ras*; cf. Skt. *rada*, a tooth, an elephant; *vajra-rasta*, a hog. (✓ RAD.) Der. *rat*, verb, to desert one's party, as rats are said to leave a falling house.

*ratten*, to take away a workman's tools for offending the trades' union. (F. — Low L. — Teut.) *Ratten* is the Hallamshire (Sheffield) word for a rat; hence applied to working secret mischief, which is attributed to rats. 'I have been *rattened*; I had just put a new cat-gut band on my lathe, and last night the *rats* have carried it off.' N. and Q. 3. S. xii. 192. M. E. *raton*, a rat. — F. *raton*, dimin. of F. *rat* (above).

*Ratafia*; see *Arrasok*.

*Ratch*, a rack with teeth; see *Reach*.

*Rate* (1), a proportion, standard, tax. (F.-L.) O. F. *rate*, price, value. — L. *ratus*, determined, fixed, settled, pp. of *reri*, I think, judge, deem.

*arraign*. (F.-L.) M. E. *arainen*. — O. F. *areinier*, *areisnier*, to speak to, discourse with, cite, arraign. — O. F. *a* (L. *ad*), to; *reisner*, *reisoner*, to reason, from O. F. *reson*, *raison*, reason, advice; see *reason* (below).

*ratify*. (F.-L.) F. *ratifier*. — Low L. *raticare*, to confirm. — L. *rati*, for *ratus*, settled; *scare*, from *facere*, to make.

*ratio*. (L.) L. *ratio*, calculation. — L. *ratus*, pp. of *reri*, I think, deem.

*ration*, rate or allowance of provisions. (F.-L.) F. *ration*. — L. *rationem*, acc. of *ratio* (above).

*reason*. (F.-L.) M. E. *resoun*, *reisun*. — O. F. *reison* (F. *raison*). — L. *rationem*, acc. of *ratio*, calculation, reason (above).

*Rate* (2), to scold, chide. (F.-L.) M. E. *raten*, Ch. C. T. 3463; *araten*, to reprove. Also spelt *retten*, *aretten*. — O. F. *aretter*, to impute. — L. *ni*, to; and *reputare*, to count. See *Repute*. ¶ Not from *rate* (1).

*Rath*, early; *Rather*, sooner. (E.) *Rather* is the compar. of *rath*, early, soon.

A. S. *hrofē*, adv., quickly, *hrof*, adj., quick, swift; hence *hrofōr*, sooner. + Icel. *hrofðr*, swift; M. H. G. *rad*, *hraf*, quick.

**Ratify, Ratio, Ration:** see **Rate** (1).

**Ratlines, Ratlins, Rattlings,** the small transverse ropes crossing the shrouds of a ship. (E.; and F. — I.) It seems to be *rat-lines*, a jocular name, as if affording ladders for the rats to get up by. ¶ The Du. name is *weeflijn*, i.e. web-line. There is a Dan. *rattline*, but it means a tiller- rope, from *rat*, a wheel.

**Rattan,** a Malacca cane. (Malay.) Also spelt *ratan* (Johnson). — Malay *rutan*, the rattan-cane.

**Ratten;** see **Rat**.

**Rattle,** to clatter. (E.) M. E. *ratelen*. A. S. *hretelan*\*, only preserved in A. S. *hretele*, *hreteluyrt*, rattle-wort, a plant which derives its name from the rattling of the seeds in the capsules. + Du. *ratelen*, G. *rasselēn*, to rattle; allied to Gk. *sporeiv*, to knock, make to rattle. (✓ KRAT.)

**rail** (3), a bird. (F. — Teut.) O. F. *rasle*, 'a raven,' Cot. (F. *rade*). — O. Du. *rallen*, short for O. Du. *ratelen*, to rattle. (From its cry.)

**Raught,** pt. t. of **Reach**, q. v.

**Ravage;** see **Rapid**.

**Rave.** (F. — L.) M. E. *raven*. — O. F. *raver*, cited by Diez, s. v. *raver*, as a Lorraine word; hence the derivative *ravasser*, 'to rave, talk idly.' Cot. Allied to Span. *rabiar*, to rave, a verb formed from the sb. *rabia*, rage, allied to L. *rabies*, rage. — L. *rabere*, to rage; see **Rabid**. ¶ This is the solution given by Diez, and the best.

**revery.** (F. — L.) F. *rêverie*, a raving, a vain fancy, a revery. — F. *rêver*, formerly *rêver*, *râver*, to rave.

**Ravel,** to untwist, unweave, entangle. (O. Du.) The orig. sense has reference to the untwisting of a string or woven texture, the ends of threads of which become afterwards entangled. To *unravel* is to disentangle; to *ravel out* is to unweave. — O. Du. *ravelen*, to ravel; mod. Du. *raselen*, to fray out, unweave; Low G. *resseln*, to fray out. Of unknown origin; perhaps connected with G. *rassen*, to snatch; cf. G. *rassel*, an iron rake, grate of flax. ¶ The Du. *ravelen*, to dote (from O. F. *râver*, see **Rave**), is a different word. Der. *un-ravel*.

**Ravelin,** a detached work in fortification, with two embankments raised before the counterscarp. (F. — Ital.) F. *ravelin*. — O. Ital. *ravelino*, *revellino* (Ital. *rivel-*

*ino*), a ravelin. Orig. unknown; the to be from L. *re*, back; *valuum*, a ran.

**Raven** (1), a bird. (E.) M. E. + A. S. *hrafu*, *hresnu*. + Du. *ravaf*. Icel. *ravn*, G. *rabe*. Named from its cf. L. *crepere*, to rattle. (✓ KRAP.)

**Raven** (2), to plunder, devout, Ray. Ravish; see **Rapid**.

**Raw.** (E.) M. E. *raw*. A. S. *hraw*. + Du. *raauw*. Icel. *hrár*, Dan. Swed. *rd*, O. H. G. *rido*, G. *roh*. All. L. *crudus*, raw, Skt. *kruñu*, sore, hard. (✓ KRU.)

**Ray** (1); see **Radius**.

**Ray** (2), a fish. (F. — L.) O. F. *raye*. — L. *raia*, a ray. β. L. *raia* — cognate with G. *roche*, a ray, a roach. Roach.

**Rayah**, a person, not a Mahometan, pays the capitation-tax, a word in Turkey. (Arab.) It may be explained subject, though the orig. sense is 'a' or pastured cattle. — Arab. *ri'yah*, rd a flock: from *ri'i*, feeding, pasturing, pasturing, tending flocks.

**ryot,** the same. (Arab.) Arab. (above).

**Raze, Razor:** see **Raso**.

**Re-, Red-** prefix, again. (F. — L.) L. *re*, *red*; commonly the former, in *red-ēem*, *red-ēnt*, *red-ēction*. ¶ He large number of compounds, such as *dress*, *re-arrange*, which cause no difficulty.

**Reach** (1), to attain. (E.) M. E. + pt. t. *raughe*, *raughte*, pp. *raught* — *rēcan*, *rēcean*, pt. t. *rēchte*. + O. F. *reka*, G. *reichen*. The A. S. *re* (*raikian*) seems to mean 'to get into power,' and is allied to the sb. *rice*, answering to Goth. *reiks*, power, and still more closely allied to the sb. *occasion*, due time; this would give orig. sense 'to seize an opportunity' comes to much the same thing. The base is RAK — Aryan RAG, to rule Regent. Der. *reach*, sb., which also 'a stretch in a river.'

**rack** (1), a grating above a mang instrument of torture. (E.) In some the word is doubtless English: cf. *rekke*, a rack for hay. In the part sense 'to torture,' it may have been rowed from O. Du. *rucken*, to torture. The radical sense of *rack* extend, stretch out, and it is closely to **Reach** (above); hence, as sb., a straight bar (cf. G. *rack*, a rail,

ame-work, such as the bars in above a manger, a frame-work, a bar with teeth in which it can work. On the rack - in , a rack-rent is a rent stretched due, or nearly so. Allied words skr, straight, rekja, to strain, sken, to stretch, reach out, to L. ruk, straight, G. rack, a rack, to stretch: esp. Low G. rakk, in E. plate-rack. ¶ Rack is more senses than any other E. rack (1), rack (3), &c. the projection of the extremity beyond the keel, the inclination from the perpendicular. In sea-language, the rake of a much of her hull or main body, over both the ends of her keel: (10). Evidently from rake, vb. stend (Halliwell). — Swed. dial. rach, raka fram, to reach over, Dan. rage, to project, jut out, reach.

(1), coarse in growth, very fertile; (L.) The sense 'rancid' is in fusion with O. F. rance, 'musty,' is from L. rancidus. But M. E. is strong, forward; from A. S. g, proud, forward. + Du. rank, (like things of quick growth); (for rankr<sup>e</sup>), straight, slender, long and thin, Dan. rank, crest, a form of Teut. base RAK, to make straight. (✓ KAG) to fester. (F.—L.) Doubtless with rank (2) above. But prob. a: Anglo-F. rancler, arancler, = L. rancere, to stink. See

a rack or bar with teeth. (E.) A form of rack (1) above, in the bar with teeth; hence it came kind of a toothed wheel. Der. watch-work, 'the small teeth on the fusee or barrel that wind up.'

(1), to try to vomit; see Retch. (2) M. E. reden. A. S. ráðan, advise, read; pt. t. ráðde, pp. B. ráð, counsel. — A. S. ráðan (3) to advise, persuade; with the pt. t. rebrd. This verb is allied redan, to provide, Icel. rida, to advise, G. ratzen (pt. t. rüste). (Teut. base RAD; root

riddle (1), an enigma. (E.) Properly riddles; and the pl. should be riddleses. M. E. redels. — A. S. ráðelse, pl. ráðelsan, a riddle, ambiguity, something requiring explanation. — A. S. ráðan, to discern, explain (above). + Dan. raadsel (for raadsela, by inversion of the suffixes); G. ráthsel, a riddle. ¶ We still say to read a riddle, i.e. to explain it.

Ready; see Ride.

Real (1), actual. (F.—L.; or L.) Either from O. F. real (F. réel), or directly from Low L. realis, belonging to the thing itself. — L. res, a thing

rebus, a representation of a word by pictures. (L.) Thus Bolton was represented by pictures of a bolt and a turn. — L. rebus, by things, i.e. by means of things; ahl. pl. of res, a thing.

republic. (F.—L.) F. république, 'the commonwealth;' Cot. — L. respublica, a republic. — L. res, a matter, state; publica, fem. of publicus, public.

Real (1), a small coin: see Regent.

Realgar, red orpiment. (F.—Span. — Arab.) F. réalgar. — Span. realgar. — Arab. rahj al-ghâr, powder of the mine, mineral powder. — Arab. rahj, powder; al- the: ghâr, a cavern, mine.

Realm; see Regent.

Ream (F.—Span.—Arab.) M. E. reeme. — O. F. raim (F. rame), a ream or bundle of paper. — Span. resma, a ream. — Arab. rismat (pl. risam), a bundle.

Reap. (E.) M. E. repen (pt. t. rep, pp. reopen). A. S. r̄pan, r̄pan, with the possible form r̄pan, since i (y) stands for e, when i is a mutation of e (ey); cf. A. S. r̄sp, r̄sp, a reaping, harvest. Allied to Du. rapen, to reap, gather. G. rausen, to pluck, Goth. rauþan, to pluck; and to Beavo.

ripe. (E.) M. E. ripe. A. S. ripe, fit for reaping; cf. r̄sp, harvest. — A. S. r̄pan, to reap. + Du. rijp, G. reif, ripe.

Rear (1), to raise; see Riso.

Rear (2), the back part. (F.—L.) M. E. rere, chiefly in adv. arrere, arrere, in the rear. — O. F. riere, backward; whence arrere (F. arrider), behind, backward. — L. retro, backward; whence ad retro. — F. arrière. See Retro.

arrears, sb. pl. (F.—L.) From M. E. arrere, adv., in the rear; see above. ¶ What we now call arrears answers to M. E. arrerages, s. pl. formed from M. E. arrere with F. suffix -age.

rearward, the rear-guard. (F.—L.)

and G.) The old spelling is *rereward*, M. E. *rereward*, short for *arere-warde*, i.e. guard in the rear. See **Bear** (2) and **Ward**.

**reredos**, a screen at the back of a thing, esp. of an altar. (F. - L.) From M. E. *rere*, rear; and F. *dos*, back, from L. *dorsum*, back. ¶ Tautological.

**rereward**; see **rearward** (above).

**Rear** (3), insufficiently cooked. (E.) M. E. *rere*. A. S. *hrer*, half-cooked.

**Rearmouse**; see **Roromouse**.

**Rearward**; see **Rear** (2).

**Reason**; see **Bate** (1).

**Reave**, to rob. (E.) M. E. *renen* (- *reven*); pt. t. *rafte*, *reste*, pp. *raft*, *rest*. A. S. *reisan*, to despoil, lit. to strip. — A. S. *reisf*, clothing, a robe, spoil, plunder. — A. S. *reisf*, pt. t. of strong verb *reisjan*, to deprive. + Icel. *rausfa*, to reave, from sb. *raus*, spoil, which from *rauf*, pt. t. of *rjufa*, to break up, violate; G. *rauben*, to rob, from *rauh*, plunder. (✓RUP.)

**bereave**. (E.) A. S. *bircasian*. — A. S. *bi-*, prefix; *reisan*, to despoil (above). Der. *be-rest*, short for M. E. *bereued*, pp. of *bereuen* (*bereuen*), to bereave.

**rob**. (F. - O. H. G.) M. E. *robben*. — O. F. *robber*, more commonly *rober*, to disrobe, spoil, strip off clothing, plunder. — F. *robe*, a robe; see below.

**robe**. (F. - O. H. G.) F. *robe*, formerly also *robbe*. — M. H. G. *raub*, O. H. G. *rauf* (G. *raub*), booty, spoil; hence, a garment taken from the slain, clothing. + A. S. *reisf*, Icel. *rauf*, sb. (above). Der. *dis-robe*.

**rover**, a pirate. (Du.) M. E. *rover*. — Du. *roover*, a robber, pirate, thief. — Du. *rooven*, to rob. — Du. *roof*, spoil. + A. S. *reisf*, Icel. *rauf*, G. *raub*, spoil (above). Der. *rove*, verb, to wander; evolved from the sb.

**rubbish**, broken stones, waste matter, refuse. (F. - O. H. G.) M. E. *robous*, *roboux*, Prompt. Parv.; pl. of an old form *robet*\*, clearly represented by mod. E. *rubble*; see below. ¶ Rubbish is, in fact, a corrupt form of the old plural of *rubble*.

**rubble**, broken stones, rubbish. (F. - O. H. G.) \**Rubble*, or *rubbish* of old houses; Baret (1580). This answers exactly to an old form *robet*\*, O. F. *robet*\*, only found in the pl. *roboux*. 'A grete loote of *roboux*' cited by Way in Prompt. Parv. Obviously the dimin. of F. *robe* in the sense of 'trash,' so well preserved in

the cognate Ital. *roba*, 'a gowne, a m<sup>t</sup> wealth, goods, gear, trash, pelle.' *Ustic* Cf. Ital. *robacea*, old goods, rubbish, *robacia*, trifles, rubbish; from *roba*. Sc. *robe* (above).

**Rebate**; see **Batter** (1).

**Rebeck**, a three-stringed fiddle (F. - ItaL. - Arab.) O. F. *rebec*, also spelt *rebek*. — Ital. *ribeca*, also *ribetta*, a rebek. — Arab. *rabib*, *rabiba*, a rebeck. (Levic)

**Rebel**; see **Dual**.

**Rebound**; see **Boom** (1).

**Rebuff**, a repulse. (ItaL.) In Milton P. L. xi. 936. — Ital. *ribusso*, *ribuso*, check. — Ital. *ribusfare*, 'to check, chafe'; Florio. — Ital. *ri-* (L. *re-*) back; *bussare*, word of imitative origin, like E. *puff*, *puff*.

**Rebuke**, to reprove. (F. - L.) M. E. *rebukien*. — O. F. *rebouquer*, later *reblouer*, to blunt a weapon; metaphorically, to put aside a request. — F. *re-*, back; *bouquer*, later *boucher*, to obstruct, stop the mouth, shut up, also to hoodwink (hence to blurt) formed from *bouque*, Picard form of F. *bouche*, the mouth. — L. *re-*, back; *bunus*, the puffed cheek (later, the mouth). The to *rebuke* is to stop one's mouth, obstruct.

**Rebus**; see **Real** (1).

**Rebut**; see **Beat**.

**Recall**. **Recant**; see **Call**, **Cant** (1).

**Recede**; see **Cede**.

**Receive**; see **Capacious**.

**Recent**. (F. - L.) O. F. *recent* (F. *cent*). — L. *recent-*, stem of *recent*, fresh, new, orig. 'beginning anew' — L. *re-* *centia*, a stem prob. allied to Russ. *principia*, to begin.

**Receptacle**; see **Capacious**.

**Recess**; see **Cede**.

**Recipe**, **Recipient**; see **Capacious**.

**Reciprocal**. (L.) From L. *reciprocus*, returning, alternating. Of unknown orig.

**Recite**; see **Cite**.

**Reck**, to regard. (E.) M. E. *reken*. A. S. *rekan*, to care (put for *reken*). Formed from a sb. with base *reken*, of which exists in the cognate M. H. G. *reken*.

O. H. G. *ruoh*, care, head, whence M. H. G. *ruohen*, O. H. G. *rekenen*, reck. Dor. *reck-less*, A. S. *rekes-les*. — Du. *rekeloos*, reckless.

**Reckon** (E.) M. E. *rekenen* ge-*rekenian*, to explain; allied to *reken*, to rule, onset, direct, explain; tell. + Du. *rekenen*; Icel. *rekna*, to n.

Icel. *rekja*, to trace out; Dan. *red* *rækna*; G. *rechnen*, allied to *rechen*. O. H. G. *rachjan*, to tell.  $\beta$ . All secondary verbs; sb. seen in Icel. *rök*, neut. pl., a ground, origin, O. H. G. *rahha*, a object. ( $\checkmark$ RAG.)  
*rem*; see Claim.  
*rem*; see Incline.  
*rem*; see Clause.  
*nisse*; see Noble.  
verb. (F.-L.) M. E. *recoilen*. *reuler*, 'to recoyle, retire'; Cot. to backwards. — F. *re-*, back; *coul*, per parts. — L. *re-*, back; *colum*, *lus*, the hinder parts.  
*rect*; see Legend.  
*remend*; see Mandate.  
*expense*; see Pendant.  
*reelle*; see Calends.  
*rerite*, secret. (L.) L. *reconditus*, hidden, secret; pp. of *recondere*, *re-* again, *condere*, back; *condere*, together. The L. *condere* (pt. t. is from *con-* (*cum*), with, and *dare* (*dū*), to give, used in composition force of 'put.' See Date (1).  
*moitree*; see Noble.  
*re*; see Cordial.  
*rat*; see Putative.  
*rap*; see Coppice.  
*rage*; see Current.  
*recr*. (F.-L.) O. F. *recoverer*, *re-* (*recoerver*). — L. *recuperare*, to also to recruit oneself. A difficult — perhaps orig. 'to make good again,' *cupsus*, good, of which the may have been 'desirable,' from to desire.  
*reparative*, tending to recover. (L.) *reparatus*, (properly) recoverable. — *rank* (above).  
*rant*; see Creed.  
*ration*; see Create.  
*minante*; see Crime.  
*rit*; see Crescent.  
*rangle*, Rectify. &c.; see Regent.  
*ribent*; see Covey.  
*reparative*; see Recover.  
*rap*; see Current.  
*rant*; see Cause.  
E. M. E. *reed* (with long vowel). + Du. *root*, Icel. *ræðr*, Dan. *rød*, G. *rot*, Goth. *rauds*. Also *rot*, Irish and Gael. *ruath*, W. *rader* (for *ruder*<sup>+</sup>), red; allied *rhithra*, blood. Note also the

Icel. strong verb *rjóða* (pt. t. *ravð*), to reddens; A. S. *reddan*, to reddens.  
*rust*. (E.) A. S. *rust*, rust; orig. redness. Allied to A. S. *ruðu*, ruddiness, and *redd*, red. + Du. *roest*, Dan. *rust*, Swed. G. *rust*.  
*Reddition*; see Date (1).  
*Redeem*; see Exempt.  
*Redintegration*; see Tangent.  
*Redolent*; see Odour.  
*Redoubt*; see Duke.  
*Redoubtable*; see Dual.  
*Redound*; see Undulate.  
*Redress*; see dross, p. 396, col. 2.  
*Reduce*; see Duke.  
*Redundant*; see Undulate.  
*Reechy*; see Reek.  
*Reed*. (E.) M. E. *reed*. A. S. *hred*, a reed. + Du. *riet*; G. *riet*, ried.  
*Reef* (1), a ridge of rocks; see Rive.  
*Reef* (2), a portion of a sail; see Rive.  
*Reek*, vapour. (E.) M. E. *reke*. A. S. *reke*, vapour. — A. S. *réde*, pt. t. of *rewan* (strong verb), to reek, smoke. (Base RUK.) + Du. *rook*, Icel. *reykr*, Swed. *rok*, Dan. *rög*, G. *rauch*; cf. Icel. *rjúka*, (pt. t. *rauk*), G. *riechen*, to smoke, reek. Orig. 'dimness'; cf. Skt. *raja*, *rajas*, dimness, *rajani*, night, *ranj*, to dye.  
*reechy*, dirty. (E.) Lit. 'smoky;' weakened form of *reeky*; cf. Low Sc. *reekie*, smoky.  
*Reel* (1), a small spindle for winding yarn. (E.) M. E. *rele*; A. S. *hreol*, a reel. + Icel. *hrell*, nall, a weaver's rod or sley.  
*Reel* (2), a Highland dance. (Gael.) *Gael. righil*, a reel.  
*Reeve* (1), to pass the end of a rope through a hole; see Rive.  
*Reeve* (2), an officer, steward. (E.) A. S. *gerifa*, an officer; orig. sense 'famous'; formed (by usual change from *ð* to *d*) from A. S. *rif*, active, excellent, famous. Cf. O. Sax. *rif*, famous. ¶ Not allied to G. *graf*. Dor. *borough-reeve*; *port-reeve*; sheriff. q. v.  
*Refection*; see Fact.  
*Refel*; see Fallible.  
*Refer*; see Festal.  
*Refine*; see Final.  
*Reflect*; see Flexible.  
*Reform*; see Form.  
*Refract*; see Fragile.  
*Refrain* (1), to restrain, forbear. (F.-L.) M. E. *refrenen*. — F. *refrener*, to repress; Cot. — L. *refrenare*, to baffle,

hold in with a bit. — L. *re-*, back; *frenum*, a bit, curb. The orig. sense of *frenum* is 'holder' or 'keeper,' from *✓DHAR*, to support, maintain; cf. Skt. *dhi*, to support, L. *firmus*, firm. ¶ Prob. sometimes confused with O. F. *refreindre*, 'to bridle,' Cot.; this is from L. *refringere* (i. e. *re-frangere*), to break back.

**Refrain** (2), the burden of a song; see **Fragile**.

**Refresh**; see **Fresh**.

**Refrigerate**; see **Frigid**.

**Reft**; see **Reave**.

**Refuge**; see **Fugitive**.

**Refulgent**; see **Fulgent**.

**Refund, Refuse, Refute**; see **Fuse** (1).

**Regain**; see **Gain**.

**Regal, Regalia**; see **Egmont**.

**Regale**, to entertain. (F. — L. *?*) F. *rigaler*, to entertain (Littré). [Not allied to *regal*, as Cotgrave suggests.] The same as Span. *regular*, to make much of, pamper; orig. to melt (Diez). Diez derives it from L. *regulare*, to melt, thaw; from L. *re-*, back, *gelare*, to freeze (see *Gelid*). But Scheler connects F. *rigaler* with O. F. *galer*, to rejoice, which is preferable; see *Gala*.

**Regard**; see **Ward**.

**Rogatta**. (Ital.) Orig. a strife, contention, hence a race, rowing match. — Ital. *regatta*, *rigatta*, 'a strife for the maistrie;' Florio. — O. Ital. *rigattare*, to wrangle, to haggle as a huckster does. So also Span. *rigatear*, to haggle, retail provisions, to rival in sailing. Doubtless these stand for Ital. *recatare*, Span. *recatear*, to retail; lit. 'to cater again'; from L. *re-* and *capere*, to catch, procure. See *Ro-* and *Cater*.

**Regenerate**; see **Genus**.

**Regent**. (F. — L.) F. *regent*, a regent, vice-gerent. — L. *regent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *regere*, to rule. Allied to Gk. *öpdyein*, to stretch, Goth. *uf-rakjan*, to stretch out. Skt. *rīj*, to stretch, *rdj*, to govern. (✓RAG.) See **Right**.

**address**, vb. (F. — L.) F. *adresser*. — F. *a*, to; *dresser*, to direct, dress; see *dress* (below).

**adroit**. (F. — L.) F. *adroit*, dexterous. — F. *à droit*, rightfully. — F. *à* (L. *ad*), to; Low L. *directum*, right, justice, neut. of *directus*; see *dirroot* (below).

**alert**. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *alerter*; formerly *allerter*, and (in Kabelais) *a ferte*, i. e.

on the watch — Ital. *allerta*, watch; from the phr. *stare allerta*, stand erect, be on one's guard. — It. (for a *la*), at the, on the; *erta*, erto, erect. — L. *ad*, to, at; *illam*, sc. of *ille*, he; *eratam*, fem. acc. of erect; see *erect* (below).

**correct**. (L.) L. *correctus*, pp. of *corrēre*, to correct. — L. *cor-* (for *com-*) together; *regere*, to rule.

**direct**, adj. (L.) L. *directus*, *dirigere*, to direct. — L. *di-*, for *dis-*, *regere*, to rule.

**dirge**. (L.) Formerly *dirige*; first word of the anthem 'dirige, Domine,' Ps. v. 8; in the office for the — L. *dirige*, direct thou; a p. impf. of *dirigere* (above).

**dress**. (F. — L.) O. F. *dresser*, to erect, set up, dress; answering to L. form *directiare*\* — L. *directus*, *dirigere*, to direct; see *direct* (above).

**erect**, adj. (L.) L. *erectus*, up; pp. of *erigere*, to set up straight — out, up; *regere*, to make straight, raise.

**escort**, a guide, guard. (F. — Ital. O. F. *escortie*. — Ital. *scorta*, a guide; or pp. of *scorgere*, to see, perceive, (orig. to set right). — L. *ex*, entirely; *ere*, to correct; see *correct* (above).

**insurgent**. (L.) L. *insurgens*, of pres. pt. of *insurgere*, to rise up to rebel. — L. *in*, on; *surgere*, to surge (below).

**insurrection**. (L.) From L. *rectio*. — L. *insurrectus*, pp. of *insurgere*, rebel (above).

**interregnum**. (L.) L. *inter-* between; *regnūm*, a reign, rule, from *rajah*, prince. (Skt.) Skt. *ra* form used in compounds in place of a king. Cognate with L. *rex*; see (below).

**real** (2), a small Spanish coin. (S. L.) Span. *real*, lit. a 'royal' coin; *regalis*; see *regal* (below).

**realm**. (F. — L.) M. E. *realme*. — O. F. *realme* (F. *royau*) kingdom; answering to a Low L. *men\**. — L. *regalis*, royal; see (below).

**rectangle**, a four-sided right figure. (F. — L.) F. *rectangle*, angle (Cot.). — L. *rectangulus*, *rectus*, right angle. — L. *rectus*, right, *angulus*, angle. *Rectus* was orig. the pp. of *to rule*.

**rectify.** (F. - L.) F. *rectifier*. - Low L. *rectificare*, to make right. - L. *rectificare*, for *rectus* (above); *facere*, for *facere*, to make.

**rectilineal, rectilinear.** (L.) From L. *rectiline-us*, formed by straight lines. - L. *recti*, for *rectus*, straight. *linea*, a line. L. *rectus* was orig. pp. of *regere*.

**rectitude.** (F. - L.) F. *rectitude*. - L. *rectitudo*, uprightness. - L. *rectus*, straight, upright (above).

**royal.** (F. - L.) F. *royal*, royal (Cot.). - L. *regalis*, adj., from *reg-*, stem of *rex*, a king. - L. *regere*, to rule. Der. *regal-ia*, magnia of a king; neut. pl. of *regalis*.

**regicide,** slayer of a king; slaying of a king. (F. - L.) F. *regicide* (Minshev). - L. *regicidus*, crude form of *rex*, king, from *regere*; *cida*, a slayer, from *cadere*, to slay. Otherwise: from L. *regi* (as before); *cidium*, a slaying, from *cadere*.

**regimen.** (L.) L. *regimen*, guidance. - L. *regere*, to rule, direct.

**regiment.** (F. - L.) F. *regiment*, 'a regiment of soldiers.' Cot. O. F. *regiment*, a government. - L. *regimentum*, rule, government. - L. *regere*, to rule.

**region.** (F. - L.) F. *region*. - L. *regionem*, acc. of *regio*, territory. - L. *regere*, to rule, govern.

**regnant, reigning.** (L.) L. *regnant*, nom. of pres. pt. of *regnare*, to reign. - L. *regnum*, kingdom. - L. *regere*.

**regular.** (L.) L. *regularis*, according to rule. - L. *regula*, a rule. - L. *regere*.

**reign, sb.** (F. - L.) M. E. *regne*. - F. *régne*. - L. *regnum*, kingdom. - L. *regere*.

**resource.** (F. - L.) O. F. *resource*, after *rource*, 'a new source.' Cot. - F. *r-e*, again; *source*, source; see *source* (below).

**resurrection.** (F. - L.) O. F. *resurrecionem*. - L. *resurrectus*, pp. of *re-surgere*, to rise again. **royal.** (F. - L.) M. E. *real*, *roiial*. - F. *real*, *roiial* (F. *royal*). - L. *regulus*, royal; see *regal* (above).

**rule, sb.** (F. - L.) M. E. *rule*, *riule*. - F. *riule*, *rule* (F. *règle*). - L. *regula*, a rule. - L. *regere*, to rule.

**sortie.** (F. - L.) F. *sortie*, a going forth, *sem. of sorti*, pp. of *sortir*, to sally forth. Cf. Span. *surtida*, a sortie, from O. Sp. *surtir*, to rise. **F. sortie**, Span. *sorir*, answer to a Low L. form *surrectio*, 'rise up'. - L. *surrectum*, supine of *sortiri*, to rise up; see *surge* (below).

The contraction of *surrectio*\* to F. *sortir* is proved to be correct by Ital. *sorto*, occurring as pp. of *sorgere*, to rise.

**source.** (F. - L.) M. E. *source*. - O. F. *sorse*, *surse* (F. *source*), a source. Here *sorse* is sem. of *sors*, old pp. of O. F. *sordre* (F. *soudre*), to rise. - L. *surgere*, to rise; see *surge* (below).

**surge.** (L.) Coined directly from L. *surgere*, to rise (pp. *surrectus*). Short for *surrigere*\*, as the pp. shews. - L. *sur-(sub)*, up; *regere*, to rule, direct.

**unruly, disregarding restraint.** (E. ; and F. - L.) From *un-*, prefix, and *rule*; with suffix *-y*; a coined word. See *rule* (above). ¶ Not from M. E. *unru*, restlessness. Fabian has *unruled*.

**Regicide, Regimen;** see *Regent*, *Regiment*, *Region*; see *Regent*. **Register;** see *Gerund*. **Regnant;** see *Regent*. **Regress;** see *Grade*.

**Regret, sorrow.** (F. - L. and O. Low G. ?) F. *regret*, grief; *regretter*, to lament (Cot.). Oldest form of the verb, *regretter*. Of disputed origin; see Scheler. The most likely solution is that which derives O. F. *regretter* from L. *re-*, again, and the Low G. verb which appears in Goth. *gretan*, to weep, Icel. *grita*, Swed. *grita*, Dan. *græde*, A. S. *gritan*, Lowl. Sc. *greet*, to weep, bewail. See *Greet* (2). Cf. 'I mone as a chylde doth for the wantyng of his nourse or mother, je regrete'; Palsgrave.

**Regular;** see *Regent*. **Rehearse;** see *Hearse*. **Reign;** see *Regent*. **Reimburse;** see *Purse*. **Rein;** see *Tenable*.

**Reindeer, Raindeer,** a kind of deer. (Scand. - Lapp.; and E.) M. E. *rayndere*. Formed by adding *deer* (see *Deer*) to Icel. *hrainn*, a reindeer; cf. O. Swed. *ren*, a reindeer. (We also find A. S. *hrim*, Dan. *rensdyr*, Du. *rendier*, G. *rennther*, all due to O. Swed. *ren*.) ¶ Diez refers us to Lapp *raingo*, but this is merely a bad spelling of Swed. *renko*, i. e. rein cow. The true Lapp word is *pätsö*, a reindeer, which happens to be constantly used in company with Lapp *reimo*, a pasturage, which was wrongly applied by the Swedes to the animal itself. Cf. Lapp *pätsö* *warin reinoht*, to pasture reindeer on the falls; and similar sentences in Ihre, Lexicon Lapponicum, p. 374.

**Reins**, the lower part of the back. (F. — L.) O. F. *reins*. — L. *renes*, pl., kidneys, reins.

**renal**. (F. — L.) F. *renal*. — L. *renalis*, adj., formed from *renes*, s. pl. (above).

**Reject**; see Jet (1).

**Rejoice**; see Gaud.

**Rejoin**; see Join.

**Relapse**; see Lapse.

**Relate**; see Tolerate.

**Relax**; see Lax.

**Rolay** (1), a set of fresh dogs or horses, a fresh supply. (F. — L.?) Orig. used of dogs and horses. — F. *relais*, a relay; *chiens de relais*, *chevaux de relais*, dogs or horses kept in reserve; Cot. The orig. sense is 'a rest,' and *chiens de relais* are dogs kept at rest; cf. & *relais* 'at rest, that is not used'; Cot. Probably from L. *relaxare*, to loosen, let loose, allow to rest; see Lax. Cf. Italian *cani di rilasso*, dogs kept in reserve (late edition of Florio by Torriano, 1688).

**Relay** (2), to lay again; from *re-* and *lay*.

**Release**; see Lax.

**Roglocate**; see Legal.

**Relent**; see Lenient.

**Relevant**; see Levity.

**Relic, Relict**; see Licence.

**Relieve**; see Levity.

**Religion**. (F. — L.) F. *religion*; Cot. — L. acc. *religionem*, from *religio*, piety; allied to *religens*, fearing the gods, pious. *Re-ligens* is the opposite of *neg-ligens*, negligent; see Neglect. Allied also to Gk. *ἀλιγέω*, to reverence. ¶ Referred also to L. *religare*, to bind, by Lewis and Short.

**Relinquish, Reliquary**; see Licence.

**Relish**; see Lick.

**Reluctant**. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of *reluctare*, *reluctari*, to struggle against. — L. *re*, back; *luctari*, to struggle, from *lucta*, a wrestling. Allied to Gk. *ἄντλειν*, to bend, writhe in wrestling; Skt. *rūj*, to bend, break. (✓RUG.)

**Rely**; see Lie (1).

**Remain**; see Mansion.

**Remand**; see Mandate.

**Remark**; see Mark.

**Remedy**; see Medicine.

**Remember**; see Memory.

**Remind**; see Mind.

**Reminiscence**; see Memory.

**Remit**; see Missle.

**Remnant**; see Mansion.

**Remonstrate**; see Monster.

## REPTILE.

**Remorse**; see Mordacity.

**Replots**; see Move.

**Remount**; see Mount (2).

**Remove**; see Move.

**Remunerate**; see Municipal.

**Renal**; see Reins.

**Renard**; see Reynard.

**Rencounter, Roncontre**; see Cont.

**Rend**. (E.) M. E. *renden*. A S. hrendan, to cut or tear down. Allied to Skt. *krit*, to cut; L. *crema* (for *crene*) a cranny. (✓KART.) Der. *rent*, sh. from pp. *rent*.

**Render, Rendezvous**; see Date (1).

**Renegade**; see Negation.

**Renew**; see Now.

**Rennet** (1), that which curdles milk; see Run.

**Rennet** (2), an apple; see Ranunculus.

**Renounce**; see Nuncio.

**Renovate**; see Now.

**Renown**; see Noble.

**Rent** (1), a tear; see Rond.

**Ront** (2), annual payment; see Date (1).

**Renunciation**; see Nuncio.

**Repair** (1), to renew; see Pare.

**Repair** (2), to resort; see Paternal.

**Repartee**; see Part.

**Repast**; see Pastor.

**Repay**; see Pact.

**Repeal**; see Pulsato.

**Repeat**; see Petition.

**Repel**; see Pulsato.

**Repent**; see Pain.

**Repercussion**; see Quash.

**Repertory**; see Parent.

**Repine**; see Pain.

**Replace**; see Plate.

**Replenish, Replete**; see Plenary.

**Replevy**; see Pledge.

**Replay**; see Fly.

**Report**; see Port (1).

**Repose**; see Pose (1).

**Repository**; see Position.

**Reprehend**; see Prehensile.

**Represent**; see Sooth.

**Repress**; see Press.

**Reprieve**; see Probable.

**Reprimand**; see Press.

**Reprisal**; see Prehensile.

**Reproach**; see Propinquity.

**Reprobate, Reprove**; see Probable.

**Reptile**, crawling; usually, a. a. (F. — L.) F. *reptile*, 'crawling.' Cot. — *reptilem*, acc. of *reptilis*, creeping — L. *reptus*, pp. of *reperere*, to creep + l. *simus* of lots, to creep. Allied to Serpent,

**stitious.** (L.) L. *surreptitius*, *creptius*, done stealthily. — L. *supine* of *surrepere*, to creep upon. — L. *sur-* (sub), under; *rep-* (e), to seize; *er*, to make. — *re-* (e), to seize; *er*, to make. — *petitio*, a casting off what one is ashamed of. — *pudus*, *pudus*, base of *pudere*, to feel *pudor*, shame. — *phant*; see *Pugilism*. — *put*; see *Putative*. — *put*, *Require*; see *Query*. — *Requiro*; see *Quiet*. — *Rear*; see *Rear* (1). — *Rat*, *Rearmouse*, a bat. (E.) *remur*, a bat; from the flapping wings. — A. S. *hrēran*, to agitate, to move, allied to *hrēr*, adj., *hrēs*, a mouse. Cf. prov. E. *flitter mouse or bat*. — *Rard*; see *Rear* (2). — *Repeal*; see *Repeal* (F.—L.). — F. *révoquer*, to cancel; Cot. L. *re-scindere*, to cancel. — L. *re-*, back; *scindere*, allied to *Schism*. ( $\checkmark$ SKID.) — *Red*, to cut off. (L.) L. *ab-* to cut off. — *Resa*. (L.) Fem. of *abscissus*, cut off. — *absindere*. — *Rept*; see *Scribe*. — *Requash*. — *Reh*; see *Circolo*. — *Rele*; see *Similar*. — *Repos*; see *Benso*. — *Repose*; see *Serve*. — *Residue*; see *Sedentary*. — *Resign*. — *Retit*; see *Saint*. — *Rosin*. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *resen*. — O. F. *resine*, 'rosin'; Cot. L. *resin*, *Jer* li. 8 (Vulgate). — Gk. *resin*, gum from trees. (For the *r* of *s* and *t*, cf. L. *tu* with Gk. *tau*.) — *Restate*; see *State*. — *Resolve*; see *Solve*. — *Reint*; see *Sound* (3). — *Reort*; see *Sort*. — *Reid*; see *Sound* (3). — *Regne*; see *Regent*. — *Respite*; see *Speciea*. — *Reprise*; see *Spirit*. — *Reident*; see *Splendour*. — *Reil*; see *Sponsor*.

**Rest** (1), repose. (E.) A. S. *rest*, rest, rest. + Du. *rust*, Dan. *rust*, Icel. *röst* (the distance between two resting-places), Goth. *rasta* (a stage), O. H. G. *rasta*, rest. Allied to Skt. *ra-ti*, pleasure, Gk. *iparh*, rest. ( $\checkmark$  RA.) — *Rest* (2), to remain, be left over; see *State*. — *Restaurant*; see *Store*. — *Restitution*, *Restive*; see *State*. — *Restore*; see *Store*. — *Restrain*, *Restrict*; see *Stringent*. — *Result*; see *Salient*. — *Resume*; see *Exempt*. — *Resurrection*; see *Regent*. — *Resuscitate*; see *Cite*. — *Retail*; see *Tailor*. — *Retain*; see *Tenable*. — *Retaliare*, to repay. (L.) From pp. of L. *retaliare*, to requite; allied to *talio*, retaliation in kind, as in *lex talionis*, the law of retaliation. — *Retard*; see *Tardy*. — *Betch*, *Reach*, to try to vomit. (E.) A. S. *hrēcan*, to try to vomit. — A. S. *hrēc*, a cough, allied to *hrēca*, the throat (G. *rachen*). Allied to Gk. *κρασίαν* = *κράγματος*, to croak. — *Retention*; see *retain*, p. 496, col. 2. — *Reticent*; see *Tacit*. — *Reticule*. (F.—L.) F. *reticule*, a net for the hair, a reticule. — L. *reticulum*, a little net; double dimin. of *rete*, a net. — *retina*, the innermost coating of the eye. (I.) So called because resembling network. Coined from *reti-*, crude form of *rete*, a net. — *Retinues*; see *Tenable*. — *Retire*; see *Tier*. — *Retort*; see *Torture*. — *Retract*, *Retreat*; see *Traoe* (1). — *Retrench*; see *Trench*. — *Retribution*; see *Tribe*. — *Retrieve*; see *Trover*. — *Retro*, backwards. (L.) L. *retro*, backwards; a comparative form from *re-* or *red-*, back. See *Rear* (2). — *Retrocension*; see *Cedo*. — *Retrograde*; see *Grado*. — *Retrospect*; see *Speciea*. — *Return*; see *Turn*. — *Reveal*; see *Vehicle*. — *Reveille*; see *Vigil*. — *Revel*, a noisy feast. (F.—L.) M. E. *revel* (*revel*), sb. — O. F. *revel*, pride, rebellion, sport, jest, disturbance, disorder (Roquatori). — O. F. *reveler*, to rebel, hence.

## REVENGE.

to riot. — L. *rebellare*, to rebel; see **Rebel**.  
Der. *revell er*; whence *revel r-y*.

Rovenge; see **Vindicate**.  
Revenue; see **Venture**.

**Reverberate.** (L.) From pp. of L. *reverbare*, to beat back (hence, to echo). — L. *re-*, back; *uerberare*, to beat, from *uerber*, a scourge.

**Revere.** (F.—L.) O. F. *reverer* (F. *réverir*), to reverence. — L. *revereri*, to revere, stand in awe of. — L. *re-*, again; *vereri*, to fear, feel awe, allied to E. *Wary*. — Der. reverence, F. *reverence*, L. *reverentia*.

Reverie, Revery; see **Rave**.

Reverse, Revert; see **Verse**.

Review; see **Vision**.

Revile; see **Vile**.

Revise, Revisit; see **Vision**.

Revive; see **Victuals**.

Revoke; see **Vocal**.

Revolt, Revolve; see **Voluble**.

Revulsion; see **Convulse**.

Reward; see **Ward**.

**Reynard.** Renard, a fox (F.—Teut.) O. F. *renard*, *regnard* (F. *rinard*). — Low G. (Old Flemish) *Reinaerde*, the name given to the fox in the celebrated O. Flemish epic so called. Cognate with O. H. G. *Regin-hart*, lit. 'strong in counsel'; from O. H. G. *regiu*, *ragin*, counsel, and *hart* (E. *hard*), strong.

**Rhapsody.** (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *rapsodie*, Cot. — L. *rhapsodia*. — Gk. *ῥαψῳδία*, the reciting of epic poetry, part of an epic poem, a rhapsody, tirade. — Gk. *ῥαψῳδός*, one who strings (lit. stitches) songs together, a reciter of epic poetry. — Gk. *ῥάψη*, stem of fut. of *ῥάπτειν*, to stitch together, fasten together; *ῥάψη*, an ode; see **Ode**.

**Rhetoric.** (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *rhetorique*; Cot. — L. *rhetorica*, i.e. *rhetorica ars*, the art of rhetoric; fem. of *rhetorius*, adj. — Gk. *ῥητορικός*, rhetorical; adj. from *ῥήτωρ*, an orator, speaker. — Gk. *εἰπεῖν*, to speak (pt. t. *εἴπην*). Allied to **Verb**.

**Rheum.** (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *rheume*. — L. *rheuma*. — Gk. *ῥέῦμα* (stem *ῥεύμα-*), a flow, flux, rheum. — Gk. *ῥέω σορεῖ*, fut. of *ῥέω*, to flow. + Skt. *sru*, to flow. (↙ SKU.) Der. *rheumat-ic*.

**diarrhoea.** (L.—Gk.) L. *diarrhaea*. — Gk. *διάρρηψις*, lit. 'a flowing through.' — Gk. *διαρρέειν*, to flow through. — Gk. *διά*, through; *ῥέω*, to flow.

**rhythm.** (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *rhythme*, Cot. — L. *rhythmus*. — Gk. *ῥυθμός*, mea-

## RICH.

sured motion, time, measure. — Gk. *ῥυτός*, to flow.

**Rhinoceros.** (L.—Gk.) L. *rhinoceros*. — Gk. *ρινοκέρας*, lit. 'nose-horn' — Gk. *ρύν*, crude form of *ρύς*, nose; *κέρας*, a horn.

**Rhododendron;** see **Rosa**.  
**Rhodomontade,** see **Rodomontada**.  
**Rhomb,** **Rhombus.** (L.—Gk.) L. *rhombus* (F. *rhombé*). — Gk. *ῥόμβος*, a thing twisted round, whirling spindle, a thing in the shape of a whirling spindle, a four-sided figure with equal sides but unequal angles. — Gk. *ῥέμπειν*, to revolve. See also **Rumb**.

**Rhubarb.** (F.—Low L.—Gk.) O. F. *rheubarbe*; F. *rhubarbe*. — Low L. *rheubarbarum* (= *rheum barbareum*). — Gk. *ῥίζα βάπτησαν*, rhubarb; lit. 'Rheum from the barbarian country.' (Gk. *ῥίζα* is adj. from *ῥίζη*, the rhizome, rhubarb, which was also called *Rha Pontica*. It took its name from the river *Rha*, i.e. the Volga).

**Rhumb;** see **Rumb**.

**Rhyme;** see **Hyme** (1).

**Rhythm;** see **Rheum**.

**Rib.** (E.) M. E. *ribbe*. A. S. *ribb* + Du. *rib*, Icel. *rið*, Swed. *res been* (rib bone). Dan. *rib-been*, G. *rippo*, Russ. *ребро*.

**Ribalid.** (F.—Teut.) M. E. *ribald*, *ribald*. — O. F. *ribald*; F. *ribaud*. — L. *ribaldus*, a ruffian; cf. Low L. *ribaldus*, prostitute. Of Teut. origin. — O. H. G. *rikipa*, M. H. G. *ribe*, a prostitute; cf. Icel. *riker*, to toy with a female. The suffix *-id* is due to O. H. G. *walt*, power.

**Riband,** **Ribbon.** (C.) Not allied to band; the final *d* is ex crescens. M. L. *riban*. — Irish *ribin*, a ribbon, from *rib*, flake, hair, ribbon; Gael. *riban*, a ribbon fillet, from *rib*, *ribe*, a hair, rag, cloth latter; W. *ribbin*, a streak, from *rib*, streak.

**Rice.** (F.—Ital.—L.—Gk.—O. Pers. *ri*) *ris*, rice; F. *ris*—Ital. *riso*—L. *risum*—Gk. *ἱπσια*, *ἱπσιον*, rice, grain. From O. Pers. *rim*, preserved in the Pusht (Afghan) *wrijey*, *wrijy*, rice; *uruzz* = grain of rice (Kavery). Hence also Arab. *uruzz*, *russ*, Span. *arroz*, rice.

**Rich.** (E.) M. E. *riche*. A. S. *ric*, rich, powerful. (Cf. E. *pitch* from A. S. *ric*) + Du. *rich*, Icel. *riki*, Swed. *rik*, Icing. Goth. *reiki*, G. *reich*. Allied to **gent**. ¶ The F. *riche* is from M. H. *riche* (G. *reich*); but the E. word is independent of the F. form. See below.

**riches** (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *richesse*, aog. sb.; the pl. being *richesses*. — F. *richesse*, wealth. — M. H. G. *riche* (G. *reich*), ch; cognate with A. S. *ric* (above).

**rix-dollar**, a coin. (Du. — G.) Du. *reisdaalder*, a rix-dollar. — G. *reichsthaler*, dollar of the empire. — G. *reichts*, gen. sc. of *reich*, empire, allied to G. *reich*, ch; and *thaler*, a dollar; see *Dollar*.

**Rick**. (E.) *Rick* is for *reck* or *hreck*; i. e. *reck*. A. S. *hrede*, a heap, a rick; so *hryca*, a rick. + Icel. *hraukr*, a rick. **Ruck** (2), a heap, small pile. (Scand.) Swed. *raka*, Icel. *hraukr*, a rick, heap. **Rickets**; see *Wring*.

**Ricochet**, the rebound of a cannon-ball. (F.) F. *ricochet*, 'the sport of skimming a stone on the water, called a Duck and Drake'; Cot. Origin unknown. **Rid**, to free. (E.) M. E. *riden*. A. S. *ridan*, to snatch away, deliver. + O. Fries. *redda*, Du. *redden*, Dan. *redde*, Swed. *retta*, G. *retten*.

**Riddle** (1), an enigma; see *Boad*. **Riddle** (2), a large sieve. (E.) M. E. *ridil*. A. S. *hriddler*, a vessel for winnowing grain; the suffixed -er and -il (le) being equivalent. + Irish *creathair*, Gael. *criathair*; from Irish and Gael. *creath*, to shake. + Gk. *apabœur*, to shake. Orig. sense shaker.'

**Ride**. (E.) M. E. *riden*, pt. t. *rood*, pp. *ridden*. A. S. *ridan*, pt. t. *rad*, pp. *riden*. Du. *rijden*, Icel. *rīða*, Dan. *ride*, Swed. *raida*, G. *reiten*.

**array**, verb. (F. — L. and Scand.) O. F. *arrer*, to array — O. F. *arroi*, *arroï*, preparation. — L. *ad* (becoming *ar-* before *ri-*), for; Swed. *reda*, Dan. *rede*, order, Icel. *riða*, tackle, *reisti*, implements, all allied. A. S. *ride*, ready, see *ready* (below).

**curry**; see under *Curry* (1).

**rajd** (Scand.), Icel. *rið*, a riding, a *rið* — Icel. *riða*, to ride.

**raiment** (F. — L. and Scand.) Short for *arrayment*, see *array* (above).

**ready**. (E.) M. E. *redi*. A. S. *redde*, ready; orig. 'equipped for riding,' or 'prepared for a raid.' — A. S. *red-on*, pt. t. pl. *ridan*, to ride.

**road**. (E.) M. E. *roode*, *rode* (both for ips and bors) — A. S. *rið*, a road, also a *rið* — A. S. *rið* pt. t. of *ridan*, to ride.

**ridge**. (1.) M. E. *ridge*, *rugge*. A. S. *rið*, the back of a man or beast. + Du. *rug*, back, ridge. Dan. *ryg*, Swed. *rygg*. G. *hüppen*, G. *rücken*, O. H. G. *krücke*.

**rig** (3), a ridge. (E.) M. E. *rigge* (above).

**Ridiculous**. (L.) L. *ridiculus*, laughable — L. *ridere*, to laugh.

**deride**. (L.) L. *de-ridere*, to laugh down, laugh at. Der. *deris-ive*, from pp. *derisus*.

**risible**. (F. — L.) F. *risible*. — L. *risibilis*, laughable. — L. *risus*, pp. of *ridere*, to laugh.

**Riding**; see *Three*.

**Rife**. (Scand.) M. E. *rif*. — Icel. *riss*, munificent, abundant; O. Swed. *rif*, *rise*. + O. Du. *riff*, abundant; Low G. *rize*, abundant, munificent, extravagant. Cf. Icel. *reisa*, to bestow.

**Riff raff**; see *Rifle* (1).

**Rifle** (1), to spoil, plunder. (F. — Teut.) F. *risler*, 'to rifle, spoil'; Cot. Formed, with frequentative -l-, from Icel. *hrifa*, *rifa*, to catch, grapple, grasp, allied to which is Icel. *hrift*, plunder. (✓ KARP.)

**riff-raff**, refuse. (F. — Teut.) M. E. *rif* and *raf*, things of small value, hence every bit. — F. *rif et raf*, every bit; also spelt *rifle et rafle*. 'Il ne lui laitra *rij ny raf*, he will strip him of all'; Cot. Here *rif* or *rifle* is a thing of small value, from *risler*, to rifle, ransack; and *rafle* is from O. F. *rassifer*, to rifle, ravage. Both are words of Teut. origin, drawn together by their sound, though of different origin. F. *risler* is from Icel. *hrifa* (above); F. *riffer* is from G. *raffen*, to seize; see *Rape* (1).

**Rifle** (2), a kind of musket; see *Rive*.

**Rift**; see *Rive*. **Rig** (1), to fit up a ship. (Scand.) Spelt *rygge* in Palgrave. — Norweg. *rigga*, to bind up, wrap round, also to rig a ship; *rigg*, sb., rigging. Cf. Swed. dial. *rigga pd*, to harness a horse.

**Rig** (2), a frolic; see *Wring*.

**Rig** (3), a ridge; see *Ridge*.

**Right**. (E.) M. E. *right*. A. S. *riht*. + Du. *regt*, Icel. *réttir* (for *rihtir*), Dan. *ret*, Swed. *rat*, G. *recht*, O. H. G. *rent*, Goth. *rahtis*; L. *rectus*. See *Bogent*. (✓ RAG.)

**righteous**. (E.) Corruption of M. E. *rightwys*; A. S. *rihtwyls*, i. e. wise as to what is right. — A. S. *riht*, right; *wyls*, wise.

**Rigid**. (L.) L. *rigidus*, stiff. — L. *rigere*, to be stiff. Prob. orig. 'to be straight'; cf. L. *rectus*, straight.

**Rigmarole**. (Scand.; and F. — L.) Well known to be a corruption of *ragman-roll*,

orig. a deed with many signatures, a long list of names; hence, a long stupid story. Lit. 'coward's roll.' — Icel. *rugmenni*, a coward, from *ragr*, a coward, and *menn* (= *mannur*), a man; with the addition of *roll*, for which see Roll. The Icel. *ragr* seems to be the same as Icel. *argr*, a coward, A. S. *cug*.

**Rile**: see Roll.

**Rill**, a streamlet. (O. Low G.) Prob. from O. Low G. *rille*, E. Friesic *rille*, a streamlet. Apparently for \**ridele*, \**rithele*; cf. A. S. *riðe*, a stream; Low G. *ride*, a stream.

**Rim**. (E.) M. E. *rim*. A. S. *rima*, a verge, edge. Perhaps borrowed from W. *rhim*, *rhimp*, *rhimyn*, a rim, edge.

**Rime** (1), verse, poetry. &c. (E.) Usually absurdly misspelt *rhyne*, by confusion with (Gk.) *rhythm*, but this error is not found before A.D. 1550. M. E. *rima*. A. S. *rim*, number, reckoning (hence rime, from the numerical regularity of verse) + Du. *rijm*, Icel. *rima*, Dan. *rim*, Swed. *rim*, G. *reim*, O. H. G. *rim* (whence Ital. Span. Port. *rima*, F. *rième*); Irish *rinne*, W. *rhif*. Prob. allied to Gk. *ἀριθμός*, number, Irish and Gael. *aíreamh*, W. *cirif*, number. (✓AR?)

**Rime** (2), hoarfrost. (E.) Put for *hrime*. A. S. *hrim*, hoarfrost. + Du. *rijm*, Icel. *hrim*, Dan. *riim*, Swed. *rim*. Allied to G. *reif*, hoar-frost, Gk. *ἀρπύσης*, *ερψ-* frost; see Crystal.

**Rind**. (E.) M. E. *rind*, *rinde*. A. S. *rinde*, bark of a tree, crust (of bread). + O. Du. and G. *rinde*, bark.

**Ring** (1), a circle. (E.) M. E. *ring*. A. S. *hring*. + Du. *ring*, Low G. *ring*, *rink*. Icel. *hringr*, Swed. Dan. G. *ring*, O. H. G. *hrinc*; Gk. *spikos*, *spikos*, L. *circus*, Russ. *krug'*; Skt. *chakra*, a wheel, ring.

**arrange**. (F. — L. and O. H. G.) M. E. *arayngien*. — O. F. *arengier*, to put into a rank. — O. F. *a* (L. *ad*) to; *rangier*, *renger*, to range; see *range* (below).

**derange**. (F. — L. and O. H. G.) F. *déranger*, to disarrange; formerly *desranger*. — L. *dis*, apart; O. F. *rangier*, to range; see *range* (below).

**harangue**. (F. — O. H. G.) O. F. *harangue*, an oration. The same as Span. *arença*, Ital. *aringa*. Orig. a speech made in the midst of a *ring* of people; as shewn by Ital. *aringo*, an arena, lists, also a pulpit. — O. H. G. *hrinc* (G. *ring*). a ring, ring of

people, an arena, circus, lists. C with A. S. *hring*, a ring.

**range**. (F. — O. H. G.) The se rove' arose from the trooping at ranks of armed men. — F. *enrirer*, *renger*, to range, rank, order, arr 'to put into a rank.' — F. *rang* (O. F. a rank (below).

**rank** (1), a row, line of soldier. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *renge*, *renke*. *renge* (F. *rang*), a rank, row, list, n. O. H. G. *hrinc*, a ring, ring of men a row or rank of men.

**rink**, a course for the game of &c. (E.) A peculiar pronunciation *ring*, in the sense of *prise-ring*. See Low G. *rink*, a ring.

**Ring** (2), to sound a bell. (E.) *ringen*. A. S. *hringan*, to clash, weak verb, as it is also in all Teut. except English, which has pt. t analogy with *sang* from *sing*. + Du. Icel. *hringja*, Dan. *ringe*, Swed. *ring*, Icel. *hrang*, a din, L. *clangor*.

**Rinse**. (F. — Scand.) O. F. *rinse* linnen clothes; Cot. — Icel. to cleanse, from *hréinn*, clean; Dan. from *reen*; Swed. *rensa*, from *re* also G. *rein*, Goth. *hrains*, pure, cle-

**Riot**. (F. — O. H. G. ?) F. *riote*, aing. The same as Fr. *riote*, Ital. dispute, strife. Perhaps for *ritote*? O. H. G. *riben* (G. *reihen*), to grat hence to provoke. Perhaps all Ribald.

**Rip**: see Rivo.

**Ripe**: see Reap.

**Ripple** (1), to pluck seeds from of flax; see Rive.

**Ripple** (2), to cause or shew wrinkles in the surface, said of water (E.) A lat variant of *rimple*, to wrinkle, to M. E. *rimplen*, to wrinkle. — A. S. *hrimpen*, a wrinkle, *rimfelen*, to w. of strong verb *hrimpan*, to w. of which the only trace is the pp. gen. (late spelling of *gehrimpen*). So Du. *rimpel*, a wrinkle, *rimfelen*, to w. O. H. G. *hrimfen*, M. H. G. *rimf*, G. *rimpfen*, to crook, bend, (Teut. base HARP, answering to KARP, as in Gk. *καρπός*, to wrinkle).

**rumple**. (E.) The M. E. *rimplen*, to wrinkle. *Rimpa* and are from the same verb, w. A. S. *hrimpen*, to wrinkle; see also Du. *rompelen*, *rompen*, to wrinkle.

*rippl*, a wrinkle; G. *rümpfen*, to

*rippl* (3), to scratch slightly; see Rivo. (E.) M E *risen*. A.S. *risan*, *ris*, pp. *risen*. + Du. *rijzen*, orig. to do to fall just contrary to the E. Icel. *risa*; O.H.G. *risan*, to move up, to rise, to fall; Goth. *ur-reisan*. (Base *RIS*, to slip away; cf. Skt. *risati*.)

(E.) A. S. *drisan*. — A. S. *d-*, *risan*, to rise + Goth. *ur-reisan* (for *ri*), to arise. See A- (4).

(D.) (Scand.) M. E. *reisen*. — Icel. *ri* make to rise, causal of *risa*, to *ri* also Dan. *reise*, Swed. *risa*, to See *Rise* (above).

(1), to raise. (E.) M E. *renen*. *renan*, to rear; put for *risan* \*, and \* equivalent of Icel. *risa* (above). Form of *risan*, to rise.

\*; see *Ridiculous*. (F. — Span. — L.) F. *risque*, peril; Orig. a maritime word — Span. *risca*, steep abrupt rock; whence the *ris* 'peril,' as shewn by Span. *ar-* O. Span. *arriscar*, to venture into (lit. to go against a rock). The *risco* is cut off, sheer, like a rock. — L. *rescare*, to cut back, cut it (curiously verified by the use of no word *resca*, a saw, also risk; L. *re-*, back; *secare*, to cut; see *ri*). (See further in Dicz.)

*Rival*, see *Rivulet*. to tear. (Scand.) M. E. *riuen*. — Icel. *risa*, pt. t. *ris*, pp. *risinn* (= 1), to rive; Dan. *rive*, Swed. *risva*, *riuen*, to grate, G. *reiben*, to grate, Gk. *ripsein*, to dash down, *ripse*; Lithuan. *rekti*, to cut.

(1), a ridge of rocks. (Du.) *For-* — Du. *rif*, a reef. + Icel. *rif*, a reef to *risa*, a fissure, rift; Dan. *ret*, bank (*revle*, a shoal, *revne*, to split). *riwa*, a cleft, gap. The orig. sense or gap (in the sea).

(2), a portion of a sail. (Du.) *ref* — Du. *ref*, 'a rift in a sail.' O. Du. *ris*, *rist*, a reef. + Icel. *ris*, a sail, also a reef or rock; Dan. *ri*, reef. Orig. a 'rift,' i.e. a shred of a sail.

(3), to pass a rope through a hole. (Du.) *reeven*, to reeve. — Du. *reef* in a sail; because a reefed rope for reefing; see above.

*rifle* (2), a kind of musket. (Scand.) Short for rifled gun, from the verb *rifla*, to groove. — Dan. *rifle*, to rifle, groove, frequent. of *rive*, to rive, to tear; hence *rifle*, a groove, rifled, a rifled gun; Swed. *refla*, to rifle, from *risva*, to scratch, groove, grate, tear. So also G. *rieße*, a furrow: *riesen*, to rifle. See *Rive*.

*rift*. (Scand.) Dan. *rist*, rift, rent. — Dan. *rive*, to tear. Cf. Icel. *rikt*, a breach of contract. See *Rive*.

*rip*. (Scand.) M E. *ripen*, to grope, search into; *rypen rip*, to seek out (cf. E. *rip up*). — Norweg. *ripa*, to scratch, Swed. dial. *ripa*, to scratch, pluck asunder (like E. *rip open*); Dan. *opriFFE*, to rip up; Swed. *repa up*, to rip up, *repa*, to scratch. Allied to Icel. *risa*, to rive; *risa upp*, to pull up, *risa aptr*, to rip up. Allied to *rive*.

*ripple* (1), to pluck the seeds from flax-stalks. (Scand.) M E. *ripplen*, *ripletien*, to ripple; from the sb. *ripple*, a flax-comb (Jannieson). Formed, with suffix *-le*, of the agent, from Swed. *repa*, to ripple flax, orig. to scratch, *rip*; see *rip* (above). + Du. *repelen*, to ripple, from *repel*, a ripple, from *repfen*, to beat flax; G. *rißeln*, to ripple, from *rißel*, a ripple.

*ripple* (2), to graze slightly. (Scand.) 'Ripple, rescindere.' Levinus (1570). Frequentative of *rip* (above).

*rivel*, to wrinkle. (E.) M. E. *riuelen* (*u = v*) A. S. *ge-riulfian*, to wrinkle; a frequent. form from Icel. *risa*, to rive; see *Rive* (above).

*River*. (F. — L.) M. E. *river* (*u = v*). — O. F. *riviere*. (F. *rivière*.) The same as Span. *ribera*, a shore, strand, sea coast, Ital. *riovera*, shore, bank, also a river; Low L. *riparia*, (1) shore, bank, (2) river. — Low L. *riparius*, belonging to a shore.

— L. *ripi*, shore, bank. The special sense may have been due to some confusion with L. *riuus* (see *Rivulet*).

*arrivo*. (F. — L.) F. *arriver* — Low L. *arripare*, *adripare*, to come to shore, land. — L. *ad*, to; *ripi*, shore, bank. Der. *arrival*.

*Rivet*. (F. — Scand.) F. *rivet*, 'the welt of a shoe,' Cot.; also a rivet (Littré).

— F. *river*, to rivet, clench, fasten back — Icel. *risa*, to tack, sew loosely together; *risa saman*, to stitch together. Cf. Shetland *riu*, to sew coarsely, Aberdeen *riu*, to rivet.

*Rivulet*. (L.) Dimin. from L. *riuulus*, a small stream; dimin. of *riuus*, a stream:

lit. 'flowing.' Cf. Skt. *rī*, to distil, ooze. Cf. Ital. *risoletto* (Torriano).

**derive.** (F. — L.) O. F. *deriver*, to derive, also to drain. — L. *deriuare*, to drain off water. — L. *de*, from; *rius*, a stream.

**rite.** (L.) L. *ritus*, a custom. + Skt. *riti*, a going, way, usage; from *ri*, to go, flow. (✓ R.I.) Der. *ritual*, from *ritu*, crude form of *ritus*.

**rival.** (F. — L.) F. *rival*. — L. *riualis*, sb., one who uses the same brook as another, a near neighbour, a rival. — L. *rius*, a stream.

**Rix-dollar;** see Rich.

**Roach,** a fish. (E.) M. E. *roche*. A. S. *reohhe*, *reohche*. + Du. *rog*, a ray, O. Du. *roch*, a skate; Dan. *rokke*, Swed. *rocka*, a ray; G. *roche*, a roach, ray; L. *raia* (for *ragia* \*), a ray. Doublet, *ray* (2).

**Road;** see Ride.

**Roam.** (E.) M. E. *romen*; also *ramen* (Layamon). Allied to A. S. *d-réman*, to spread out (usually explained to lift up); prov. E. *rame*, *rain*, *ramum*, to stretch, spread about, roam, ramble. Cf. A. S. *rémigan* (sense doubtful). We also find O. Du. *ramen*, to stretch. Du. *ramen*, to aim, plan. O. Sax. *rambōn*, to aim at, O. Fris. *ramia*, to strive after, O. H. G. *ramdn*, to strive after. Orig. to stretch out after, strive after, aim at; hence to spread, roam, ramble. The particular sense was prob. influenced by confusion with M. E. *Rome-rennere*, a runner to Rome, pilgrim; cf. Ital. *Romeo*, one who goes to Rome, a pilgrim.

**ramble.** (E.) Frequentative of M. E. *ramen*, prov. E. *rame*, to spread abroad, sprawl; hence, to gad about. The *b* is ex crescens, and *ramble* is for prov. E. *rammle*, to ramble (Whitby Glossary).

**Roan.** (F.) O. F. *rouen*: 'cheval rouen, a roan horse.' Cot. Mod. F. *rouan*. Span. *ruano*, Ital. *rovano*, *roano* (Florio). Prob. the Ital. *rovano* stands for a Low L. type *rufanus* \*, i.e. reddish, extended from O. Ital. *ruso*, L. *rufus*, red. ¶ Sometimes derived from the town of *Rouen*, with which Ital. *rovano* can have nothing to do.

**Roan-tree,** Rowan-tree, the mountain ash. (Scand.) Spelt *roun-tree*, *roan-tree*, *rowan-tree* in Jamieson. — Swed. *rinn*, O. Swed. *runn*, *ronn*, roan-tree; Dan. *røn*, Icel. *reynir*, the same. Cf. L. *ornus*, the same.

**Boar.** (E.) M. E. *roren*. A. S. *rdrian*,

to bellow. + M. H. G. *rören*. Cf. Skt. *mā*, to bellow. Of imitative origin. (✓ R.I.)

**Roast.** (F. — G.?) M. E. *rostes* — O. F. *rostir*, 'to roast'; Cot. (F. *roster*). — G. *rosten*, to roast, *rost*, a grate, gridiron. ¶ Or the word may be Celtic. Irish *rost*, roast meat, Gael. *rost*, *roist*, W. *rhosio*, Litet. *rosti*, to roast; in this case, the O. F. *rostir* is from Litet. *rosta*, and the G. word is of Celtic origin.

**Rob, Robe;** see Reave.

**Robin.** (F. — O. H. G.) F. *Robin*, proper name; pet name for Robert. — O. H. G.

*Ruodperht* (G. *Ruprecht*, i.e. Rupert), i.e. 'fame-bright,' illustrious in fame. — O. H. G. *ruot*, allied to Icel. *kræthr*, fame; O. H. G. *perht* — E. bright. See Hobgoblin.

**Robust.** (F. — L.) F. *robuste*. — L. *robustus*, strong. — O. L. *robus* (L. *robustus*), strength. + Skt. *rabbas*, force; from *rabh*, to seize. (✓ RABH.)

**corroborate.** (L.) From pp. of L. *corroborare*, to strengthen. — L. *cor*, *con-* (cum), with; *robor*, stem of *robus*, strength.

**Roe,** a huge bird. (Pers.) Pers. *ruth*, the name of a huge bird; also a bero.

**Rock** (1), a large mass of stone. (F. — C.?) O. F. *roke* (13th cent.), communal *roche*, a rock. The same as Pro. *roc*, Span. *roca*, Port. *roca*, *rocha*, Ital. *rocce*, a rock. — Irish and Gael. *roch*, a rock; Bret. *roch* (with guttural *ch*, they say that the Bret. word is Celtic). ¶ But this *roc* is said to be borrowed from E., and the origin is disputed. Diez suggests a Low L. *rupica*\* to account for Pro. *roc*, and a Low L. *rupes*\* to account for O. F. *roche* (which will not explain O. F. *roche* as if from L. *rupes*, a rock).

**Rock** (2), to shake, totter. (Scand.) M. E. *rokken*. — Dan. *rokke*, to rock. — Allied to Dan. *rykke*, to pull, *ryk*, a pull. Icel. *rykkr*, a hasty pull. + G. *ruk*, a pull, jolt. (Base RUK.)

**Rock** (3), a distaff. (Scand.) Icel. *rukka*, Swed. *rock*, Dan. *rok*, a distaff. + G. *rocken*.

**rocket** (1), a kind of fire-work (Ital. — G.) O. Ital. *rochetto*, 'a bobbin to' sile upon; a squib of wild fire.' So named from its shape, resembling of a bobbin or a distaff. — M. H. It. — G. *rocken*, a distaff.

**Rocket** (1); see above.

**Rocket** (2), a plant. (F. — Ital. — L.)

*ette*. — Ital. *ruchetta*, dimin. of *ruca*, a sort of rocket. — L. *ruca*, a sort of celer.

*rod* (E.); see *Rood*.

*rodent*, gnawing. (L.) From stem of part. of *rodere*, to gnaw. Allied to *use*.

*corrode*. (F. — L.) F. *corroder*. — L. *rodere* to gnaw to pieces. — L. *cor-* (for *in*) with; *rodere*, to gnaw. Der. *erive*, from pp. *corrosus*.

*rode*. (F. — L.) F. *croder*. — L. *erodere*, eat away. — L. *e*, away; *rodere*, to gnaw.

*rostrum*. (L.) L. *rostrum*, a beak; *rostra*, a pulpit for speakers in the am. adorned with beaks of ships taken in the Antiates. Put for *rod-trum*. — *erodere*, to gnaw, to peck.

*rodomontade*, vain boasting. (F. — L.) F. *rodomontade*. — Ital. *rodomontada*, boast. Due to the boastful character of *domonte*, in the Orlando Furioso of *tosto*, b. xiv.

*roe* (1), a female deer. (E.) M. E. *re*. G. *reh*. + Icel. *ri*, Dan. *raa*, Swed. *Du ree*, G. *reh*. Der. *roe-huck*.

*roe* (2), spawn. (Scand.) Put for *roan*; final *n* was dropped, being mistaken the pl. suffix, as in *shoon* for shoes, *eyne* eyes. M. E. *roune*. — Icel. *hragn*, Dan. *ren*. Swed. *rom*, *roe*. + G. *rogen*, *roe*. Gk. *epoch*, a round pebble.

*rogation*. (F. — L.) F. *rogation*. — L. *rogationem*, a supplication. — L. *rogatus*, of *rogare*, to ask.

*abrogate*. (L.) From pp. of L. *rogare*, to repeal a law. — L. *ab*, away; *rogare*, to ask, propose a law.

*irrogate*. (L.) From pp. of L. *arrogi*, to ask, adopt, attribute to. — L. *ar* (for *ad*), to; *rogare*, to ask. Der. *rogari*, from the pp. pt.

*derrrogate*. (L.) From pp. of L. *dero-* to repeal a law, detract from. — L. *away*; *rogare*, to ask, propose a law.

*interrogate*. (L.) From pp. of L. *rogare*, to question. — L. *inter*, roughly; *rogare*, to ask.

*prerogative*. (F. — L.) O. F. *prerogatiu*, a privilege. — L. *prerogativa*, aious choice, preference, privilege — L. *before*; *rogare*, to ask.

*prologue*. (F. — L.) F. *prologue*. — L. *rogare*, to propose an extension of office, to ask publicly; hence, to deser. — L. *publicly*; *rogare*, to ask.

*supererogation*. (L.) Low L. *super-*

*erogatio*, that which is done beyond what is due. — L. *superrogare*, to pay out in excess. — L. *super*, beyond; *e*, out; *rogare*, to ask. (The L. *erogare* = to lay out, expend.)

*surrogate*, a substitute. (L.) L. *surrogatus*, pp. of *surrogare*, to elect in place of another. — L. *sur* (for *sub*), in place of; *rogare*, to ask, elect.

*Rogue*. (F. — C.) F. *rogue*, ‘arrogant, proud, presumptuous, rude, surly.’ Cf. G. *rog-isch*, saucy. The orig. sense was a surly fellow; hence a vagabond. — Bret. *rok*, *rog*, arrogant, proud, haughty, brusque. Cf. Irish and Gael. *rucas*, pride.

*Roil*, *Rille*, to vex. (F. ? — L. ?) The old word *roil* meant (1) to disturb, vex, (2) to wander about. — O. F. *reler*, another form of O. F. *reler*, to roll; whence the senses to roll about, disturb, or to rove about. See *Roll*. (So Stratmann.)

*Roistering*; see *Rustio*.

*Roll*; see *Rotary*.

*Romanes*. (F. — L.) O. F. *romans*, a romance. This form is due to late L. adv. *romanice*, as in the phr. *romanice loqui* = F. *parler romans*, to speak Romance, i.e. the vulgar Latin dialect of every-day life, as distinguished from book-Latin. *Romanice*, i.e. Roman-like, is from L. *Romanus*, Roman. — L. *Roma*, Rome.

*romaunt*. (F. — L.) O. F. *romant*, an occasional form of O. F. *roman*, also spelt *romans*, a romance; see above. Der. *romant-ic*.

*Romp*; see *Ramp*.

*Rondeau*; see *Rotary*.

*Rood*, the cross; a measure of land. (E.) The same word as *rod*, which is shortened from M. E. *rood* (also *rod*), a rood, a rod. Both *rood* and *rod* are used as measures, though the former is restricted to square measure, and the latter to linear; both senses are due to the use of a rod for measurement. A. S. *rod*, a gallows, cross, properly a rod or pole. + Du. *roede*, rod, perch, wand; G. *ruthe*, a rod of land; I. *rndis*, a rod, staff. Cf. Skt. *nyag-rotha*, lit. ‘growing downwards,’ the Indian fig-tree; where *rotha* is from ✓RUDH (Skt. *rus*), to grow. *Road* or *rod* was orig. ‘a shoot,’ hence a branch, pole.

*Roof*. (E.) M. E. *rof*. A. S. *hrif*. + Du. *roef*, a cabin, Icel. *hrif*, a shed; Russ. *krov'*, a roof.

*Rook* (1), a kind of crow. (E.) M. E. *rook*. A. S. *hrdc*. + Icel. *hrókr*, Dan.

*raage*, Swed. *roka*, Irish and Gael. *rocas*, M. H. G. *ruoch*. Lit. 'croaker'; cf. Goth. *krukjan*, to crow as a cock, Skt. *krug*, to cry out, Gael. *roc*, to croak.

Rook (2), a castle, at chess. (F. — Pers.) M. E. *rook*. — F. *roc*. — Pers. *rok*, a rook. Said to have meant 'warrior.'

Room, space, a chamber. (E.) The old meaning is space, place. M. E. *roum*. A. S. *rūm*; 'nāsdon *rūm*' = they had no room, Luke, ii. 7. We also find adj. *rūm*, spacious. + Du. *ruim*, adj., spacious, *ruim*, sb., room; Icel. *ruimr*, spacious; *rūm*, space, Dan. and Swed. *rum*, adj. and sb.; Goth. *rums*, adj. and sb., G. *raum*, sb. Allied to L. *rus*, open country. Der. *roomy*, adj., used for M. E. *roum*, adj.

rummagine, to search thoroughly. (E.; with F. *suffir.*) Due to the sb. *roomage*, i. e. stowage; whence *roomage*, *romage*, vb., to find room for close packing of things in a ship, also *rummige*, to clear a ship's hold, also to search narrowly (Phillips).

Roost, sb. (E.) M. E. *roost*, a perch for fowls. A. S. *hrōst*, the same. + O. Du. *roest*, a hen-roost. Cf. Lowl. Sc. *roost*, the inside of a roof; the orig. *roost* was on the rafters inside a roof. Allied to Icel. *hrōst*, Goth. *hrōt*, a roof. Der. *roost*, vb.

Root (1), Root (2); see Wort.

Rope. (E.) M. E. *roop*. A. S. *rsp*. + Du. *reep*, Icel. *reip*, Swed. *ref*, Dan. *reb*; G. *reif*, circle, hoop, ring, sometimes a rope. Der. *rp-y*, stringy, glutinous.

Rose. (L. — Gk. — Arab.) A. S. *rdse*. — L. *rosa*; borrowed from Gk. *pōsion*, a rose (whence a form *pōdia*\* = *rosa*); Æolic Βρόδον. — Arab. *ward*, a rose. Der. *rhododendron* (Gk. *rhōdōpōv*, a tree). \*\*

Rosemary. (F. — L.) M. E. *rosmarin*. — O. F. *rosmarin*. — L. *rosmarinus*, *rosmarinum*, rosemary, lit. sea dew; called *ros maris* in Ovid. — L. *ros*, dew; *marinus*, marine. Named from some fancied connection with sea spray; altered to *rosemary* (as if for *rose of Mary*).

Rosin; see Resin.

Rostrum; see Rodent.

Rot. (E.) A weak verb; the proper pp. is *rotted*, but *rotten* is commoner, which is a Scand. form (see below). M. E. *rotēn*, pp. *rotēd*. A. S. *rotian*, pp. *rotod*. + Du. *rotten*, to rot.

rotten, putrid. (Scand.) M. E. *rotēn*. — Icel. *rotinn*, Swed. *rutten*, Dan. *raadden*, rotten. The Icel. *rotinn* is the pp. of a lost verb (base RUT), to decay.

Rotary, turning like a wheel. Formed from L. *rota*, a wheel. + C. and Irish *roth*, W. *riod*, Lithuan. *rotas*, a wheel. Cf. Skt. *ratha*, a chariot, from *ri*, to go. (✓ Ak.) *rotate*, from pp. of L. *rotare*, to turn round.

comptroller, another spelling of troller; see below.

control, sb. (F. — L.) Control is for *contre-roll*, old form of *counter*. O. F. *contre-role*, a duplicate register, to verify the official or first-made roll. O. F. *contre*, over against; *role*, a roll; L. *contra*, against; *rotulus*, a roll; roll (below).

roll, vb. (F. — L.) M. E. *rolle*. O. F. *roler*, F. *rouler*. — Low L. *rotula*, to revolve, roll. — L. *rotula*, a little wheel, dimin. of *rota*, a wheel. Der. *rol*, O. F. *role*, L. *rotulus*.

rondeau. (F. — L.) F. *rondeau*; kind of poem, O. F. *rondel*; see roll (below).

rotundity. (F. — L.) F. *rotondité*. L. *rotunditatem*, acc. of *rotunditas*, roundness. — L. *rotundus*, round; see ro (below).

roué. (F. — L.) F. *roué*, lit. broken the wheel; hence a profligate, supposed merit that punishment. Pp. of *rouer*, turn round (L. *rotare*). — F. *roué*, a wheel. — L. *rota*, a wheel.

rouleau. (F. — L.) F. *rouleau*; of paper; hence, a roll of coins etc. Dimin. of O. F. *role*, later *roule*, a roll; see roll (above).

roulette, a game of chance. (F. — L.) roulette, a ball which rolls on a turn-table; fem. of *roulet*, dimin. of *rou*, roll; see above.

round. (F. — L.) O. F. *roind*, F. — L. *rotundus*, round. — L. *rota*, a wheel. roundel, a kind of ballad (F. — O. F. *rounel*, later *rondeau*, a roll containing a line which recurs or is round again. — F. *ronde*, round; above).

roundelay. (F. — L.) F. *roue*; dimin. of O. F. *roude*/above. See roue. Prob. confused, in spelling, with L. a song.

rowel. (F. — L.) F. *roueille*; a wheel (on a bit or a spur). — Low L. *rotella*, dimin. of *rota*, a wheel.

rundlet, runlet, a small barrel. (L.) Formerly *roundlet*; dimin. of *rondele*, a little barrel, named

(1) F. rond, round; see round  
 und. (F. - L.) Confused with  
 orig. surround, i.e. 'to overflow.'  
 wonder. - L. super-undare.  
 (2), routine; see Rupture.  
 (3), a kind of fiddle; see Crowd (2).  
 (4); see Rot.  
 (5) rotatory; see Rotary.  
 Ruble, a Russian coin. (Russ.)  
 (6), a rouble, 100 copecks; orig.  
 'off' - Russ. rubite, to cut.  
 see Rotary.  
 see Ruby.  
 (E.) M. E. rough, rug, row,  
 A. S. rīh, rough, hairy; also  
 ruig, O. Du. ru, Dan. ru, Low  
 N. O. H. G. rūh, G. rauh. Cf.  
 raukas, a fold, rukti, to wrinkle.  
 Et from rau.  
 (Scand.) Swed. rugg, rough en-  
 air. Orig. 'rough'; cf. Du. ruig,  
 rug, rough (above).  
 (1) (Scand.) M. E. rugged; also  
 h. C. T. 2885. The latter is from  
 zig, rough, hairy. - Swed. rugg,  
 tangled hair (above).  
 (2) Roulette; see Rotary.  
 Round, to whisper; see Runes.  
 (3) Roundel; see Rotary.  
 (1), to excite, to wake up. (Scand.)  
 in the chase; when a hart rushed  
 in covert, it was said to rouse.  
 (2), to rush out. - Swed. ruska, to  
 trem, to rush forward; Dan.  
 røsh. Cf. A. S. hredsan, to rush,  
 run quickly. (Base HRUS.)  
 (3) (Scand.) Formed from reuse  
 ing a-. This prefix was clearly  
 by that of a-rise; see A. (4).  
 (1), to move swiftly forward.  
 M. E. ruschen. - O. Swed. ruska,  
 also to shake. Extension of O.  
 ss, to rush; see above. Cf. Dan.  
 shake, pull, twitch.  
 (2) (Scand.) Frequent. of Swed.  
 stir, make a noise, a variant of  
 ruska, to shake, rush; see above.  
 rauschen, ruschen, to rustle, to  
 (3), a drinking-hout. (Scand.)  
 - Swed. raus, drunkenness. Dan.  
 intoxication; Dan. sove rusen ud=put a rouse, to sleep oneself sober.  
 us, drunkenness. Prob. allied to  
 Icelandic raus, noise, uproar, 'row';  
 make a noise; G. rausch, a

drunken fit. (Really a Danish word; such  
 about being called 'the Danish rausa'.)

row (3), an uproar. (Scand.) Put for  
 rouse; for loss of final s, cf. pea, cherry,  
 sherry, shay (chaise), &c.

Rout, a defeat, a crowd; see Rupture.

Route, Routine; see Rupture.

Rover; see Reave.

Row (1), a line, rank. (E.) M. E. rowe.  
 - A. S. riw, rðwe, rðwe, a row; hege-  
 riwe, a hedge-row. ¶ Distinct from Du.  
 rij, G. reihe.

Row (2), to propel with oars. (E.)  
 M. E. rowen. - A. S. rðwan, to row. + Du.  
 roeijen, Icel. rða, Swed. ro, Dan. røe,  
 M. H. G. rœgen. Allied to Skt. aritra, a  
 paddle, rudder. Lithuan. irsti, to row; Gk.  
 ἐπερύπη, a paddle, oar. (✓ AR.)

rudder. (E.) M. E. roder, rother.  
 A. S. rððer, a paddle. Here rððer=towing  
 implement; from rðwan, to row. (Paddles  
 preceded rudders) + Du. roer (for roder),  
 an oar, rudder; Swed. roder, ror; Dan.  
 ror; G. ruder.

Row (3), an uproar; see Rouse (2).

Rowan-tree; see Roan-tree.

Rowel; see Rotary.

Royal; see Regent.

Rub. (C.) M. E. rubben. - Gael. rub, to  
 rub, Irish rubadh, a rubbing, W. rhwilio,  
 to rub. ¶ Not allied to G. reiben, for  
 which see Rive.

Rubbish, Rubble; see Reave.

Rubric; see below.

Ruby, a red gem. (F. - L.) O. F. rubi,  
 rubis; F. rubis (where s is the old sign  
 of the nom. case). Cf. Span. rubi, rubin,  
 Port. rubim, Ital. rubino. - Low L. rubinus,  
 a ruby; from its colour. - L. ruber, red;  
 rubere, to be red. Allied to L. rufus, red;  
 and to E. Red.

erubescent. (L.) L. erubescens, stem  
 of pres. pt. of erubescere, to grow red. - L.  
 e, out, much; rubescere, to grow red, in-  
 ceptive form of rubere, to be red.

rouge, red paint. (F. - L.) F. rouge,  
 red. - L. rubeus, red; (whence F. rouge,  
 like F. rage from L. rabies). Allied to  
 L. ruber, rufus, red.

rubicund, ruddy. (F. - L.) F. rubicunde,  
 - L. rubicundus, very red. - L. ruber, red.  
 rubrio, a direction printed in red. (F.  
 - L.) F. rubrique. - L. rubina, red earth;  
 also a title written in red. - L. rubro-, crude  
 form of ruber, red.

Ruck (1), a fold, crease. (Scand.) Icel.  
 hrunkka, a wrinkle; cf. hrókkinn, curled, yg-

of *hrokka*, to recoil, give way, curl. Cf. Swed. *rynska*, Dan. *rynske*, a wrinkle; Du. *kruik*, a fold, crease, W. *crych*, a wrinkle. See Crook.

Ruck (2), a heap; see Blok.

Rudder; see Row (1).

Ruddock, a red-breast. (E.) A.S. *rud-dac*. Perhaps from Celtic: cf. W. *rhud-dog*, Corn. *ruddoc*, a red breast.

Ruddy. (E.) M.E. *rody*; answering to A.S. *rudig*\*, not found; formed from A.S. *rud-on*, pt. t. pl. of *reddan*, to reddish, a strong verb, whence also A.S. *redd*, red; see Red.

Rude. (F. - L.) F. *rude*. - L. *rudem*, acc. of *rudis*, rough, raw, rude.

erudite, learned. (L.) L. *eruditus*, pp. of *erudire*, to free from rudeness, to teach. - L. *e*, from; *rudis*, rude.

rudiment. (F. - L.) F. *rudiment*. - L. *rudimentum*, a thing in the first rough state, a first attempt. - L. *rudis*, rude.

Rue (1), to be sorry for. (E.) M.E. *rewen*. A.S. *hreawan* (pt. t. *hredw*). + O. Sax. *hrewan*, O. H. G. *hriuwian*, G. *reuen*. Cf. Icel. *hryggr*, grieved, *hrygð*, ruth. Allied to L. *crudelis*, cruel, harsh, *crudus*, raw. (✓ KRU)

ruth, pity. (Scand.) M.E. *renthe*. - Icel. *hryggð*, *hrygð*, ruth, sorrow. Allied to A.S. *hreewan*, to rue (above).

Rue (2), a plant. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *rue*. - L. *ruta*. - Gk. *purp*, rue.

Ruff (1), a kind of frill. (E.) 'Ruffe of a shirt;' Levins (1570). So called from its uneven surface: the root appears in A.S. *rifian*, to reave (pt. t. pl. *ruf-on*), Icel. *rjifa* (pt. t. *rauf*), to break, rip, break a hole in. (✓ RUP.) This is verified by Lithuan. *rupsas*, uneven, rugged, *rupsa*, rough bark of trees, with which cf. ruffle (1) below. Also Icel. *rifinn*, rough, uncombed.

ruffle (1), to disorder a dress. (E.) M.E. *ruffelen*, to entangle, run into knots. Allied to Ruff (1) above + O. Du. *ruyfelen*, to ruffle, wrinkle, *ruyfel*, a wrinkle, a crumple; Lithuan. *rupsa*, rough bark on old trees. Der. *ruffle*, sb.

Ruff (2), the name of a bird. (E.?) Said to be named from the male having a ruff round its neck in the breeding season. But the female is called a *reeve*, which points to formation by vowel-change from some different source.

Ruff (3), a fish. (E.?) M.E. *ruffe*. Origin unknown.

Russian; see Ruffle (2).

Ruffle; see Ruff (1).

Ruffle (2), to bluster, be turbulent (O. Du.) Obsolete. *Rufflers* were *ring bullies*, highwaymen, lawless or *rogues* (Nares). - O. Du. *roffen*, *rafen*, pandar: Low G. *raffeln*, to pandar, *raffen*, a pimp, intriguant; Dan. *rufle*, a *ruffler*: A *ruffler* and a *russian* are much the same. *Russian*, a bully (F. - Teut.) *russen*, *ruffen*, 'a hawd, pandar;' O. Du. *roffen*, to pandar above.

Rug, Rugged; see Rough.

Rugose, full of wrinkles (L.) L. *rugosus*, a.f.j., from *rugus*, a wrinkle. corrugate, L. pp. *cor-rugatus* a. con.

Ruin. (F. - L.) F. *ruine*. - L. *ruinare*, overthrow. - L. *ruere*, to rush, fall down. Rule; see Regent.

Rum (1), a spirituous liquor. F. - L. Called *rumbo* in Smollet, Pet. Pickle, and c. ix; this is short for the word *rumbowling*, grog. Orig. *Rumbullion* in Barthadoes, A.D. 1650, from Devonsh. *rumbulion*, uproar, tumult. Founded on F. *ramp*. Bamp.

Rum (2), strange, queer (Hindi.) gallant, a cant word; Bailey (1722) really means 'Gypsy'; hence 'good' a Gypsy point of view, but 'suspicious' from an outsider's point of view. *Rome house*, rum boose, good wine, means 'a husband, a Gypsy'; *rum* adj., Gypsy. This Gypsy word *rom* seems to Hindi *dom* (with initial cerebral d, fused with r), a man of low caste; *domba*, 'a man of low caste, who makes his livelihood by singing and dancing.' Bensey.

Rumb, Rhumb, a line for directing a ship's course on a chart; a point of compass. (F. - Span. - L. - Gk.) Rhumb in Phillips. - F. *rumbe*, 'a rough point of the compass, a line drawn from wind to wind in a compass, to board, or sea-card.' Cot. - Span. Port. *rumbo*, a ship's course (represented by spiral lines on a globe). - L. *rhombus*, acc. of *rhombus*, a magician's cube, rhombus. - Gk. *ρόμβος*, a top, a wheel, whirling motion; also a rhombus. See Rhomb. Rhomb meant revolution of the sphere, Milton, P. L. viii. 134. whirling or spiral lines, &c. No connection with Du. *rum*, which merely means

space, or sometimes the hold of i.e. its room or capacity for

**bile**, to make a low, heavy sound. prov. E. *rumbile*, *rummle*; M. E. (with excrescent *b*). Frequent. *rumen* 'to repeat the sound rum'; *rumor*, a rumour; Skt. *ru*, to hum. *Rumour*. + Du. *ronimelen*, Dan. to rumble, buzz.

**rumato** (L.) From pp. of L. *rumere*, to chew the cud, ruminant. — L. stem of *rūmān*, the throat, gullet. *rum-men*\*, allied to L. *rug-ire*, to

sway. (✓ RU) See *Bumour*.

**rummage**: see *Room*.

**rummer**, a sort of drinking-glass. (Du. — L.) Used for Rhenish wine.

*rummers*; Dryden. — Du. *roemer*, wine-glass; Low G. *rōmer*, a large glass. — G. *rōmer*, a rummer; also

I am told that the glasses were used because used in former times in *versaals* at Frankfort, when they celebrated new emperor's health. If so, it L. *Roma*, Rome.

**rumur**. (F. — L.) M. E. *rumour*. — *mur*. — L. acc. *rumorem*, from *rumor*, murmur. Cf. L. *rumitare*, to report. — ✓ RU, to make a hum-drum. See *Rumble*.

**R.** (Scand.) M. E. *rumpfe*. — Icel. *rumpa*, Swed. *rumpa*, Dan. *rumpfe*. + Du. 'the bulge of a body or corps, or without a head.' Hexham.

**rumple**, to wrinkle; see *Ripple* (2).

(E.) M. E. *rinnen*, pt. t. *ran*, pp. *runnen*; A. S. *rianan*, pt. t. *rann*, *runnen*; also found in the transposed form, pt. t. *arn*. + Du. *rennen*, Icel. Dan. *rende*, Swed. *runna*, Goth. G. *rennen*. Allied to Skt. *tinomi*, *ti*, to go; L. *or-iri*, to rise.

**run** (1), the prepared inner membrane of a calf's stomach, used to make cheese. (E.) M. E. *renet*; from *rennen*, to run; prov. E. *run*, to coagulate. See above. Hence also called *runnet* (Pegge's Kent) also *erning* (Derbyshire), from *ernan*, to run. So also O. Du. *rinzel*, *rinninge*, 'curls, or milk-runnet,' *rennen*, 'to press, curdle;' Hexham. *rennen*, to run, quillie, coagulate. *route*, see *Negation*. *runlet*, *Runlet*; see *Rotary*.

**Rune**, one of the old characters used for incised inscriptions. (E.) M. E. *rune*, counsel. A. S. *run*, a rune, mystery, secret conference, whisper. Orig. sense 'whisper' or mutter, hence a mystery, lastly an incised character, because writing was a secret known to few. — ✓ RU, to buzz. + Goth. *runa*, O. H. G. *ridn*, a secret, counsel. Allied to *Bumour*.

**roun**, round, to whisper. (E.) Shak. has round, with excrescent *d*. M. E. *rounen*. A. S. *riñian*, to whisper. — A. S. *rin*, a whisper (above). + G. *raunnen*, to whisper; from O. H. G. *rin* (above).

**Rung**, a round of a ladder. (E.) M. E. *rounge*, a stake. A. S. *hrung*, a stake of a cart, beam or spar. + O. Du. *ronge*, a beam of a plough; Icel. *rōng*, rib in a ship. G. *rungi*, a pin, a bolt; Goth. *hrugga* (= *hrunga*), a staff. Perhaps allied to *Ring*. The sense seems to be 'rounded stick.'

**Rupee**, an Indian coin. (Hind. — Skt.) Hindustani *ruhipyah*, a rupee. — Skt. *ruipyā*, handsome, also (as sb.) silver. — Skt. *ruipa*, beauty.

**Rupture** (F. — L.) F. *rupture*. — L. *ruptura*, a breakage. — L. *ruptus*, pp. of *ruptere*, to break (pt. t. *rupi*). Allied to *Reave*. (✓ RUP.)

**abrupt**. (L.) L. *abruptus*, pp. of *abruptere*, to break off. — L. *ab*, off; *rumpere*, to break.

**corrupt**. (L.) L. *corruptus*, pp. of *corrumperet*, to break wholly, corrupt. — L. *cor-* (for *con-* = *cum*), together; *rumpere*.

**disruption**. (L.) From L. *disruptio*, *disruptio*, a breaking asunder. — L. *disruptus*, *disruptus*, pp. of *dis-rumpere*, *di-rumpere*, to break apart.

**eruption**. (L.) From L. *eruptio*, a breaking out. — L. *eruptus*, pp. of *e-rumpere*, to break out.

**interruption**. (F. — L.) F. *interruption*. — L. acc. *interruptionem*, a breaking into. — L. *interruptus*, pp. of *inter-rumpere*, to break into.

**irruption**. (F. — L.) F. *irruption*, 'a forcible entry.' Cot. — L. acc. *irruptionem*, a breaking into. — L. *ir-* (for *in*), into; *ruptus*, pp. of *rumpere*, to break.

**rote** (1), routine, repetition. (F. — L.) M. E. *bi rote*, with repetition, by heart; lit. in a beaten track. — O. F. *rote* (F. *route*), a way, a beaten track. See *route* (below).

**rout**, (1) a defeat, (2) a troop or crowd.

(F. — L.) F. *route*, 'a rout, defencement; also a rowt, herd, flock, troops, also a

rutt, way, path; Cot. — L. *rupta*, pp. of *ruptus*, broken; from *rumpere*. This L. *rupta* came to mean (1) a defeat, flying mass of broken troops; (2) a fragment of an army, a troop; (3) a way broken or cut through a forest, a way, route.

**route**, a way, course. (F. — L.) F. *route*, a way, route; see the word above.

**routine**, a beaten track. (F. — L.) F. *routine*, usual course; lit. small path. Dimin. of F. *route* (above).

**rut** (1), a track left by a wheel. (F. — L.) F. *route*, 'a rut, way;' Cot. See *rout* (above).

**Rural**; see *Rustic*.

**Ruse**; see *Cause*.

**Bush** (1), to move swiftly forward; see *Rouse* (1).

**Rush** (2), a plant. (E. or L.) M. E. *rusche*, *rische*, *resche*. A. S. *risce*, *resce*, a rush (better form *ry sce*\*). + Du. G. *rucht*, *ruch*, *ruch*, reed, small brushwood. Perhaps merely borrowed from L. *ructum*, butcher's broom. Der. *bul-rush* (prob. for *bole-rush*, round-stemmed rush); cf. *bull-weed*, i.e. bole-weed, knapweed.

**Rusk**. (Span.) Span. *rosca de mar*, sea-rusks, a kind of biscuit; *rosca*, a roll (twist) of bread. Cf. Port. *rosca*, the winding of a snake. Origin unknown.

**Russet**. (F. — L.) M. E. *russet*. — F. *roussel*, 'russet, ruddy;' Cot. Dimin. of F. *roux* (sem. *rousse*), reddish. — L. *rufus*,

reddish. Put for *rudh-tus*\*, from base appearing in Gk. *i-puθ-pbt*, red. Red.

**Rust**; see *Red*.

**Rustic**. (F. — L.) F. *rustique*. — L. *rusticus*, belonging to the country. — L. *ruris*, country. Cf. Russ. *ravina*, a plain *ravine*, a plain.

**roistering**, turbulent. (F. — L.) the sb. *roister*, a bully, turbulent fellow. F. *rustre*, 'a ruffian, royster, sawie' & Cot. By-form of O. F. *ruste*, a rust, *r* being epenthetic. — L. *rusticum*, rusticus, rustic.

**rural**, belonging to the country. L.) F. *rural*. — L. *ruralis*, adj. — L. stem of *ruris*, country.

**Rustle**; see *Rouse* (1).

**Rut** (1), a track left by a wheel. Rupture.

**Rut** (2), to copulate, as deer. (F. — M. E. *rutien*, to rut, from *rat*, sb. — *ruit*, 'the rut of deer or boars' — L. *rum*, acc. of *rugitus*, the roaring of hence, the noise made by deer in rut. — L. *rugire*, to roar (whence F. — *RU*, to make a noise; see *Bumous Ruth*; see *Rue* (1)).

**Rye**. (E.) M. E. *reye*. A. S. *rye* + Du. *rogge*, Icel. *rigr*, Dan. *ryg*, *rdg*, G. *roggen*, O. H. G. *rocco*; Cf. *rye*, rye; Lithuan. *ruggi*, pl. sb., ry. **Ryot**; the same as *Bayah*, q. v.

## S.

**Sabaoth**, hosts. (Heb.) Heb. *tsəvəd'oth*, armies; pl. of *tsəvəd'*, an army. — Heb. *tsəvəd'*, to go forth as a soldier.

**Sabbath**. (L. — Gk. — Heb.) M. E. *sabat*. — L. *sabbatum*. — Gk. *σάββατον*. — Heb. *shabbath*, rest, sabbath, sabbath-day. — Heb. *shabath*, to rest.

**Sable**, an animal. (F. — Slavonic.) O. F. *sable*. — Russ. *sobole*, the sable; also a surtippet. ¶ As black sable was best liked, the word *sable* also means 'black.'

**Sabre, Saber**. (F. — G. — Hungarian.) F. *sabre*. — G. *säbel*, a falchion. — Hungarian *szablya*, a sabre; cf. *szabo*, a cutter, *szalmi*, to cut.

**Saccharine**; see *Sugar*.

**Sacerdotal**; see *Sacerdot*.

**Sack** (1), a bag. (L. — Gk. — Heb. — Egyptian?) M. E. *sak*. A. S. *sac*. — L. *sacrum*. — Gk. *σάκρος*. — Heb. *raq*, sack-cloth,

a sack for corn. Prob. of Egyptian cf. Coptic *sok*, sack-cloth (Peyron). Heb. *raq* are borrowed Du. *sak*, G. &c.

**sack** (2), to plunder. (F. — L.) From the sb. *sack*, pillage. — F. *ra*, spoil. From the use of a *sack* in plunder; prob. in a metaphorical From Low L. *sarcare*, to put into a Low L. *sarcus*, a garment, a purse, L. a sack; see above.

**sackbut**, a kind of wind-instrument (F. — Span. — Heb. and Teut.) F. *sa*, a sackbut. — Span. *sacabuche*, a tube as a pump; also, a sackbut, trombone 'that which exhausts the chest,' i.e. exhaustion used — Span. *moar*, to draw out, exhaust, the same as F. *saquer*, 'to draw out hastily, lit. to draw out of a sack' Heb. *say* (above); *bucche*, maw, stomach.

O. H. G. *bléo*, a bunch, allied  
to *blen*, to beat (Díez).  
a small bag. (F. — L., &c.)  
a little bag. — L. *sacellum*.  
*thus*, dimin. of *saccus*, a sack

the name of an old Spanish  
(L.) Formerly also *seck*, mean-  
wine. — F. *sec*, dry; *vin sec*,  
*van sec*, dry. — L. *siccum*, acc.

to dry up. (L.) From pp.  
to drain dry. — L. *de*, away;  
y, from *siccus*.

see *Sack* (1).

F. — L.) Sacred is the pp. of  
to consecrate, render holy; a  
soilite. — F. *sacer*, to conse-  
cbrate, to consecrate. — L. *sacer*,  
holy. From base *sae-* of L.

make holy. (✓ SAK.)  
(L.) From pp. of L. *con-*  
*siderare*, to curse greatly. —  
y; *sacrare*, to consecrate, also  
curse.

(L.) From pp. of L. *de-*  
*sfanare*.

(L.) From pp. of L. *ex-*  
*scrarari*, to curse greatly. —  
y; *sacrare*, to consecrate, also  
curse.

(F. — L.) F. *sacerdotal*. —  
L. *of sacerdos*, a priest, lit.  
offerings or sacred gifts. —  
L. *sacer*, sacred; *dare*, to give.  
dot-), a dowry, from the same

nt. (L.) L. *sacramentum*, an  
military oath, vow; in late L.,  
— L. *sacrare*, to render sacred,  
sem of *sacer*, sacred.

(F. — L.) F. *sacrifice*. — L.  
lit. a rendering sacred; cf.  
sacrifice — L. *sacri-*, for *sacer*,  
y, to make.

(F. — L.) F. *sacrilege*. — L.  
the stealing of sacred things. —  
*sacer*, sacred; *legere*, to gather,  
agend.

sexton. (F. — L.) Sacristan  
commonly sexton, M. E. *sex-*  
tēper of the sacred vestments,  
grave-digger. — F. *sacristain*,  
vestry-keeper; Cot. Ex-  
Low L. *sacrista*, a sacristan.  
sem of *sacer*.

(L.) M. E. *saunt*, saint. —

F. *saint* — L. *sanctum*, acc. of *sanctus*,  
holy. — L. *sanctus*, pp. of *sancire*, to render  
sacred; see *Sacred* (above).

sanctify. (F. — L.) F. *sanctifier* — L.  
*sanctificare*, to make holy. — L. *sanctus*,  
holy; -ficiare, for *faceri*, to make.

sanctimonious. (F. — L.) F. *sanctimonie*.  
— L. *sanctimonia*, holiness. — L. *sanctus*,  
holy; see *saint* (above).

sanction. (F. — L.) F. *sanction*. — L.  
*sanctionem*, acc. of *sanctio*, a rendering  
sacred. — L. *sanctus*, pp. of *sancire*, to render  
sacred. See *Sacred*.

sanctity. (F. — L.) F. *saneté*. — L.  
acc. *sanetitatem*, from *sanetitas*, holiness.  
— L. *sanctus*, holy (above).

sanctuary. (F. — L.) M. E. *reintuarie*,  
a shrine. — O. F. *reintuarie* (F. *reintuaire*).  
— L. *sanctuarium*, a shrine. — L. *sanctus*,  
holy (above).

Sad. (E.) The orig. sense was sated;  
hence tired, grieved. A. S. *sad*, sated,  
satiated. + O. Sax. *sad*, Icel. *saddr*, Goth.  
*saths*, G. *satt*, sated, full. Allied to *Sate*,  
*Satiato*.

Saddle. (E.) M. E. *sadel*. A. S. *sadel*.  
+ Du. *sadel*, Icel. *söðull*, Swed. Dan.  
*sadel*, G. *sattel*, O. H. G. *satul*. The same  
as Russ. *siedio*, L. *sellā* (put for *sedila*\*,  
from *sedere*, to sit). The sense is 'seat';  
the form of the word is abnormal, the true  
E. word being *settle*. It may have come to  
us from the Slavonic. Allied to *Sit*, q.v.  
Sadducee. (L. — Gk. — Heb.) L. pl.  
*Sadducei*. — Gk. pl. Σαδδουκαιοι. — Heb. pl.  
*tzedikkim*; pl. of *tsaddy*, just, righteous. —  
Heb. *tsaddaq*, to be just. The name was  
really derived from *Tsaddaq* (Zadok), the  
founder of the sect, whose name meant  
'the just.'

Safe; see *Salvation*.

Saffron, a plant. (F. — Arab.) F. *safran*,  
*saffran*. — Arab. *zafarān*, saffron.

Sag, to droop. (Scand.) M. E. *saggen*.  
— Swed. *sacka*, to settle, sink down; cf.  
Dan. *sakke*, to have stern-way; Low G.  
*sakke*, to settle (as dredges). Perhaps allied  
to *Sink*.

Saga; see *Say* (1).

Sagacious. (L.) From L. *sagaci*, crude  
form of *sagax*, of quick perception. — L.  
*sagire*, to perceive by the senses.

presage. (F. — L.) O. F. *presage*. — L.  
*presagium*, a divining beforehand. — L.  
*presagire*, to perceive beforehand.

Sage (1), wise; see *Sapid*.

Sage (2), a plant; see *Salvation*.

**Sagittarius.** (L.) *L. sagittarius*, an archer. — *L. sagitta*, an arrow.

**Sago.** a starch. (Malay.) *Malay sgwu*, *sgwu*, sago, pith of a tree named *rumbiya*.

**Sail,** sb. (E.) M.E. *seil*. A.S. *segel*, *segf*, a sail. + Du. *seil*, Icel. *segf*, Dan. *segf*, Swed. G. *segel*. Lit. 'that which endures or resists the wind.' cf. Skt. *sah*, to bear, undergo, be able to resist. (✓ SAGH.)

**Saint;** see *Sacred*.

**Sake.** (E.) M.E. *sake*, purpose, cause. A.S. *sacu*, strife, dispute, crime, law-suit; orig. 'contention'. Cf. Goth. *sakun* (pt. t. *sak*), to contend. + Du. *zaak*, matter, affair, business; Icel. *sak*, a charge, crime; Dan. *sag*, Swed. *sak*, G. *sache*.

**Salaam, Salam.** (Arab.) Arab. *salm*, saluting, wishing peace; a salutation. — Arab. *salm*, saluting. + Heb. *shalom*, peace, from *shalam*, to be safe.

**Salad;** see *Salt*.

**Salamander,** a reptile. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *salamandre*. — L. *salamandra*. — Gk. *σαλαμάνδρα*, a kind of lizard. Of Eastern origin; cf. Pers. *samanadar*, a salamander.

**Salary;** see *Salt*.

**Sale.** (Scand.) M.E. *sale*. — Icel. *sala*, fem., *sal*, neut., a sale, bargain; Swed. *salu*, Dan. *salg*. Orig. sense 'delivery,' or 'a handing over'; allied to Lithuan. *sulysti*, to proffer, *pa sula*, an offer.

**sell** (1), to deliver for money. (E.) A.S. *sellian*, *silian*, *sylian*, to hand over, deliver; a secondary verb, derived from the sb. above. + Icel. *selja*, Dan. *salge*, Swed. *salja*, O.H.G. and Goth. *saljan*, to hand over, offer.

**Salic, Salique.** (F. — O.H.G.) F. *'Salique*, belonging to the Salic tribe. This was a Frankish tribe, prob. named from the river *Sala* (now *Yssel*). Cf. Skt. *salila*, water, from *sti*, to flow. (✓ SAR.)

**Salient.** (L.) From pres. pt. of *L. saltare*, to leap, spring forward. Allied to Skt. *sti*, to flow, *sari*, water-fall, Gk. *ἄλλος*, I leap. (✓ SAR.)

**assail.** (F. — L.) O.F. *assaiiller*, *assaillir*, to attack (L. *assaltare*). — L. *ad*, to; *salire*, to leap, rush forth.

**assault.** (F. — L.) O.F. *assalt*. — L. *ad*, to; *saltus*, a leap, attack, from *saltus*, pp. of *salire*, to leap.

**desultory,** jumping from one thing to another. (L.) L. *desultorius*, orig. the horse of a desultor; hence, inconstant. — L. *desultor*, one who leaps down, or from

horse to horse. — L. *desultus*, pp. of *desire* to leap down. — L. *de*, down; *salire*, exult, to leap for joy. (L.) L. *era* better spelt *exultare*, to leap up exult. — L. *exultus*, pp. of *exsultare*, to leap out. — L. *ex*, out; *salire*, to leap. **insult.** (F. — L.) F. *insulter* — L. *insultare*, to leap upon, scoff at, insult; frequent of *insilere*, to leap upon — L. *in*, on; *salire*, to leap.

**resilient.** (I.) L. *resilient*, stem of pres. part. of *resilere*, to leap back — L. *re*, back; *salire*, to leap.

**result,** verb. (F. — L.) O.F. *resultar*, 'to rebound' or leap back; also to issue or come out of; Cot. — L. *resultare*, 'to rebound; frequent. of *resilere* (above).

**sally.** (F. — L.) M.E. *sally* — F. *saitir*, to issue forth; also to leap. — L. *salire*, to leap. Der. *sally*, sb. F. *saillie*, a sally, from the fem. of pp. *sailli*.

**salmon.** (F. — L.) M.E. *salmon*, *saumon*. — O.F. *saumon* (for salmon). — L. *salmonem*, acc. of *salmo*, a salmon. Lit. 'leaper.' — L. *salire*, to leap.

**saltire,** in heraldry, a St. Andrew's cross (F. — L.). A cross in this position (X) — F. *sautoir*, St. Andrew's cross (Cot.). Also O.F. *sautoir*, orig. a stirrup of a triangular shape Δ; the cross being named from the position of the stirrup's sides. — L. *saltilatorium*, a stirrup — L. *saltilatorium*, belonging to leaping or springing, suitable for mounting a horse. — L. *saltilator*, a leaper. — L. *saltare*, frequent. of *salire*, to leap.

**saltation,** dancing. (L.) Rare; also L. *salatio*, a dancing. — L. *salutatus*, pp. of *salare*, to dance, frequent. of *salire*. **Salone;** see *Salt*.

**Saliva.** (L.) L. *saliva*, spittle + Gk. *σιλεύω*, Russ. *slina*, spittle. Allied to *Slime*.

**Sallet,** a kind of helmet. (F. — Ital. — L.) Corruption of O.F. *salade*, a sallet, helmet-piece. — Ital. *celata*, a helmet. — L. *cavare*, (cassis), an ornamented helmet. — L. *cavare*, pp. of *cavare*, to engrave, ornament. — L. *cavum*, a chisel, graver. Also *celere*, to cut.

**Sallow** (1), Sally, a kind of willow. (E.) M.E. *salue* — A.S. *swig*, stem of *sealath*, a willow. Named from growing near the water; cf. Skt. *salila*, near, near water, *salavayasa*, a lotus + Icel. *salg*, *salg*, *salj*, Dan. *salje*, G. *salz*, *salze*; (1) L. *salahd*, L. *salix*, Gael. *salach*, Irish *salach*, W. *helyg* (pl.), Gk. *άλσης*, willow. (✓ SAR.)

**Sallow** (2), pale, wan. (E.) M. E. | A. S. *salm*, sallow. + Du. *saluw*, *salw*. O. H. G. *salō*, tawny (whence *sal*, dirty).

**Salient**. See **Sallent**.

**Imagundi**; see **Salt**.

**Imon**; see **Sallent**.

**loon**. (F. — O. H. G.) F. *salon*, large room. — F. *salle*, room. — O. H. G. *sal* (G. *sal*), an abode, hall, room. + Icel. *salr*, *sel*, *sele*, hall. Orig. 'an abode'; both *saljan*, to dwell.

**It.** (E.) M. E. *salt*. A. S. *sealt*, both and sb. Orig. an adj., as in *sealt*, salt (i.e. salted) water. So also *saltr*, Dan. Swed. *salt*, Du. *zout*, W. *all* adjectives, from a form SAL-TA, answering to L. *sal-sus*, salted. true sb. form appears in L. *sal*, Gk. Russ. *sole*, W. *hal*, Skt. *sara*, salt. Skt. *sara* also means the coagulum of milk, from *sti*, to go, flow. (BAR.)

**salad**. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *salade*. — Ital. *salata*, a salad of herbs; lit. salted; 'fem. of *salato*, salted, pickled, of *salare*, to salt.' — Ital. *sal*, *sale*, salt. — *sal*, salt.

**salary**, stipend. (F. — L.) F. *salaire*. *salarium*, orig. salt-money, given to men to buy salt. — L. *sal*, salt.

**saline**. (F. — L.) F. *salin*, fem. *saline*. — L. *salinus*, as in *salina*, salt-pits, salt.

**sinagundi**, a seasoned hodge-podge. — Ital. — L. F. *salmigondi*, spelt *sal-mi* in Cotgrave, who describes the Orig. 'seasoned salt meats.' — Ital. pl. of *salame*, salt meat, from L. *salt*; *conditi*, pl. of *condito*, seasoned, from L. *conditus*, pp. of *condire*, pickle, season.

**salt-cellar**. (E.; and F. — L.) Put for *salier* or *salt-salar*, where *salar* is an old word for 'salt-holder'; so that the salt is superfluous. O. F. *saliere*, salt seller; (Cot. — L. *salarium*, salt in late L.); from L. *salarius*, adj., owing to salt. — L. *sal*, salt. See **salary**.

**salt-petre**, nitre. (E.; and F. — L. and Span. — L.) Put for O. F. *salpestre*, salt-petre. — L. *sal petre*, salt of the rock. *sal*, salt; Gk. *serpa*, a rock; see *sky*.

**salmo**. (F. — L.) F. *sauce*. — L. *salsa*, being salted; fem. of *salus*, salted.

See **Salt**. Der. *sauce-er*, orig. a vessel for sauce; *sauç-y*, full of sauce, pu gent. **sausage**. (F. — L.) F. *sauisse* — Low L. *salititia*. L. *salicium*, a sausage, of salted or seasoned meat. — L. *sal-sus*, salted. — L. *sal*, salt.

**souse**, pickle. (F. — L.) Merely another spelling of **sauce** (above). Hence *souse*, vb., to immerse, orig. to plunge in brine.

**Saltation**, **Saltire**; see **Sallent**. **Salubrious**, **Salutary**, **Salute**, **Salvage**; see **Salvation**.

**Salvation**. (F. — L.) F. *salvation*. — L. acc. *saluationem*, acc. of *saluatio*, a saving. — L. *saluatus*, pp. of *saluare*, to save. — L. *saluus*, safe. Allied to **Serve**. (✓ SAR.)

**safe**. (F. — L.) M. E. *sauf*. — F. *sauf*. — L. *saluum*, acc. of *saluus*, safe.

**sage** (2), a plant. (F. — L.) M. E. *sauge*. — O. F. *sauge*. — L. *sainia*, sage; from its supposed healing virtues. — L. *salutus*, safe, hale, sound.

**salubrious**. (L.) From L. *salubris*, healthful. Put for *salut-bris*, i.e. health-bringing. — L. *salut-*, stem of *salus*, health; — *bris*, bringing, from ✓ BHAR, to bear, bring. This suffix also appears as *-fer*; hence also *salutifer*, health bringing.

**salutary**. (F. — L.) F. *salutaire*. — L. *salutaris*, healthful. — L. *salut*, stem of *salus*, health; allied to *salutus*, hale.

**salute**. (L.) L. *salutare*, to wish health to, to greet. — L. *salut*. (above).

**salvage**. (F. — L.) O. F. *salvage*, lit. a saving. — O. F. *salver*, F. *sauver*, to save — L. *saluare*, to save. — L. *saluus*.

**salver**, a plate on which anything is presented. (Span. — L.) Put for Span. *salva*, a salver, a plate on which anything is presented; it also means the previous tasting of viands before they are served up.

— Span. *salvar*, to save, free from risk, to taste the food or drink of nobles to save them from poison. — L. *saluare*, to save (below). ¶ A *salver* (*salva*) is properly a plate or tray on which drink was presented to the taster, and then to the drinker of a health; cf. Span. *hacer la salva*, to drink one's health.

**save**. (F. — L.) M. E. *sauuen* (= *sauren*). — F. *sauver* — L. *saluare*, to save.

**Salve**, ointment. (E.) A. S. *sealf*.

**Same**. (E.) M. E. *same*. A. S. *same*, only as adv., as in *swil same swil men*, the same as men, just like men. The adj. *same*

## SAMITE.

Scand.; from Icel. *samr*, Dan. Swed. *sammæ*, the same. + O. H. G. *sam*, adj., *sama*, adv.; Goth. *sama*, the same (cf. *samana*, together), Russ. *samui*, Gk. *σύμης*, Skt. *sama*, same. Allied to Skt. *sam*, with, together. L. *similis*, together, *similis*, like.

**Samite**; a rich silk stuff. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *samit*. — Low L. *examitum*. — Late Gk. *ἐξαμίτων*, a stuff woven with six kinds of thread. — Gk. *εξ*, six; *μήτος*, a thread of the wool. See *Dimity*.

**Sampire**; see *Petrel*.

**Sampling**; see *Exempt*.

**Sanatory**; see *Sane*.

**Sanctify**, *Sanctimony*; see *Sacred*.

**Sand**. (E.) A. S. *sand*. + Du. *sand*; Icel. *sandr*; Swed. Dan. G. *sand*.

**Sandal**, shoe. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *sandale*. — L. *sandalium*. — Gk. *σανδάλιον*, dimin. of *σάνδαλος*, a wooden sole bound on to the feet with straps. Cf. Pers. *sandal*, a sandal.

**Sandal-wood**. (F. — Pers. — Skt.) F. *sandal*. — Pers. *chandal*, *chandan*. — Skt. *chandana*, sandal, the tree. — Skt. *chand*, to shine.

**Sandwich**. (E.) Named from John Montague, 4th Earl of Sandwich, died 1792, who used to have sandwiches brought to him at the gaining-table. — A. S. *Sandwic*, Sandwich, a town in Kent.

**Sane**. (L.) L. *sanus*, of sound mind. Allied to Gk. *σῶς*, *σᾶς*, sound.

**sanatory**. (L.) From L. *sanator*, a healer. — L. *sanare*, to heal. — L. *sanus*.

**Sanguine**. (F. — L.) F. *sanguin*, bloody, of a sanguine complexion. — L. *sanguineus*, adj., from *sanguin*-, stem of *sanguis*, blood.

**consanguineous**. (L.) L. *consanguineus*, related by blood. — L. *con* (cum), together; *sanguin*-, stem of *sanguis*, blood.

**Sanhedrim**. (Heb. — (Gk.) Late Heb. *sanhedrin*, borrowed from Gk. *συνέδριον*, a council; lit. a sitting together. — Gk. *σύν*, together; *έδρα*, a seat, from *έχουσα*, I sit; see *Sit*.

**Sans**. (F. — L.) F. *sans*, without; O. F. *sens*. — L. *sine*, without. — L. *si ne*, if not, except.

**Sanskrit**. (Skt.) Skt. *sanskrita*, lit. 'symmetrically formed.' — Skt. *sam*, together; *kri*, made, from *kri*, to make.

**Sap** (1), juice of plants. (E.) A. S. *sep*. + O. Du. *sap*, O. H. G. *raf*, G. *saft*. Cf. Gk. *ώδης*, L. *succus*, Irish *sgu*, Russ. *sap*; *sap*.

## SARCASM.

**Sap** (2), to undermine. (F. — Low L. — Gk.?) O. F. *sapper*, F. *saper*. — O. I. *sappa* (F. *sape*), a kind of hoe. (Cf. Sp. *sarpa*, Ital. *sappa*, mattock). — Low L. *sappa* a hoe. Prob. from Gk. *σακαύνη*, a hoe, from *σακεύειν*, to dig.

**Sapid**, savoury. (L.) Rare. L. *sapidus*, savoury — L. *sapere*, to taste also to be wise. — *insipid*. (L.) L. *insipidus*. — L. *in* not; *sapidus*, savoury.

**sage** (1), wise. (F. — L.) F. *sage* — Low L. *sabius*\*, put for L. *sapiens*, whence *nepotius*, unwise (Petronius). — L. *saper*, to be wise.

**sapience**. (F. — L.) F. *sapience*. — L. *sapientia*, wisdom. — L. *sapient*-, stem of pres. pt. of *sapere*, to be wise.

**savour**. (F. — L.) O. F. *savour*, late *saveur*. — L. *saporem*, acc. of *sapor*, taste. — L. *sapere*, to be aware.

**Saponaceous**; see *Soap*.

**Sapphic**, a kind of metre. (L. — Gk.) L. *sapphicus*, belonging to Sappho. — Gk. Σαπφός, Sappho of Lesbos, died about 592 B.C.

**Sapphire**. (F. — L. — Gk. — Heb.) F. *saphir*. — L. *sappirus*. — Gk. *σαφεῖον* a sapphire. — Heb. *sappir* (with min. *simech*), a sapphire. Cf. Pers. *saf* sapphire.

**Saraband**. (F. — Span. — Pers.) F. *sarabande*, a Spanish dance. — Span. *zarabanda*, a dance of Moorish origin. — Pers. *sarakhi*, lit. 'a fillet for fastening a lady's hair-dress.' — Pers. *sar*, head; *band*, band.

**Saracen**. (L. — Arab.) L. *saracenus*, lit. one of the Eastern people. — Arab. *shāraqī*, eastern. — Arab. *shāraq*, east, rising sun — Arab. root *sharaqa*, it rose.

**sarcenet**, *saranet*, a thin silk. (F. — L. — Arab.) O. F. *sarcenet*, a stuff made by the Saracens. — Low L. *sarcenetus*, sarcenet. — L. *Saracenus*, Saracen (above).

**sirocco**, a hot wind. (Ital. — Arab.) Ital. *sirucco*, south-east wind. — Arab. *sharq*, east (above).

**Sarcasm**, a sneer. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *sarcasme*. — L. *sarcasmus*. — Gk. *σαρκάζειν* a sneer. — Gk. *σαρκάζειν*, to tear flesh; bite the lips in rage, to sneer. — Gk. *σάρκα*, stem of *σάρκη*, flesh. Der. *sarcass*, Gk. *σαρκαστικός*, sneering.

**sarcophagus**. (L. — Gk.) L. *sarcophagus*, a stone tomb; made of a stone which was supposed to consume corpse (Pliny). — Gk. *σαρκοφάγη* 1 consuming; hence lime-stone. — Gk. *σάρκη*.

- sarcene**, of *sáρξ*, flesh; *φαγεῖν*, to eat; see *Sarcoen*.
- sard** (1), small fish. (F. — L. — Gk.) — L. *sardina*, *sarda*. — Gk. *σάρδια*, a kind of fish; perhaps named after Sardinia.
- (2), a gem. (L. — Gk.) L. *sardius*, equivalent to Gk. *σάρδιον*, Rev. named from *Sardis*, in Asia Minor.
- onyx**, a gem. (L. — Gk.) L. *sardius*; Gk. *σάρδινης*, i.e. Sardian onyx. — L., for *Σάρδειος*, Sardis; *ὄνυξ*, onyx.
- sardine**, sneering. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *sardine*, usually *sardinién*, in phrase *rire de la sardine*, 'a forced or careless mirth'; *Sardonicus*, usually *Sardonijs*. — L., said to be derived from *sarpa*, plant of Sardinia (*Σάρδων*), which is said to screw up the face of the eater; cf. vii. 41. See *Sardine* (1).
- parilla**. (Span.) Span. *zarzaparrilla*. Span. *zarza* means 'bramble,' from Basque *sartzia*, a bramble; *parrilla* is properly a dimin. of *parrain*, vine.
- sat**; see *Sarcoen*.
- sat**, a frame for glass; see *Capacious*.
- sat**, a scarf, girdle. (Pers.) From Pers. *shast*, of which one is 'a girdle worn by the fire-worshippers,' also spelt *shest*.
- sax**. see *Saxifrage*.
- satan**. (Heb.) Heb. *שָׁטָן*, an enemy, *to sitan*, to persecute.
- sat**, see *Snok*.
- satiate** (L.) *Satiate* is from *sated*, a short form of *satiated* in the sense 'fed.' (Suggested by L. *sati* for *sat*, full.) — L. *satiatus*, pp. of *sat*, to satiate, fill full — L. *sati*, *satis*, full. Allied to *Sad*. Dor. *satiéte*, from L. acc. *satiatem*,
- effects of a deceased debtor. (F. *assez* (pron. *asset* in O. F.), suff. pay with). — L. *ad satis*, up to enough.
- (F. — L.) F. *satire*. — L. *satira*, species of poetry; orig. 'a medley' (from *satura* *ionx*, a full dish, dish filled ingredients; where *satura* is *satur*, full).
- (F. — L.) O. F. *satisfier* (later formed as if from Low L. *satisfacere*\*, substituted for L. *satisfacere*, lit. 'to make enough.' — L. *satis*, enough; *facere*, to make. Dor. *satisfact-ion*, from pp. *satisfactus*.
- saturate**. (L.) From pp. of L. *saturare*, to fill full. — L. *satur*, full.
- soil** (3), to feed cattle with green grass, to fatten with feeding. (F. — L.) O. F. *saueler*, later *sauouer*, to glut, satiate (F. *soûler*). — O. F. *saal*, full, cloyed. — L. *sustulitus*, filled with food. — L. *satur*, full.
- Satellite**. (F. — L.) F. *satellite*, 'a sergeant, catchpole;' Cot. — L. *satellitem*, acc. of *satelles*, an attendant.
- Satin**. (F. — L.) F. *satin*. (Ital. *setino*, Port. *setim*) — Low L. *satinus*, *setinus*, satin. — Low L. *seta*, silk; L. *seta*, a bristle, a hair.
- seton**, an artificial irritation under the skin. (F. — L.) F. *seton*, in use in the 16th century; the orig. sense is 'a thread.' Formed (as if from Low L. *seto*\*), from L. *seta*, a bristle, stiff hair.
- Satire, Satisfy**; see *Sate*.
- Satrap**, a Persian viceroy. (F. — L. — Gk. — Pers.) F. *satrape*. — L. *satrapam*, acc. of *satrapes*. — Gk. *σατράπης*. — Zend (O. Pers.) *sháthra-pati*, ruler of a region. — Zend, *sháthra*, a region; *pati*, chief Cf. Skt. *kshetra*, a field, region; *pati*, a lord.
- Saturate**; see *Sato*.
- Saturnine**. (F. — L.) O. F. *saturnin* (usually *Saturnien*), under the influence of the malign planet Saturn; hence, melancholy. — L. *Saturnus*, Saturn; lit. 'the sower'; from *satum*, supine of *serere*, to sow. See *Season*.
- saturday**. (L. and E.) A. S. *Sisterdag*, also *Saturn-day*; i.e. Saturn's day. — L. *Saturnus*, Saturn; A. S. *dag*, a day.
- Satyr**. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *satyre* — L. *satyrus*. — Gk. *σάτυρος*, a satyr, a sylvan god.
- Sauce, Saucer, Saucy**; see *Salt*.
- Saunter**. (F. l.) Origin unknown.
- Saurian**, one of the lizard tribe. (Gk.) From Gk. *σαύπα*, *σαύπος*, a lizard.
- Sausage**; see *Salt*.
- Sauterne**, a wine. (F.) From *Sauterne* in France, department of Gironde.
- Savage**; see *Silvan*.
- Bavanna**, a meadow-plain. (Span. — L. — Gk.) Span. *sabana* (with *b* as *v*), a sheet for a bed, large cloth, large plain (from the appearance of a plain covered with snow). — L. *sabunum*, a linen cloth. — Gk. *σάβανον*, a linen cloth, towel.
- Save**; see *Salvation*.

Saveloy; see Cerebral.

Savin, Savine, Sabine, a shrub. (L.) *L. sabina*; orig. *Sabina herba*, a Sabine herb. The Sabines were a people of central Italy.

Savour; see Sapid.

Savoy, a kind of cabbage. (F.) Brought from the dukedom of Savoy.

Saw (1), a cutting instrument. (E.) M.E. *sawie*. A.S. *saga*, lit. a cutter; from Teut. base *SAG* - *SAK*, to cut + Du. *zaag*, Icel. *sig*, Dan. *sav*, Swed. *sig*, G. *säge*. See Secant. Der. *see-saw*, a reduplicated form.

Saw (2), a saying; see Say.

Saxifrage, a plant. (F.-L.) *F. saxifrage* - L. *saxifraga*, spleen-wort; so named because it was supposed to break stones in the bladder. - L. *saxi*, for *saxum*, a stone; *frag*, base of *frangere*, to break.

Sassafras, a kind of laurel. (F.-Span. - L.) *F. sassafras*. - Span. *sassafras*, from O. Span. *sassafragia*, the herb *saxifrage*; *sassafras* was so named from being supposed to possess the like virtue. - L. *saxifraga* (above).

Say (1), to speak. (E.) M.E. *seggen*. A.S. *segan*, pt. t. *segde*, pp. *geseged* + Du. *zeggen*, Icel. *segja*, Dan. *sige*, Swed. *saga*, G. *sagen*, O. H. G. *sekjan*. Cf. Lithuan. *sakyt*, to say.

saga, a tale. (Scand.) Icel. *sagn*, a tale; cf. Icel. *segja*, to say (above).

saw (2), a saying. (E.) M.E. *sawie*. A.S. *sagu*, a saying; cf. A.S. *segan*, to say.

Say (3), a kind of serge. (F.-L.-Gk.) O. F. *siae*, say. (Cf. Span. *saya*, *sayo*, a tunic; *saye*, a thin stuff.) So called because used for making a kind of coat called in Latin *saga*, *sagum*, or *sagus*; Low L. *sagum*, (1) a mantle, (2) a kind of cloth. - Gk. *σάγος*, a soldier's mantle; so called from hanging down. Cf. Skt. *sajj*, *sanj*, to adhore, hang down from.

Say (4), to essay; short for assay or essay; see Essay.

Seab. (E.) A.S. *seab*, *seeb*, *scab*, itch. + Dan. Swed. *skab*, G. *schabe*. Lit. 'something that is scratched'; cf. L. *scrabere*, to scratch, scabies, itch. See Shave.

shabby, mean. (E.) Also *shabbid*; *shabby* and *shabbid* are the same as *scabby* and *seabid*. For the sense, cf. *scurvy* (= *shabby*).

Scabbard. (F.-Teut.) M.E. *scambert*,

*scamberk*, *scaberke*, a scabbard; answering to an O. F. *escambere*, not found. The form is made up of O. F. *escare*, a scab, husk, case, and *-berc*, a protection. As O. F. *hau ber*, *halber*, a hauberk = O. H. G. *seala*, a scale, husk, case. *scamberk* = *scie-berk*, with the reduplicated sense of 'cover-cover,' or protecting case. See Scale (1) and Hauberk.

Scaffold; see Capacious.

Seald (1), to burn; see Caldron.

Seald (2), scabby; see Skill.

Seald (3), a poet; see Scold.

Seale (1), shell, husk, flake; see Skill.

Seule (2), a bowl or dish of a balance; see Skill.

Scale (3), a ladder, gradation; see Scan.

Scalene. (L.-Gk.) L. *scalenus*, id. - Gk. *σκαληνός*, scalene, uneven. Allied to *ακελλός*, crook-legged, halting; cf. *scapula* to skip.

Scall, a scab; see Skill.

Scallop, Scalp; see Skill.

Scalpel, a small sharp knife. (L.) L. *scalpellum*, dimin. of *scalprum*, a knife. L. *scalpere*, to cut. (✓SKARP.)

Scammony, a cathartic gum-resin (F.-L.-Gk.) O. F. *scammonie* - L. *scammonia*. - Gk. *σκαμπόνια*, *σκαμπωνία*, *σκαμόνια*, a kind of bind-weed.

Scamp, Scamper; see Camp.

Sean. (I.) Short for *seani*, the dim. prob. mistaken for the pp. suffix *-e-* *scandere*, to climb; also, to scan; +

+ Skt. *skand*, to spring up. (✓SKAHN) ascend. (L.) L. *ascendere*, to climb; - L. ad. to; *scandere*, to climb. Der. *ascension*, from pp. *ascensus*

condescend. (F.-L.) F. *condescendre*.

- Low L. *condescendere*, to grant (the descend with). - L. *con-* (cum), with *descendere* (below). Der. *descendere*, to descend. (F.-L.) F. *descendre*.

Cot. - L. *descendere*, lit. to climb down; L. *de*, down; *scandere*. Der. *descendit*, etc. O. F. *descente*, a sudden fall, verbal + from *descendre*.

escalade, a scaling of walls. (F.-Span.-L.) F. *escalade* - Span. *escalada*, a scaling; from *escalar*, to climb.

- Span. *escalera*, a ladder. - L. *scala*, scale below.

scale (3), a ladder, gradation. (F.-Span.-L.) *scala* - *scadere*, base of *scandere*, to climb.

andal. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *scandale*. — *andalum*. — Gk. *oxύλαστον*, a snare; scandal, offence, stumbling block, the spring of a trap, the stick which sprang up when the trap was shut, and on the bait was placed; usually called *Andpor*. — (✓) SKAND, to spring up, *usion*. (L.) From L. *scansio*, a *scansus*, pp. of *scandere*, to scatter, scandal. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *scandal*, *scandale*. — O. F. *esclandre*. The oldest O. F. form was *escandal*, whence *escandle*, *escandre*, and *eslandre*, with inserted *e*. It is another form of *scandal* (above). *asceend*. (L.) L. *transcendere*, to go over, to surpass. — L. *tran-*, for beyond; *scendere*, to climb. *Scansion*; see *Scan*. *mt.* adj. (Scand.) M. E. *skant*, intent. — Icel. *skamt*, neut. of *skammr*, to dole; whence *skamta*, to dole out to *seant* or *stint*; Icel. *skamtr*, a L. Norwegian, *nt* appears for *mt*, *skant*, a dole, *skanta*, to measure. — Der. *scanty*. *sting*; see *Cant* (2). *segnoat*; see *Cape* (1). *ular*, belonging to the shoulder. (L.) Low L. *scapularis*, adj., from *scapus*, a shaft, stem, stalk. Der. *scapula*, a kind of scarf, F. *scapulaire*, *scapulure*. (1) mark of a wound. (F. — L. — O. F. *scarre*. — L. *exchard*, a scar, a burn — Gk. *ἰσχάρα*, a hearth, fire-stick of a burn. (1) *Scaur*, a rock; see *Shear*. *mouch*; see *Skirmish*. *so*, see *Exoerpt*. *so*; see *Shear*. (1) a light piece of dress thrown over the shoulders, see *Sharp*. (2), to join pieces of timber; see *My*; see *Shear*. *set* (F. — Ucs.) O. F. *escarlate*, (Span. *escarlata*, Ital. *scarlato*.) *escrable*, *sigable*, *sugible*, *scarlet*. (Eng. the name of a stuff, which is of a scarlet colour. ¶ Hence *scarlet*, scarlet cloth, whence M. E. *Chancery*). The Turkish *iskerlat*, is merely borrowed from Ital. *to* (Zenker). *D.* see *Sharp*.

*Seathe*, to harm. (E.) A. S. *seathan*, pt. t. *stab*. + Icel. *skáfa*, Swed. *skada*, Dan. *skade*, G. Du. *schaden*, Goth. *gaskathjan* (pt. t. *gaskoth*). Allied to Skt. *kshata*, wounded, pp. of *kshan*, to wound; *kshati*, hurting. (✓ SKA.) Der. *seathe*, sb., A. S. *seada*.

*Scatter*. (E.) M. E. *scateren*. A. S. *scateran*. + Gk. *οπεδ-άννυμι*, I sprinkle, *οπεδ-νοις*, a scattering; Skt. *kshad*, to cut. (✓ SKA.)

*shatter*. (E.) M. E. *scateren*, to scatter, to dash as a falling stream; hence to break in pieces. A. S. *scateran* (above).

*Scavenger*; see *Show*.

*Scene*. (L. — Gk.) L. *scena*, *scena* (whence also F. *scene*). — Gk. *σκηνή*, a sheltered place, tent, stage, scene. Allied to *Shade*. (✓ SKA.)

*proscenium*, the front part of a stage. (L. — Gk.) L. *proscenium*. — Gk. *προσκηνίον*, the place before the stage (or scene). — Gk. *πρό*, before; *κηνή*, a scene.

*Scent*; see *Sense*.

*Septic*; see *Species*.

*Sceptre*. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *sceptre*. — L. *sceptrum*. — Gk. *οχῆρπον*, a staff to lean on, a sceptre. — Gk. *οχήτειν*, to prop; also to hurl. + Skt. *kshap*, to throw. (✓ SKAP.)

*Schedule*; see *Sohism*.

*Scheme*. (L. — Gk.) Formerly *schema*. — L. *schema*. — Gk. *σχῆμα*, form, appearance, also used as a term in rhetoric. — Gk. *σχῆ-ω*, fut. of *ἴχ-ειν*, to hold, have (base *οχ-*). Cf. Skt. *sah*, to bear. (✓ SAGH.)

*Schism*. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *schisme*. — L. *schisma*. — Gk. *σχίσμα*, a rent, split, schism. — Gk. *σχίζειν* (base *σχίδ-*), to cleave. + L. *scindere*, Skt. *ekhid*, to cut. (✓ SKID.)

*schedule*. (F. — L.; or P. — L. — Gk.) Formerly *scutule*. — O. F. *schedule*, cedula, 'a schedule, scroll.' Cot. — L. *schedula*, a small leaf of paper; dimin. of *sceda* (or *scida*), a strip of papyrus-bark. Either from L. *scid-*, base of *scindere*, to cut, or borrowed from Gk. *σχίδη*, a cleft piece of wood, from *σχίζειν*, to cleave.

*schist*, slate-rock. (Gk.) Gk. *σχλετός*, easily clef — Gk. *σχίζειν*, to cleave.

*squill*. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *squille*, 'squill, sea-onion.' Cot. — L. *squilla*, scilla. — Gk. *σκίλλα*, a squill; also *σχίνος*. Put for *σχίδ-λα*, from easily splitting into scales. — Gk. *σχίζειν*, to split.

**School.** (L. - Gk.) M. E. *scole*. A. S. *scōlu* (with lengthened *o*). - L. *schola* - Gk. *σχολή*, rest, leisure, employment of leisure time, also a school. Orig. 'a pause;' from the base *σχο-* = *σχα-*, base of *ἴκειν*, to hold; see *Scheme*. (✓SAGH.) Der. *schol-ar*, A. S. *scōlere*; *scholi-ast*, from Gk. *σχολιαστής*, a commentator.

**shoal** (1), a multitude of fishes, a troop, crowd. (L.) Spelt *shole* in Spenser; M. E. *scote*, a school, hence, a troop, throng, crowd; see above. ¶ The sailor's phrase 'a school of fish' exhibits the same word; it also appears as *scull*, Troil. v. 5. 22.

**Schooner**; see *Shun*.

**Sciatic**, pertaining to the hip-joint. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *sciétique*, adj. - L. *sciaticus*, corruption of L. *ischia-dicus*, subject to gout in the hips. - Gk. *λοξιαδής*, subject to pains in the loins. - Gk. *λοξίας*, stem of *λοξία*, pain in the loins. - Gk. *λοξίον*, the socket in which the thigh-bone turns. Der. *sciatica*, fem. of L. adj. *sciaticus*.

**Science**. (F. - L.) F. *science*. - L. *scientia*, knowledge. - L. *scient-*, stem of pres. pt. of *scire*, to know, orig. to discern. Allied to *Skill*.

**ascititious**, incidental. (L.) Coined, as if from L. *ascititus*\*, from *ascitus*, pp. of *asciscere*, or *adsciscere*, to receive, learn. - L. *ad*, to; *sciscere*, to learn, inceptive form of *scire*, to know.

**conscience**. (F. - L.) F. *conscience*. - L. *conscientia*, consciousness. - L. *con-* (for *cum*), with; *scientia*, knowledge; see *science* above. Der. *conscionable*, an ill-contrived word, used as a contraction of *conscience-able*, or instead of *conscible*\*, which would have been the proper formation from *conscire*.

**conscious**. (L.) For L. *consciens*, aware - L. *conscire*, to be aware of.

**prescience**. (F. - L.) O. F. *prescience*. - L. *præ-scientia*, foreknowledge.

**sciolist** (L.) Formed, with suffix *-ist*, from L. *sciol-us*, a smatterer. - L. *sci-re*, to know.

**Scimitar**, Cimatar. (F. or Ital. - Pers.?) F. *cimetièrre*, 'a scymitar'; Cot. Cf. Ital. *semitarra*, 'a simitar.' Florio. Prob. from Pers. *shimshlr*, *shamshlr*, 'a cimeter,' Rich. Dict. p. 909. Lit. lion's claw. - Pers. *sham*, nail, claw; *shlr*, lion.

**Scintillation**. (F. - L.) F. *scintillation*. - L. *acc scintillationem*, a sparkling. - L. *scintillare*, to sparkle. - L. *scintilla*, a spark, stencil, to paint in figures by help of a

## SCOPE.

pierced plate. (F. - L.) Prob. from O. F. *estincelle*, to sparkle, also to cover w/ stars. - O. F. *estincelle*, a spark. - L. *scintilla*, a spark.

**tinsel**, gaudy ornament. (F. - L.) From O. F. *estincelle*, a spark, a star-like ornament; see above.

**Sciolist**; see *Science*.

**Seicon**; see *Secant*.

**Scirrhous**, pertaining to a hard swelling. (L. - Gk.) From L. *scirrus*, at late form used for *scirroma*, a hard swelling. - Gk. *σκίρρος*, *σκίρρος*, *σκίρρωμα*, a hard swelling. - Gk. *σκίρρος*, hard.

**Scissors**. (F. - L.) Falsely spelt, not from *scindere*, to cut. M. E. *scissores*. - O. F. *cissoires*, shears; or instead of *ciseaux*, 'scizars.' Cot. The latter is the pl. of O. F. *cisel*, chisel. Chisel. Both words are due to L. *scindere* to cut; see *Cassura*. ¶ No doubt the was confused with L. *scisor*, which properly means 'a tailor,' from L. *scindere*, to cut.

**Scoff**. (O. Low G.) M. E. *scif*. - Fries. *schof*, a scoff. + Icel. *skau*, mockery. Cf. O. Du. *schaffen*, to do; to scoff. Icel. *skop*, to scoff. The sense was prob. 'a rub' or 'a shooe,' to Shove.

**Scold**. (O. Low G.) M. E. *scold*. Formed from Du. *schold*, pt. t. of *scholden*, to scold. Cf. G. *schelten*, to scold. Vic. to Icel. *skjalla*, (pt. t. *skal*, pp. *skolli*) G. *schallen*, Swed. *skalla*, to resound.

**seald** (3), a poet. (Scand.) Icel. *skald* - a poet; orig. 'loud talker' or 'declarer' - Icel. *skjalla*, to resound (pt. t. *skal*).

**Scollop**; see *Skill*.

**Scone**, (1) and (2); see *Absoond*.

**Scoop**. (Scand.) M. E. *scōpe*. - Swed. *skopa*, a scoop. + O. Du. *schuppe*, a scoop, shovel. Dan. *skop*, *schuppe*, a shovel. Cf. Gk. *σκύπειν*, *σκύπας*, a hollow vessel, from *σκύπειν* to dig.

**Scope**. (Ital. - Gk.) Ital. *scop*, a to shoot at; scope; Florio. - Gk. *σκοπός*, mark, a watcher; allied to Gk. *εγνωμόν*, I see, spy, which is cognate with L. *spicere* see *Speculator*.

**bishop**. (L. - Gk.) A. S. *biscep* - episcopus. - Gk. *ἐπίσκοπος*, a bishop 'overseer.' - Gk. *ἐπί*, upon; *σκέπασμα*, that watches; see above. Dot h where *ric* = A. S. *rice*, dominion, Rich.

**sopal** (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *opale*. — L. *episcopalis*, adj., from *episcopus*, *bishop*.

**otic**, afflicted with scurvy. (Low N. G.) From Low L. *schorbutus*, Latinised from Low G. *schorbock*, *scurvy*; O. Du. *sheurbuyk*. The name is due to some con-  
as the lit. sense of O. Du. *sheurbuyk*, 'rupture of the belly,' from *sheur*, *burst*, and *buik* (mod. Du. *buik*), the

**th.** (F. — L.) O. F. *escorcher*, es-  
lit. to slay (Ital. *scorticare*). — L. *ex*, *cic*, stem of *cortex*, bark, rind, husk.  
(Mod. L.) — Norweg. *skrekka*, to shrink.  
See *Shear*.

**slag**. (L.—Gk.) L. *scoria*. — *scoria*, dross, scum. — Gk. *oxōp*, dung,  
+ A. S. *scern*, dung

**scorn** (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *scorn* —  
*scorn*, derision. — O. H. G. *skern*,  
scurrility.

**scion** (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *scorpion*. —  
*scorpiun*, acc. of *scorpio*, the same as  
— (L. *scorpius*, a scorpion, also a  
sea fish. (✓SKARP.) See *Sharp*.

**Scotch**, sb., is a slight cut, such  
inflicted by a scatcher or riding-  
on Cotgrave, s. v. *verge*. From  
scatch, to beat slightly, dress flax  
etc. *skoka*, *skuku*, a swing for  
flax; allied to Swed. *skakta*, to  
swing; see *Shoot*.

**scirel**. (E.) Lit. 'a loathsome  
and put for scunner-el, where -el  
is a dental suffix. From Lowl. Scotch  
*scunner*, to loathe, also (formerly)  
through fear, act as a coward;  
*scunner-el* = one who shrinks, a

See Barbour, Bruce, xvii 651.  
*scunner* is the frequentative of  
*shun*, to shun; see *Shun*.

**scire**. see *Cuirass*.  
**scire**. (1), a spy; see *Audience*.  
(2), to ridicule an idea. (Scand.)

Lowl. Scotch *scout*, to pour out a  
tearfully, to shoot it out. — Icel. *skuta*,  
taunt; cf. skot-yrði, scoffs. — Icel.  
of pt. L. pl. ol. *skyta*, to shoot.  
*skyuta*, (1) to shoot, (2) to shove;  
*skyld* pl. to thrust the blame on;  
air, to shoot, thrust (blame on);  
see *Shoot*.

**Scowl**. (Scand.) M. E. *scoulen*. — Dan.  
*skule*, to scowl, cast down the eyes; allied  
to Low G. *schulen*, to hide oneself, prov.  
G. *schulen*, to hide the eyes, look slyly,  
peep. Allied to Dan. *skul*, shelter, Icel.  
*skjöl*, shelter, cover. See *Sheal*.

**sculk**. (Scand.) M. E. *skuiken*. — Dan.  
*skulke*, to sculk, slink; Swed. *skolka*, to play  
the truant. Allied to Icel. *skolla*, to sculk,  
keep aloof, and *skjöl*, shelter, cover (above).

**Scrabble**; see *Sharp*.  
**Seraggy**; see *Shrink*.

**Scramble**, **Sorap**, **Scrape**; see  
*Sharp*.

**Seratch**. (Scand.) Due to the con-  
fusion of M. E. *skratten*, to scratch, with  
M. E. *cracchen*, to scratch. β. M. E.  
*skratten* stands for *skarten* \*, an extended  
form from Icel. *sker-a*, to shear, cut, and  
means 'to cut slightly,' to scrape. The  
word *scrape* is a similar formation from the  
same root SKAR, to cut; see *Shear*. γ.  
M. E. *cracchen* stands for *kratzen* \*. — Swed.  
*kratsa*, to scrape, *krats*, a scraper. — Swed.  
*kratta*, to rake, scrape; from a base KART,  
an extension of ✓KAR, to cut. δ. The  
roots SKAR and KAR are identical; cf.  
Gk. *kalpev*, to shear, A. S. *ceran*; see  
*Shear*. And see *Grate* (2).

**Serawl**. (E.) A contraction of *scrabble*,  
to write carelessly, which see under *Sharp*.  
¶ Confused with M. E. *scrallen*, to crawl,  
a form of *crawl* with prefix *s* (= O. F. es-  
— L. *ex*) used with an intensive force.

**Scream**. (Scand.) M. E. *seremen*. —  
Icel. *skrema*, Swed. *skrama*, Dan. *skramme*,  
to scare; orig. to cry aloud. Cf. Swed. *skrä*,  
a scream. Allied to *Screech* and *Shriek*.

**Screech**. (Scand.) M. E. *seriken*. —  
Icel. *skrikja*, to shriek, Swed. *skrika*, to  
shriek; Dan. *skrige*. + Gael. *sgreacach*, to  
shriek; W. *ysgrefio*, to scream.

**shriek**. (Scand.) Another form of  
screech; from M. E. *seriken* (above).

**shrike**, the butcher-bird. (Scand.) Icel.  
*skrikja*, a shrike, lit. 'shrieker.' — Icel.  
*skrikja*, to titter, orig. to shriek, and allied  
to Icel. *skrekyra* (above).

**Screen**. (F. — Teut.) M. E. *scren*. —  
O. F. *escran*, 'a screen.' Cot. (Mod. F.  
*écran*.) Derived by Diez from G. *schreng*,  
a trestle, stack of wood; cf. also G.  
*schranne*, a railing, *schranke*, a barrier.  
β. In the sense of 'coarse sieve,' it is the  
same word; so called because it screens (or  
wards off) the coarser particles, and pre-  
vents them from coming through.

**Screw** (1). (F. — L. or Teut.?) Formerly *scrue* — O. F. *escreoue*, 'a scrue'; Cot. (F. *scrroue*.) Origin doubtful; Diez derives it from L. *scrubem*, acc. of *scrubus*, a ditch, also a hole. Or perhaps from Du. *schroef*, Icel. *skrufa*, Swed. *skruf*, Dan. *skrue*, a screw, which appear to be from ✓SKRU, to cut. Cf. G. *schorabe*, a screw.

**Screw** (2), a vicious horse. (E.) The same word as shrew, q. v.

**Scribble**; see Scribe.

**Scribe**. (L.) L. *scriba*, a writer. — L. *scribere*, to write, orig. to scratch or cut slightly. (✓SKARBH.)

**ascribe**. (L.) L. *ascribere*, to write down to one's account. — L. *a-*, for ad., to; *scribere*, to write.

**circumscribe**. (L.) L. *circum-scribere*, to write or draw around, to limit.

**conscript**. (L.) L. *conscriptus*, enrolled; pp. of *con-scribere*, to write down together.

**describe**. (L.) L. *de-scribere*, to write down, describe fully; pp. *descriptus* (whence *description*).

**desery**. (F. — L.) M. E. *deseryen*, to discern. — O. F. *descrire*, short form of O. F. *descrivere*, to describe. — L. *describere* (above).

**inscribe**. (L.) L. *in-scribere*, to write in or upon; pp. *inscriptus* (whence *inscription*).

**postscript**. (L.) L. *postscriptum*, that which is written after. — L. *post*, after; *scriptum*, neut. of pp. of *scribere*, to write.

**prescribe**. (L.) L. *pri-scribere*, to write beforehand, prescribe; pp. *prescriptus* (whence *prescription*).

**proscribe**. (L.) L. *pro-scriber*, lit. to write publicly; pp. *proscriptus* (whence *proscription*).

**rescript**. (F. — L.) O. F. *rescript*, a reply in writing. — L. *rescriptum*, neut. of pp. of *re-scribere*, to write back.

**scribble**. (L.; with E. suffix.) Formed from *scribe* with frequent suffix -le; the suffix giving it a verbal force.

**scrip** (2), a piece of writing; the same word as *script* (below).

**script**. (F. — L.) O. F. *escript*, 'a writing.' — L. *scriptum*, neut. of pp. of *scribere*, to write.

**scripture**. (F. — L.) M. E. *scripture*, a writing — O. F. *escripture*. — L. *scriptura*, a writing. — L. *scriptus*, pp. of *scribere*, to write.

**scrivener**. (F. — L.) Formerly a

*scriven*; the suffix -er, of the agent, is E. addition. M. E. *scrivein* — O. F. *crizain*. — Low L. *scribanum*, acc. *scribanus*, a notary. — L. *scribere* write.

**subscribe**. (L.) L. *sub-scribere* write (one's name) under; pp. *subscriptus* (whence *subscription*).

**superscription**. (F. — L.) F. *supscription*; Cot. — L. acc. *super-scriptum*. — L. *super scriptus*, pp. of *super scribere*, write above or over.

**transcribe**. (L.) L. *trans-scribere* copy out from one book into another. L. *trans*, across, over; *scribere*, to write. Der. *transcript*, from neut. of pp. *transcriptus*; also *transcription*.

**Scrimmage**; see Skirmish.

**Scrip** (1), a small bag; see Sharp. **Scrip** (2), Script, Scripture, Scrinner; see Scribe.

**Serofula**. (L.) L. *serofula*, a pig; whence the pl. *serofulae* used in sense of scrofulous swellings, perhaps from the swollen appearance of the glands. Dimin. of *scrofa*, a breeding sow, digger; from the habit of *scrofa*; a scrofa, a ditch. (✓SKARBH.)

**Scroll**; see Shroud.

**Serub**; see Shrub (1).

**Serupla**. (F. — L.) F. *serupla*, little sharp stone... in man's shoe; hence a hindrance, perplexity, doubt; a small weight. — L. *serupium* & *serupulus*, a sharp stone, dimun. of (the same). From ✓SKRU, also ✓SKAR, to cut.

**Scrutiny**. (L.) L. *scrutinium*, a full enquiry. — L. *scrutari*, to search carefully, as if among broken pieces. *scruta*, s. pl., broken pieces.

**inscrutable**, that cannot be searched (F. — L.) F. *inscrutable*. — L. *inscrutabilis*. — L. *in*, not; *scrutari*, to scrutinise.

**Seud**; see Shoot.

**Seuffle**; see Shove.

**Seulk**; see Seowl.

**Scull** (1), the cranium; see Skill.

**Scull** (2), a light oar; see Skill.

**Scull** (3), a shoal of fish; see Sched.

**Scullery**; see Swill.

**Scullion**, a kitchen menial (F.). Not allied to *scullery* (except in p. use). The true sense is a dasher name transferred to the maid who just as *masher* means 'to dash' — 'the dish clout.' — O. F. *escouillon*, a

The same word as Span. *for* canon, formed from *escoba*, a brush, broom. In pl. *scopa*, a broom or all twigs.

(—L.) F. *sculpture*. — L. *sculpare*, to cut, carve; to cut. (✓ SKARP.)  
Dan. *skum*, froth; th. + G. *schaum* (as in ✓ SKU) to cover.) off scum. (Scand.) Dan. *skumma*, to skim; from the E. verb preserves the *sc*; cf. *full* from *full*.

So named because the spit forth from it. — O. F. *spit* out; so also Span. *sp*. Apparently from Du. *sp* away, *schup*, a scoop. Du. name is *spiegat*, lit. (as O. F. *espir*) = L. ex-

A. S. *scurf*, scurf, secura, *scurf*, stem of pp. of *scurn*. Allied to Sculpture. Dan. *skurv*, G. *schorf*, scurf (E.) The same word as with scurf, scabby. Hence of a disease. Ion-like. (L.) L. *scurrilis*, a bufoon.

*scurf*, potch.  
see Escutcheon.

(—L.) O. F. *scutiforme*, d. — L. *scutis*, put for crude shield, *forma*, form shallow basket or vessel, a vessel. — L. *scutella*, a of *scutra*, a tray. Prob. shield, cover.  
all pot. (F. — L.) For O. F. *escuelle*, 'a little min. of O. F. *escuelle*, a (above). opening in a ship's hatch-

hurry along; see Shoot. M. E. *sithe* A. S. *sithe*; Lit. 'cutter;' from Du. *sits*; Icel. *sigr*, segd, O. H. G. *segenza*,

st. (L.) L. *se*, prefix; spat.

Sea. (E.) M. E. *see*. A. S. *se*, sea, lake. + Du. *see*; Icel. *seyr*; Dan. *ø*; Swed. *sjö*; G. *see*; Goth. *saius*.

Seal (1), a stamp; see Sign.

Seal (2), a sea calf. (E.) M. E. *sele*. A. S. *sele*. + Icel. *selr*; Dan. *sel*; Swed. *själ*.

Seam, Seamstress; see Sew.

Sear, Sere, withered. (E.) M. E. *sere*, A. S. *sedr*, dry; *sedrian*, to dry up. + O. Du. *sore*, Du. *sor*, Low G. *sor*. (✓ SUS.)

sorrel (2), of a reddish-brown colour. (F. — Teut.) A dimin. form from O. F. *sor*, F. *saur*, sorrel of colour. — Low G. *sor*, sear, dried up, withered (as above).

Search; see Circle. Der. *re-search*.

Season. (F. — L.) M. E. *seson*. — O. F. *seson*, *seison*, *saison*. (Cf. Span. *sazon*, O Prov. *sadons*, *sasos*, Bartsch.) — Low L. *sationem*, acc. of *satio*, sowing-time, i. e. spring, regarded as the chief season for preparing crops. — L. *satus*, pp. of *serere*, to sow. ¶ The Span. word is *estacion*, Ital. *stagione*; from acc. of L. *statio*, a station, hence a stage (period).

Seat; see Sit.

Secant, a line that cuts another, or that cuts a circle. (L.) From *secant*, stem of pres. pt. of *secare*, to cut. (✓ SAK.)

bisect. (L.) From L. *bi-*, short for bis, twice; and *sectum*, supine of *secare*, to cut.

dissect. (L.) L. *dissectus*, pp. of *dissecare*, to cut asunder.

insect. (F. — L.) F. *insecte*. — L. *insectum*, lit. 'a thing cut into,' i. e. nearly divided, from the shape. — L. *insectus*, pp. of *in-secare*, to cut into.

intersect. (L.) L. *intersectus*, pp. of *inter-secare*, to cut between or apart.

scion. (F. — L.) M. E. *scoun*. — O. F. *cion*, F. *scion*, 'a scion, shoot.' Cot. Orig. 'a cutting.' — O. F. *sier*, F. *scier*, to cut. — L. *secare*, to cut.

section. (F. — L.) F. *section*. — L. *sektionem*, acc. of *sectio*, a cutting. — L. *sectus*, pp. of *secare*, to cut.

segment. (L.) L. *segmentum*, a piece cut off; put for *sec-mennum*. — L. *secare*, to cut.

sickle. (L.) A. S. *sicul*. — L. *secula*, a sickle, cutter. — L. *secare*, to cut.

triseet. (L.) Coined from L. *tri-*, in three parts; and *sectum*, supine of *secare*, to cut.

Secede; see Ceda.

**Seclude**; see **Clause**.

**Second**; see **Sequence**.

**Secret, Secretary**; see **Concern**.

**Seat**; see **Sequence**.

**Section**; see **Sectant**.

**Secular**. (F. - L.) M. E. *seculere*. - O. F. *seculier*, 'secular, temporall'; Cot. - L. *secularis*, secular, worldly - L. *seculum*, a generation, an age, the world.

**Secure**; see **Cure**.

**Sedan-chair**. (F.) Named from *Sedan*, a town in France. Cf. F. *sedan*, cloth made at *Sedan* (Littré).

**Sedate**; see **Sedentary**.

**Sedentary**. (F. - L.) F. *sedentaire*. - L. *sedentarius*, ever sitting. - L. *sedent*, pres. pt. of *sedere*, to sit. (✓ SAD.)

**assess**, to fix a tax. (L.) Coined from L. sb. *assessor*, one who adjusted taxes; orig. a judge's assistant, one who sat by him. - L. *assessus*, pp. of *assidere*, to sit near (below). See *assize* (1) below.

**assiduous**. (L.) L. *assiduus*, sitting down to, constant, unremitting. - L. *assidere*, to sit near. - L. *as*, for *ad*, to, near; *sedere*, to sit.

**assize** (1), a session of a court of justice. (F. - L.) M. E. *assise*. - O. F. *assis*, *assise*, an assembly of judges; also a tax, an impost. Properly a pp. of O. F. *asseoir*, to sit near, assist a judge. - L. *assidere*, to sit near, also to impose a tax. See above.

**assize** (2), a fixed quantity or dimension. (F. - L.) O. F. *assise*, a tax, impost; the Low L. *assisa* (the same word) was also used in the sense of a fixed allowance of provisions. The same word as the above.

**dissident**. (L.) L. *dissident*, stem of pres. pt. of *dissidere*, to sit apart, to disagree. - L. *dis*, apart; *sedere*, to sit.

**excise** (1), a duty, tax. (Du. - F. - L.) A misspelling of O. Du. *aksiis* or *akys*, excise, corr. from O. F. *assise*, a tax. ¶ Or = O. F. *accise*, a score. - L. *acrisus*, pp. of *accidere*, to cut into, to score.

**hostage**. (F. - L.) O. F. *hostage*, a hostage; the same as Ital. *ostaggio*, O. Prov. *ostatje*. We also find Ital. *statico*, a hostage; and both *ostaggio* and *statico* answer to a Low L. form *obridaticus*\*, regularly formed from Low L. *obridatus*, the condition of a hostage. - L. *obrid-*, stem of *obrid*, a hostage, one who remains behind with the enemy. - L. *obsidere*, to stay. - L. *ob*, at, on, near; *sedere*, to sit.

**insidious**. (F. - L.) F. *insidieux*, deceitful. - L. *insidiosus*, treacherous. - L.

## SEDENTARY.

**Insidia**, pl. troops of men who lie in wait also cunning wiles - L. *insidere*, to lie in wait, lit. 'to sit in.' - L. *in*, in; *sedere*, to sit

**possess**. (L.) L. *possessus*, pp. of *possidere*, to possess. The orig. sense was 'to remain near.' - O. Lat. *port*, a prep. answering to Gk. *πότι* or *πότη*, near; *sedere*, to sit.

**preside**. (F. - L.) O. F. *presider*, to preside, govern. - L. *praesidere*, to sit before, preside over. Der. *president*.

**reside** (F. - L.) O. F. *resider*, to reside, stay. - L. *re-sidere*, to sit or remain behind.

**residue**. (F. - L.) O. F. *residu* - L. *residuum*, a remainder, neut. of *residua*, remaining. - L. *residere* (above).

**sedate**, quiet. (L.) L. *sedatus*, pp. of *sedare*, to settle or make calm, causal of *sedere*, to sit.

**sediment**. (F. - L.) O. F. *sediment*. - L. *sedimentum*, a settling (of dregs). - L. *sedere*, to sit, settle.

**see** (2), seat of a bishop. (F. - L.) M. E. *se*. - O. F. *sed*, *se*, *seat* - L. *sedere*, acc. of *sedet*, a seat. - L. *sedere*, to sit

**sell** (2), a saddle. (F. - L.) O. F. *sel*, seat, saddle. - L. *sella*, seat; put for *sedere*. - L. *sedere*, to sit.

**session**. (F. - L.) F. *session*. - L. *sesionem*, acc. of *sessio*, a sitting. - L. *residuum*, pp. of *sedere*.

**sizar**, a scholar admitted at lower terms at Cambridge, than a pensioner. F. - L. Named from *sizze*, formerly a farthing-worth of bread or drink (Blount). *Sizze* is short for *assize*, an allowance of provision; see *assize* (1).

**size** (1), an allowance of food; hence, generally, magnitude. (F. - L.) Short for *assize*; see *assize* (1).

**size** (2), weak glue. (Ital. - L.) Ital. *siza*, 'syse or glew,' Florio. Short for *assiza*, size. So called from making cold, flat. - O. Ital. *assizia*, 'to size [make] well.' Florio. - Ital. *assizo*, pp. of *assidere*, to situate. - L. *assidere*, lit. to sit near. - L. *as*, (for *ad*), near; *sedere*, to sit.

**subside**. (L.) L. *subsidere*, to settle down. - L. *sub*, under, down, *sidere*, to settle, allied to *sedere*, to sit.

**subsidy**. (F. - L.) F. *subsidie*, which an older form was prob. *subsis*. - L. *subsidiun*, a body of troops, etc., assistance, lit. that which sits in to - L. *sub*, under, in reverse, *sidere*, to sit. Der. *subsidiary*, from L. adj. *subsidius*

**cede.** (F. — L.) O. F. *supersedere*, off, desist (hence to suspend or matter). — L. *supersedere*, to sit preside over, refrain, desist from. *er*, upon; *cedere*, to sit. **Der.** *on* (from pp. *supersessus*).

**cease,** to cease, cause to cease. Not allied to *cease* (except in etymology). A corruption of *satis*, masc., *sursise*, fem., 'sur-terminated'; Cot. This word was as a sb., to signify 'delay'; hence vb., to delay. *Sursis* is the pp. *surseoir*, 'to surcease, delay,' *supersedere*, to desist from, delay proceedings; see *supersede*

(E.) M. E. *segge*. — A. S. *teeg*, 'cutter,' i. e. sword-grass; from (✓ SAK. to cut.)

**cent;** see *Bedetary*.

**en;** see *Duke*.

**diligent.** (L.) L. *sedulus*,

**to perceive by the eye.** (E.) *sen*. A. S. *segn*; pt. t. *seidh*, pp. Du. *sien*; Icel. *sjá*; Dan. *see*; G. *sehen*; Goth. *saihwan*, pt. t. *sear*, *seor*, i. e. see-er.

(E.) M. E. *sight*. A. S. *sicht*, commonly *gesihð*. From A. S. *ge*-p. of *sehn*, to see (above). + Du. *an. sigte*; Swed. *sigt*; G. *sicht*. **see** *Sedetary*.

**see Bow** (1).

(E.) M. E. *seken*. A. S. *steán*, to live after. A causal form, as if — Goth. *sok*, pt. t. of *sakan*, to loosely allied to *Sake*. + Du. *zaekja*, *zaekja*; Dan. *sige*; Swed. *sukan*.

**sh** (E.) M. E. *betecken*, *biscken*. *b* (prefix); *seken*, to seek (above). To close up the eyes. (F. — L.) *ter*, 'to seal up the eye lids;' Cot. *ciller*. — O. F. *cil*, eye-lid. — L. *pe-lid*, eye-lash; lit. 'a covering' (mi-cilium); and *celare*, to hide.

(E.) M. E. *semen*. A. S. *stman*, conciliate (hence, to suit, a sense adj. *seemly*; see below). + Icel. honour, bear with, conform to, *semr*, fit, *sema*, to befit, also to see. See *Same*.

**shn.** (E.) M. E. *besemen*, to befit.

— M. E. *be-*, prefix; *semen*, to seem (above). **seemly**, fit. (Scand.) M. E. *semlich*. — Icel. *semiligr*, seemly. — Icel. *semr*, fit; with suffix *-ligr*, like (-ly). — Icel. *sama*, to be-seem, cognate with Goth. *samjan*, to please, lit. 'to be the same,' agree with. — Icel. *semr*, same; see *Same*.

**Sheer**; see *See*.

**Seesaw.** (E.) A reduplicated form; from the verb to saw. From the motion of a sawyer. See *Baw* (1).

**Seethe,** to boil. (E.) Pt. *sod*; pp. *soden*. M. E. *sethen*, pt. t. *seeth* (pl. *soden*), pp. *soden*. A. S. *seðan*, pt. t. *seðh*, pp. *soden*. + Icel. *sjóða*, pt. t. *sauð*; Dan. *syde*; Swed. *sjuda*; G. *sieden*. Allied to Goth. *sauht*, a burnt-offering, Icel. *sufða*, to burn, singe.

**sod.** (E.) So called from the sodden appearance of soft turf in wet places. The connection with the verb to seethe appears clearly in Du. *code*, *sod*, green turf, O. Du. *zode*, seething, also *sod*; G. *sode*, *sod*, *sod*, bubbling up of boiling water. Cf. also A. S. *seðh*, a well, pit, from *seð*, pt. t. of *seðan*, to seethe; O. Fries. *satha*, *sod*, *sath*, a well.

**suds.** (E.) The proper sense is 'things sodden'; pl. of *sud*, which is derived from A. S. *sed-en*, pp. of *seðan*, to seethe. Cf. prov. E. *suddled*, flooded; O. Du. *zode*, a seething, boiling.

**Segment;** see *Seoant*.

**Segregate;** see *Gregarious*.

**Seignior;** see *Senate*.

**Seize;** see *Sit*.

**Selah,** a pause. (Heb.) Supposed to mean 'a pause'; from Heb. *selâh*, to rest.

**Seldom.** (E.) A. S. *seldum*, *seldan*, seldom, lit. at rare times, from *seld*, adj., rare, strange. Allied to Goth. *ansilan*, L. *silere*, to be silent (hence to wonder). + Du. *seldēn*, Icel. *sjaldan*, Dan. *sielde*, Swed. *sällan*, G. *selten*, adv., seldom. See *Silent*.

**Select;** see *Legend*.

**Self.** (E.) A. S. *self*, also *seolf*, *sylf*, self. + Du. *self*; Icel. *sjálfr*; Dan. *selv*; Swed. *sjelf*; Goth. *ritta*; G. *selbe*, self-st.

**selvage.** (Du.) Lit. 'self edge.' — O. Du. *selfge*, selvage. — O. Du. *self*, self; *ge*, edge. Mod. Du. *selfkant*, selvage; from *self*, self, *kant*, edge.

**Sell** (1); see *Sale*.

**Sell** (2), a saddle; see *Sedetary*.

**Selvage;** see *Self*.

**Semblance**; see **Similar**.

**Semi-**, half. (L.) L. *semi*, half. + Gk. *μετα*, half; A. S. *sdm*, half; Skt. *sámi*, half = *sámyd*; old instr. case of *samya*, equality, from *sama*, even, same. Allied to **Same**. Der. *semi-breve*, &c.

**Seminal**, relating to seed. (F. — L.) F. *seminal*. — L. *seminalis*, relating to seed. — L. *semin-*, stem of *semin*, seed. — L. *se-u*, pt. t. of *serere*, to sow. See **Sow** (1).

**disseminate**. (L.) From pp. of L. *disseminare*, to scatter seed. — L. *dis-*, apart; *seminare*, to sow, from *semin-*, crude form of *semen*, seed.

**seminary**. (L.) L. *seminarium*, a seed-garden, seed-plot (hence a place of education) — L. *semin-* (above).

**Sempiternal**, everlasting. (L.) F. *sempiternel*. — L. *sempiternus*, everlasting. — L. *semp*, for *semper*, always; with suffix *-ter-nus*. β. L. *semper* = *sama-per*; where *sama* — Skt. *sama*, same (cf. L. *semi-*), and *per* means 'through.'

**Sempster**; see **Sew** (1).

**Senary**; see **Six**.

**Senate**, a council of elders. (F. — L.) F. *senat*. — L. *senatum*, acc. of *senatus*, council of elders. — L. *sen-ex*, old, *sen-iūm*, old age. Cf. O. Gk. *éos*, old, Goth. *sineigis*, W. *hen*, O. Skt. *sana*, old.

**seignior**. (F. — L.) O. F. *seigneur*, lord. — L. *seniorem*, acc. of *senior*; see **senior** (below).

**seneschal**, a steward. (F. — Teut.) O. F. *seneschal*. Orig. sense 'old servant.' — Goth. *sin-s*, old (only preserved in superl. *sin-ista*, eldest); *shakls*, a servant. Cf. **Marshal**.

**senile**, old. (L.) L. *senilis*, old. — L. *sen-ex*, old.

**senior**. (L.) L. *senior*, older; comp. of *senex*, old.

**signor**. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *signore*, sir. — L. acc. *seniorem*; see **seignior**.

**air**, **sire**. (F. — L.) *Sir* is short for *sire* — F. *sire*, sir. — L. *senior*, older, elder; (the word **seignior** being from the acc. *seniorem*). *Sire* is a weakened form of O. F. *senre* — L. *senior*.

**sirrah**. (Icel. — F. — L.) Icel. (and prob. O. Danish) *stra*, *strah*, a term of contempt, but at first used in a good sense; i.e. sir (13th cent.). — O. F. *sire*, Prov. *sira*, sir. — L. *senior*; see **sir** (above).

**surly**, proud, churlish. (F. — L.; with E. suff.). Formerly *serly* (Levins); also *orly*, Spenser, Shep. Kal. July, 203. Put,

## SENTINEL.

for *sir-like*, i.e. domineering. See **sir** (above).

**Send**. (E.) A. S. *sendan*. + Du. *zend*; Icel. *senda*; Dan. *sende*; Swed. *senda*; Goth. *santjan*; G. *senden*.

**Sendal**, **Cendal**, a rich thin silk cloth. (F. — Low L. — Skt.) O. F. *sental*. L. *cendulum*, *cindalus*, *cindatus*, &c. So called because brought from India. — Skt. *śindhu*, the Indus, also *Sunde*. — Skt. *śaud*, to flow; see **Indigo**.

**Seneschal**, **Senile**, **Senior**; see **senate**.

**Senna**. (Ital. — Arab.) Ital. *senna* (Florio). — Arab *sand*, *senna*.

**Sennight**; short for seven night, a week.

**Sense**. (F. — L.) F. *sens*, 'sense.' L. — L. *sensus*, acc. of *sensus*, feeling — L. *sensus*, pp. of *sentire*, to feel, perceive.

**assent**. (F. — L.) O. F. *assentir*. — L. *assentire*, to assent, agree to. — L. *as-* (of *ad*), to; *sentire*, to feel, perceive

**consent**. (F. — L.) F. *consentir*. — L. *consentire*, to agree to. — L. *con-* (for *cum*) with; *sentire*, to feel.

**dissent**. (L.) L. *dissentire* (pp. *dis-* *sensus*), to differ in opinion — L. *dis-* *sensu*, *sentire*, to feel, think. Der. **dissension** from the pp. *dissensus*.

**presentiment**. (F. — L.) O. F. *sentiment*, 'a fore-feeling'; Cot. — L. *pro-* *senti-re*, to feel beforehand.

**resent**. (F. — L.) F. *re resentir* (cf. *resentir*), to have a deep sense of. — L. *re-*, again; *sentire*, to feel. Der. **resentment**.

**seant**, vb. (F. — L.) A false spelling for *sent*, as in Hamlet, i. 5, 58 (cf. 1613) — F. *sentir*, 'to feel, sent'; Cot. — L. *sentire*, to feel, perceive.

**sensual**. (L.) Late L. *sensorialis*, endowed with feeling — L. *sensus*, *sentire* — L. *sensus*, pp. of *sentire*, to feel.

**sentenceo**. (F. — L.) F. *sentencier* — L. *sententia*, a way of thinking; put to *sententia*\*. — L. *sentiri*, to feel, think.

**sentiment**. (F. — L.) M. E. *sentiment* — O. F. *sentement*; as if from a Low L. *sentimentum*\*. — L. *sentire* (above).

**Sensual**, **Sentence**, **Sentiment**; cf. **Sense**.

**Sentinel**. (F. — Ital. — L.?) F. *sentinelle* — Ital. *sentinella*, 'a watch, a sentinel'. Florio. Supposed to be equivalent to *sentinator*, one who punts along water of a ship (which requires constant attention). — L. *sentina*, the hold of a ship.

*sentina*, 'a sinke, a compagnie of rascals, the pumppe of a ship;' (Doubtful, much disputed.)

*sentry*. (F. — Ital. — L.?) An E. cor. of *sentinel*, which seems to have crept, in popular etymology, with *sentry*, a path, extended from O. F. *L. sentia*, a path. ¶ There is no show that *sentry* is a correct occurs, spelt *sentrīe*, in Munsbeu

to; see *Pare*.

*(Pers.) Pers. sifāhl* (pronounced *sefey*), a horseman, soldier. — *sh. sifah*, an army.

a clan; see *Sequence*.

*September*. (L.) L. *September*, the month of the Roman year. — L. *even*. See *Seven*.

*septenary*. (L.) L. *septenarius*, con- seven. — L. *septeni*, pl. seven apiece. *annus*, seven.

*septennial* (L.) From L. *septennium*, of seven years — L. *septennis*, adj., years. — L. *sept-em*, seven; *annus*,

*septagesima*. (L.) Lit. 'seventieth' — L. *septuagesima* (*dies*), seventieth. — en. of *septuagesimus*, seventieth. — *ginta*, seventy. — L. *septua*, due to even; — *ginta* = *cinta*, short for tenth, from *decem*, ten.

*sepulture*. (F. — L.) O. F. *sepulcre*. — rum, ill-spelt *sepulchrum*, a tomb. — *ul-tus*, pp. of *sepedre*, to bury. — *ul-ure*, from *sepultus*.

; see *Sequence*.

*sequence*. (F. — L.) F. *sequence*, a se- — L. *sequentia*, sb., a following; — pt. of *sequi*, to follow. (✓SAK.)

*associate*. (L.) From pp. of L. *as-* to join to. — L. *as-* (for *ad-*), to; to join, associate. — L. *socius*, a son; see *sociable* below).

*consecutive* (F. — L.) F. *consecutif*, — *con-sul-us*, pp. of *con-sequi*, to together; with suffix *-if* (L. *-ius*).

*sequent*. (L.) L. *consequens*, stem pt. of *consequi* above.

*secede*. (L.) From the pp. of L. *secedere*, to separate from.

*cesser*. (F. — L.) O. F. *cessir*, to des. — L. *in-sequi*, to follow upon.

*execute*. (F. — L.) O. F. *executer*. — L. *exsequuntur*, pp. of *ex-sequi*, to fol-

low, pursue, perform.

*exequies*. (F. — L.) O. F. *exequies*,

'funerals;' Cot. — L. *exsequias*, acc. pl. of *exsequiae*, funeral obsequies, lit. 'followings.' — L. *exsequi* (above).

*intrinsic*, inherent. (F. — L.) O. F. *intrinseque*, 'inward;' Cot. — L. *intrinsecus*, lit. 'following inwards.' — L. *intr-a*, within; *in*, in; *sec-u*, lit. following, from *sequi*, to follow.

*obsequies*. (F. — L.) O. F. *obseques*, 'obsequies;' Cot. — L. *obsequias*, acc. of *obsequia*, funeral rites, lit. followings. — L. *obsequi*, to follow near, comply with. — L. *ob*, near; *sequi*, to follow.

*obsequious*. (F. — L.) O. F. *obsequieux*; Cot. — L. *obsequiosus*, full of compliance — L. *obsequium*, compliance. — L. *obsequi*, to comply with (above).

*persecute*. (F. — L.) F. *persécuter*, vb. — L. *persecutus*, pp. of *per-sequi*, to pursue.

*prosecute*. (L.) From L. *prosecutus*, pp. of *pro-sequi*, to pursue.

*pursue*. (F. — L.) O. F. *poursuoir*, *pursuir*, *poursuoir*; mod. F. *poursuivre*, to pursue. — O. F. *fur*, *fur* = L. *pro*; and *suir* = L. *sequi*, to follow. Dor. *pursu-ant*, from the pres. pt. of O. F. *poursuoir*; *poursu-ant*, from the pres. pt. of *poursuivre*; *pursuit*, from F. *poursuite*, fem. sb., answering to L. *prosecuta*, fem. of the pp.

*second*. (F. — L.) O. F. *second*. — L. *secundus*, second, next following. — L. *sequi*, to follow.

*sect*. (F. — L.) F. *secte*, 'a sect or faction;' Cot. — Low L. *secta*, a set of people, a suit of clothes, a suit at law. — L. *sec-* (as in *secundus*), base of *sequi*, to follow. ¶ Sense obscured by confusion with *secare*, to cut.

*sept*, a clan. (F. — L.) Used in the 16th cent. as synonymous with *sect*, of which it is a corruption or variant. So also Prov. *cepte*, a sect.

*sequel*. (F. — L.) O. F. *sequelle*, 'a sequell'; Cot. — L. *sequela*, a result. — L. *sequi*, to follow.

*sequester*. (F. — L.) F. *sequestrer*, to sequester or lay aside. — L. *sequestrare*, to surrender, lay aside. — L. *sequester*, a mediator, trustee, agent. Prob. orig. 'a follower.' — L. *sequi*, to follow.

*sociable*. (F. — L.) F. *sociable*. — L. *sociabilis*, companionable. — L. *socius*, to accompany. — L. *socius*, companion, follower; allied to L. *sequi*, to follow. (✓SAK.) Dor. *as-sociate*, *dis-sociate*.

*social*. (L.) L. *socialis*, adj., from *socius* (above).

**society.** (F.-L.) F. *société*. - L. *acc. societatem*, from nom. *societas*, fellowship. - L. *socius*, a companion; see *sociable*.

**subsequent.** (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of *sub-sequi*, to follow close after.

**sue.** (F.-L.) M. E. *suen*, *seuen*. - O. F. *sevre*, *ruir* (F. *suivre*), to follow. - Low L. *sequere*, to follow, used for L. *sequi*, to follow. Der. *en-sue* (above), *pursue* (above).

**suit.** (F.-L.) F. *suite*, a pursuit, suit at law, also a suite or 'following.' - Low L. *secta*, a following, a sect, a suite, a suit at law, suit of clothes, set, &c.; see *soot* (above).

**suite.** (F.-L.) F. *suite*; see above. **Sequester;** see *Sequence*.

**Sequin,** a gold coin. (F.-Ital.-Arab.) F. *sequin*; Cot. - Ital. *zeccino*, a Venetian coin. - Ital. *recca*, a mint; Florio. - Arab. *sikkat* (pron. *sikkah*), a die for coins.

**Seraglio** (Ital. - L.) Misused in E.; the true sense is merely 'enclosure'; but it was confused with Pers. *sardī* or *serdī*, a palace, king's court, seraglio. Really from Ital. *seraggio*, an enclosure; formed with suffix *-aglio* (= L. *-aculum*) from Low L. *serare*, to bar, to bolt, shut in. - L. *sera*, a bar, bolt. - L. *serere*, to join together; see *Series*.

**Seraph.** (Heb.) Coined from the pl. form *seraphim*. - Heb. *seriphim*, s. pl., seraphs, lit. exalted ones (Gesenius).

**Sore;** see *Bear*.

**Serecloth;** see *Cerecloth*.

**Serene.** (L.) L. *serenus*, bright, clear. Allied to Gk. *σέλας*, brightness, *σελήνη*, moon. (✓ SWAR.)

**serenade.** (F.-Ital.-L.) F. *serenade*. - Ital. *serenata*, music beneath a lady's window; orig. fem. of pp. of *serenare*, to make clear or to cheer, to be merry. - L. *serenus*, bright.

**Sorf;** see *Serve*.

**Serge;** see *Silk*.

**Sergeant;** see *Serve*.

**Series,** a row. (L.) L. *series*, a row. - L. *serere*, to join or bind together (pp. *seritus*). - Gk. *επειν*, to bind. (✓ SWAR.)

**assert.** (L.) From L. *assertus*, pp. of *asserere*, to add to, claim, assert. - L. *as-* (for *ad*), to; *serere*, to join, connect.

**concert.** (F.-Ital.-L.) Often confused with *consort* in old writers. - F. *concerter*, 'to consort, or agree together;' Cot. - Ital. *concertare*, to concert, contrive, adjust; cf. *concerto*, sb., agreement. Also *serve*, vb.; *concerto*, vb.; *concerto-dairy*, &c.

(better) spelt *consertare*, to adjust, *conser-* sb., concert, or (as pp.) interwoven - L. *conser-* *tertus*, joined together. - L. *conser-* to join together. Cf. L. *sera corona* (wreathed garland). ¶ The Ital. form shew that it was confused with L. *certare*, to contend, struggle together. Der. *concert*, sb., *concertina*.

**desert** (1), a waste. (F.-L.) O. F. *desert*, a wilderness. - L. *desertus*, waste; pp. of *deserere*, to desert, abandon - L. *ex-* away (negative); *serere*, to join.

**dissertation,** a treatise. (L.) From L. *dissertatio*, a debate. - L. *dissertare*, i. of *dissertare*, to debate; frequent. of *serere*, to disjoin, discuss. - L. *dis-*, apart, *serere*, to join.

**exert.** (L.) Lit. 'to struggle forth' or 'put forth.' L. *exertus*, better spell *er-* *seritus*, thrust forth; pp. of *exserere*, to thrust out. - L. *ex*, out; *serere*, to join, to put.

**insert.** (L.) From L. *insertus*, pp. of *inserere*, to introduce, put in. - L. *in*, in; *serere*, to join, put.

**serried,** crowded together. (F.-I.) F. *serrer*, to compact, press close, to load. - Low L. *serare*, to bolt. - L. *sera*, a bolt.

- L. *serere*, to join. And see *Seraglio*

**Serious.** (F.-L.) O. F. *serius*. - Low L. *seriosus*, serious. - L. *strenuus*, grim, earnest. Cf. G. *schwer*, heavy.

**Sermon.** (F.-L.) F. *sermon* - L. *sermonem*, acc. of *sermo*, a speech, a lecture.

**Serous;** see *Serum*.

**Serpent.** (F.-L.) F. *serpent* - L. *serpens*, acc. of *serpens*, a serpent; orig. pres. pt. of *serpere*, to creep. (✓ SAR.)

**Serrated,** notched like a saw. - L. *serratus*, notched, like a saw. - L. *serra*, a saw. Prob. for *ser-ra-*; from *serrare*, to cut.

**Serried;** see *Series*.

**Serum,** whey. (L.) L. *serus*, whey, serum. + Gk. *ἀρτη*, whey. (✓ SAR. w. flow.) Der. *serous*, adj.

**Serve.** (F.-L.) F. *servir*. - L. *seru-* to serve. Allied to *seruus*, a slave. *seruare*, to keep, protect. (✓ SAR. w. protect.) Der. *servant*, from pres. pt. of F. *servir*; *service*, F. *service*, L. *seruare*; *ser-ble*, L. *serubilis*; *seruitude*, F. *ser-* *tude*, L. acc. *seruitudinem*.

**conserve.** vb. (F.-L.) F. *conserver* - L. *conseruare*, to preserve. - L. *conser-* (cum), fully; *seruare*, to keep. Der. *con-*

**desert** (2). merit. (F. = L.) O. F. *deserte*, lit. a thing deserved, pp. of *deservir*, deserve; see below.

**deserve** (F. = L.) O. F. *deservir*. — *deservire*, to serve fully; in late Lat. to serve. — L. *de*, fully; *servire*, to serve.

**dessert**. (F. = L.) O. F. *dessert*, the last course at dinner. — O. F. *desservir*, to do ill service to; also, to take away the courses at dinner. — O. F. *des* = L. *dis*, away; *servire*, to serve.

**disservice**, ill service. (F. = L.) F. *service*. — O. F. *des* = L. *dis*, apart, ill; *service*, service. See *Servo* (above).

**observe**. (F. = L.) O. F. *observer*. — *observare*, to take notice of, mark. — L. *near*; *servare*, to keep, heed.

**preserve**. (F. = L.) O. F. *preserver*, preserve — L. *præ*, beforehand; *seruare*, keep.

**reserve**. (F. = L.) O. F. *reserver*. — L. *seruare*, to keep back.

**reservoir**. (F. = L.) F. *reservoir*. — Low L. *reservoirium*, a store-house. — L. *seruare*-re, to reserve.

**serf**. (F. = L.) F. *serf*, a servant. — L. *seruum*, acc. of *seruus*, a slave.

**sergeant, serjeant**. (F. = L.) M. E. *gerant*, *sergant*. — O. F. *sergant*, *serjant*, officer — Low L. *seruientem*, acc. of *seruens*, an officer; orig. pres. pt. of *seruire*, to serve.

**subserve**. (L.) L. *sub-seruare*, to serve under another.

**Session**; see *Sedentary*.

**Set**; see *Bit*.

**Seton**; see *Satin*.

**Settee, Settle**; see *Bit*.

**Seven**. (E.) A. S. *seofon*, seven. + Du. *seven*; Icel. *sjö*, *sju*; Dan. *syr*; Swed. *sju*; G. *sieben*; Goth. *sibun*; L. *septem*; Ikk. *turu*; W. *sais*; Irish *reacht*; Russ. *sev*; Lith. *septyni*; Skt. *sapta*. Der. *seven-teen*, A. S. *seofontyne*; *seven-ty*, A. S. *seofontig* (hund being dropped); *sev-th*.

**Bever, Several**; see *Pare*.

**Bevere**. (F. = L.) O. F. *severe*. — L. *severus*, severe, serious, grave. Der. *sev-er-i*, F. *severit*.

**asseverate** (L.) L. *asseveratus*, pp. *asseverare*, to speak in earnest. — L. *as-*, *at*, to; *severus*, earnest.

**persevere**. (F. = L.) Formerly *persistere* — O. F. *perieverer*. — L. *perseverare*, to exist in a thing. — L. *per*, thoroughly; *existere*, earnest.

**Sew** (1), to fasten with thread. (E.) M. E. *sowen*, *sewen*. A. S. *swian*, to sew. + Icel. *syja*; Dan. *sy*; Swed. *sy*; O. H. G. *swian*; Goth. *swian*; L. *suere*; Lith. *suti*; Russ. *shita*; Skt. *sivo*. (✓ SIW.)

**seam**. (E.) A. S. *seim*. + Icel. *saumr*; G. *saum*; Du. *zoom*; Dan. *Swed. sön* (Base SAUMA; from ✓ SU = ✓ SIW.)

**seamstress, sempstress**. (E.; with F. *suffix*) A. S. *seimestre*, a seamstress; with suffix *-ess* (= F. *-esse* = Gk. *-oσσα*). — A. S. *seim*, a seam (above); with suffix *-estre*; see *Spinster*.

**Sew** (2), to follow; the same as *Bue*; see *Sequence*.

**Sewer** (1), a large drain. (F. = L.) Frequently spelt *shore*. Formed, with suffix *-er* (of the agent), from the verb *sew*, to dry, to drain (Tusser). We also find *sew*, *sb.*, a drain. Short for *essewe*\*. — O. F. *essuier*, *esuer*, to dry, dry up. — L. *exsucare*, *exsuar*, to dry up, deprive of moisture. — L. *ex*, out; *sucus*, moisture, allied to *sugere*, to suck. See *Suck*. We also find O. F. *essuier*, *sb.*, a sewer, which answers exactly to the E. *sb.* ¶ Or from O. F. *seuivere* = L. *ex-aguenda*.

**Sewer** (2), the officer who formerly set and tasted dishes. &c. (E.) 'Seware, at meat, Depositor, dapifer, sepuliator; ' Prompt Parv. From M. E. *seiven*, to set meat, bring in dishes, &c.; a verb formed from M. E. *sew*, *sb.*, pottage, sauce, boiled meat, &c. — A. S. *seaw*, juice. ¶ Not allied to any F. word.

**Sex**. (F. = L.) F. *sexe*. — L. *sexum*, acc. of *sextus*, sex. Perhaps orig. 'division'; from *secare*, to cut. Der. *sex-u-al*, L. *sexualis*.

**Sexagenary**. (L.) L. *sexagenarius*, belonging to sixty. — L. *sexageni*, sixty each; distribute form of *sexaginta*, sixty. — L. *sex*, six; and *-ginta* = *-cinta*\*, for *decinta*\*, tenth, from *decem*, ten. See *Sex*.

**bissextile**, a name for leap-year. (L.) Low L. *bissextilis annus*, bissextile year. — L. *bisextus*, an intercalary day; so called because the intercalated day (formerly Feb. 24) was called the *sixth* of the calends of March; there being thus two days with the same name. — L. *bis*, twice; *sextus*, sixth.

**sexagesima**. (L.) L. *sexagesima* (dies), i.e. sixtieth (day); fem. of *sexagesimus*, sixtieth, ordinal form of *sexaginta*, sixty.

**sexennial**. (L.) From L. *sexennium*,

a period of six years. — L. *sex*, six; *annus*, a year.

**sextant**, the sixth part of a circle. (L.) L. *sextant-*, stem of *sextans*, a sixth part. — L. *sex-tus*, sixth, from *sex*, six; with suffix *-ans*, like that of a pres. pt. of a verb in -are.

**sextuple**, sixfold. (L.) Coined from *sextu-s*, sixth; with *sumix-plo* (as in *quadruplex*), answering to L. *-plic-*, stem of *-plex*, as seen in *du-plex*, *com-plex*.

Sexton; see *Sacristan*.

Sextuple; see *Sexagenary*.

Shabby; see *Scab*.

Shackle; see *Shake*.

**Shad**, a fish. (E.) A. S. *seadd*. + Prov. G. *schade*, a shad; cf. Irish *sgadan*, a herring; W. *ygadan*, pl., herrings.

**Shade**, **Shadow**. (E.) M. E. *shade*, *shadue*. A. S. *scad*, shade, neut. sb.; *seadus*, shadow, fem. sb. + Du. *schaduw*, Goth. *skadus*, shadow; G. *schatten*, Irish *sgath*, shade; Gk. *oñores*, *oñoria*, gloom. (✓SKA, to cover.)

**shed** (2), a slight shelter, hut. (E.) O. Kentish *shef* (written *ssed*), shade; a dialectal form (Ayenbite of Inwyd).

Shaft; see *Shave*.

**Shag**, rough hair. (E.) A. S. *seaega*, hair. + Icel. *skegg*, Swed. *skägg*, a beard, Dan. *skjeg*, beard, awn, wattle; from Icel. *skaga*, to jut out. The orig. sense is 'roughness.' Der. *shagg-y*, adj. *Shag* tobacco is rough tobacco.

**Shagreen**, a rough-grained leather. (F. — Turkish.) F. *chagrin*. It was orig. made of the skin of the back of the horse or mule. — Turk. *sighrl*, *saghrl*, back of a horse, shagreen. See *Chagrin*.

**Shah**, king of Persia. (Pers.) Pers. *shah*, a king. See *Cheek*. Der. *pa-sha*.

**Shake**. (E.) A. S. *seacan*, *seacan*, pt. t. *sebe*, pp. *seacen*. + Icel. *skaka*, Sw. *skaka*, Dan. *skape*; Skt. *khaj*, to move to and fro. (✓SKAG.)

**shackle**. (E.) A. S. *seacul*, bond, fetter; orig. a loose bond; from its shaking about. + Icel. *skáull*, pole of a carriage, from *skaka*; Swed. *skakel*, loose shaft of a carriage; Dan. *skagle*, the same. Cf. Swed. dial. *skak*, a chain.

**shank**, lower part of the leg. (E.) A. S. *seanca*, *seanca*, bone of the leg; named from its motion in running: hit. 'runner.' — A. S. *seacan*, to shake, also to run, flee, hasten. + Du. *schonk*, Dan. *skank*, Swed. *skank*, Low G. *schake*, leg.

## SHALLOW.

**shock** (1), a violent shake. (F. — Test.) M. E. *schokken*, to shock, jolt. — F. *cha*, a shock; *choquer*, to give a shock. — O. H. G. *scoc*, a shock, shaking movement. Cf. A. S. *scobe*, pt. t. of *seacan*, to shake.

**shock** (2), a pile of sheaves of corn (O. Low G.) M. E. *schokke*. — O. Du. *schocke*, a shock, cock, heap; so called from being tossed together. — O. Du. *schaden*, to jolt, shock, cock, heap up; see above.

**shog**, to jog on. (C.) W. *ysgogi*, to wag, shake; *ysgrog*, a quick motion, jolt. Allied to A. S. *seacan*, to shake. See *Jog*.

**skink**, to serve out wine. (E.) M. E. *schchenken*, *skennen*. A. S. *secean*, to pour out; orig. to draw off through a pipe — A. S. *scanc*, a shank, shank-bone, hollow bone (hence, a pipe). So also Du. *schanken*, Icel. *skenkja*, Dan. *skende*, G. *schanken*, to skink. See *Nunchion*.

**Shako**, a military cap. (F. — Hung.) F. *shako*. — Hungarian *csako*, a cap, shako spelt *tsdkb* in Dankovsky's Magyar Lexicon p. 900.

**Shale**; see *Skill*.

**Shall**. (E.) A. S. *seal*, I shall, I must. pt. t. *seolde*, I should, ought. The orig. sense was 'to owe,' to be liable for; cf. Lith. *skilti*, to owe, be liable. + Icel. *stai* pt. t. *skyldi*; Sw. *skall*; Dan. *skat*; Du. *sat*; G. *soll*; Goth. *skal*, infin. *skulan*.

**Shalloon**, a light woollen stuff. (F.) From *Chalons*, in France, E. of Paris.

**Shallop**, a light boat. (F. — Span.) F. *chaloupe*. — Span. *chalupa*, 'a flat bottomed boat,' Minshew (1623). Prob. of American origin. See *Sloop*.

**Shallot**, **Shalot**, a kind of onion (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *eschalote*, variant of *escalogne*, a shallot. — L. *ascalonia*, a shallot, fem. of *Ascalonus*, belonging to Ascalon. — Gk. *Aσκάλων*, Ascalon; a chief city of the Philistines. Of Phoenician origin.

**Shallow**, (Scand.) M. E. *schalewe*, also found as *schold*, *schald*, Harbour, Bruce, p. 354. — Icel. *skilgr*, oblique, awry, hence sloping, shelving, as a shore. Cf. Swed. dial. *skjalg*, oblique, slant; G. *schief*, *skew*, oblique; Gk. *σκολιός*, crooked, awry. And see *Scalene*.

**shoal** (2), shallow, a sandbank. (Scand.) Orig. an adj., meaning 'shallow,' former shoe, and (with excrescent *d*) the shoulder (as above). — Icel. *skilgr*, oblique, awry; see above. See also *Sholve*.

**m**; see *Shawm*.

**n**, see *Shame*.

**nable**, to walk awkwardly; see *ables*.

**ables**. (L.) Orig. stalls on which to expose meat for sale; pl. of **b**, a bench, butcher's bench or stall. **stamel**, a stool. — L. *seamellum*, a little bench; allied to *seamnum*, bench, *scabellum*, foot-stool. Orig. **a** prop.; cf. L. *scapus*, shaft, stem, Gk. *σκῆπτρον*, to prop. (✓SKAP.) **be**. (E.) A. S. *seamnu*, *seamnū*. + *num*; Dan. Sw. *skam*; G. *scham*, to Goth. *skanda*, shame, Skt. *kshan*, **ed**. (✓SKA.)

**named**. (E.) A. S. *ðseamod*, pp. of **on**, to put to shame. — A. S. **ā**, **ex**; *seamian*, to shame, from *seamnū*. **β**. Or for A. S. *ðseamod*, with the sense (with prefix *ðf*, off, very).

**m**. (E.) Northern E. *sham*, a shame, i.e. (hence, trick). 'Whitby's sham is whose fault is it?' Whitby Glossary. **sl. skomm** (stem *skamm-*), shame, **outrage**.

**mesuced**, modest. (E.) Corrup. M. E. *shamefast*, modest. — A. S. **st**, lit. firm in shame, i.e. in modesty. *seamnū*, shame, modesty; *fast*, fast; see *Fast*.

**unny, Shamoy**; see *Chamois*.

**mpoo**. (Hind.) Hindustani, *hampnd*, to stuff, press, thrust in, shampoo; be kneading or pressure used in the ton.

**brock**. (C.) Irish *seamrog*, trefoil, of *seamar*, trefoil; Gael. *seamrag*, **ik**; see *Shake*.

**ps**, vb. (E.) A. S. *scapan*, *scapan*, **p**, pp. *scapen*; we also find *scappan*, weak verb. + Icel. *skapa*, Swed. *Dan. skabe*, G. *schaffen*. Allied to

**p**. (E.) A. S. *scip*. — A. S. *scippian*, from *scipian*, to shape + Du. *schip*, **sp**, Dan. *skip*, Swed. *skipp*, Goth. *skif*.

**ff**. (F. — M. H. G.) F. *esquis*, 'a little boat'; Cot. — M. H. G. *skif*, **ff**, a ship. Cf. G. *schaffen*, to see *ship* (above).

**per** (Du.) Du. *skipper*, a man; Du. *skip*, a ship; cognate with E. *skip* (above).

**ps**, see *Shear*.

**ps** (1) and (2); see *Shear*.

**Shark**. (L. ?—Gk. ?) In Shaks.; not an old word. Supposed to be derived from L. *carcharus*, a kind of dog-fish (perhaps through an O. F. form, not now found). — Gk. *καρχαρίας*, a kind of shark; from its sharp teeth. — Gk. *καρχαρός*, jagged (as teeth). Cf. Skt. *karkara*, hard. Der. *shark-ing*, voracious, prowling; *shark up*, to snap up; also *shirk*, better *sherk*, another spelling of *shark*, verb, to act as a shark, to prowl, cheat, avoid, slink from.

**Sharp**. (E.) A. S. *searp*. + Du. *scherp*, Icel. *skarp*, Swed. Dan. *skarp*, G. *scharf*. Allied to L. *scalpare*, to cut, Gk. *σκαρπεῖν*, scorpion. (✓SKARP.)

**counterscarp**, exterior slope of a ditch. (F. — L. and Teut.) F. *contre-scarpe*; Cot. — F. *contre*, over against; *escarpe*, a scarp. See *Counter*, and *scarp* (below).

**soarpment**. (F. — Ital. — Teut.) Formed from F. *escarpe*, a scarp; with suffix -ment (L. -mentum); see *scarp* (below).

**scarf** (1), a light piece of dress. (E.) The orig. sense is merely 'shred' or 'scrap' of stuff. A. S. *searfe*, a piece; *searfan*, to shred. + Du. *schurf*, a shred; G. *scherbe*, a pot-sherd. (Base *skarf* = ✓SKARP.) **β**. The particular sense is due to O. F. *escharpe*, a scarf, really the same word, answering to O. Du. *scharpe*, a scrip, variant of Du. *schurf* (as above).

**scarf** (2), to join timber together. (Scand.) Swed. *skarf*, a scarf, seam, joint. + Bavarian *scharben*, to cut a notch in timber, G. *seharben*, to cut small. Cf. Dan. *skarre*, to scarf, Icel. *skör*, a rim, edge, scarf, joint in planking. (✓SKARP.) Extension of ✓SKAR.). See *Shear*.

**scarp**. (F. — Ital. — Teut.) F. *escarpe*. — Ital. *scarpa*, 'a curtain of a wall'; so called because cut sharp, i.e. steep. — O. H. G. *scharf*, *scharpf*, sharp; see *Sharp*.

**scrabble**, to scrawl. (E.) Lit. 'to scratch or scrape'; put for prov. E. *scrapple*, frequent of *scrape*.

**scramble**. (E.) Nasalised form of prov. E. *scrabble*, to scramble, allied to *scraffle*, to scramble, *scrapple*, to grub about; frequentatives of *scrape*, prov. E. *scrapp*, to *scrap*.

**scrap**. (Scand.) Icel. *skrap*, scraps, trifles, lit. *scrappings*. — Icel. *skrapa*, to *scrap*.

**scrape**. (Scand.) Orig. to scratch with something sharp. — Icel. *skrapa*, Swed. *skrapa*. Dan. *skrabe*, to *scrape*. + Du. *scrapsen*. A. S. *searpiian*, to *scrap*, from *searp*, sharp.

**scrip** (1), a small bag. (Scand.) Icel. *skriffa*, Swed. *skrippa*, a scrip. Orig. sense 'scrap,' because made of a scrap of stuff; cf. G. *scherbe*, a shred.

**Shatter**; see Scatter.

**Shave**. (E.) A. S. *seafan*, *seafan*, pt. t. *seaf*, pp. *seafen*. + Du. *schaven*; Icel. *skafa*; Swed. *skafva*, Dan. *skave*, Goth. *skaban*, G. *schaben*. + Lith. *skafoti*, to shave, cut, L. *scabere*, to scratch, scrape, Gk. *oxantrē*, to dig. (✓ SKAP.)

**shaft**. (E.) A. S. *seafst*, shaft of a spear; from being *shaven* smooth. — A. S. *seaf-en*, pp. of *seafan*, to shave. + Icel. *skapt*, *skäft*, Dan. Sw. *skast*, G. *schaft*, Du. *schacht* (or *schast*).

**Shaw**, thicket. (E.) A. S. *seaga*. + Icel. *skogr*, a shaw, wood; Swed. *skog*, Dan. *skov*. Cf. Skt. *sku*, to cover.

**Shawl**. (Pers.) Pers. *shál* (pron. *shawl*), a shawl, mantle.

**Shawm**, Shalm, a musical instrument. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *chalemie*, a reed pipe; allied to *chaume*, a straw. — L. *calamus*, a reed. — Gk. *uáapos*, a reed. See Haulm.

**She**. (E.) M. E. *she*. A. S. *seb*, used as fem. of def. article, but in the Northumbrian dialect as dem. pronoun. Fem. of *se*, orig. 'he'; cognate with Goth. *sa*, that. + Du. *sij*, G. *sie*; Icel. *sí*, *sjá*, fem. of *sá*, that; Goth. *so*, fem. of *sa*, that; Gk. *ή*, fem. of *δ*; Skt. *sá*, she, fem. of *sas*, he. (See p. 579.)

**Sheaf**; see Shove.

**Sheal**, a temporary summer hut. (Scand.) Also spelt *shiel*, *shielin*, *sheelin*. — Icel. *skjöl*, a shelter, cover, Dan. Swed. *skyl*, a shed; Icel. *skýli*, a shed. Cf. Skt. *sku*, to cover.

**Shear**. (E.) A. S. *seoran*, pt. t. *sear*, pp. *scoren*. + Du. *scheren*, Icel. *skera*, Dan. *skære*, G. *scheren*, to shear; Gk. *xeipov*, to cut. (✓ SKAR.)

**jeer**. (Du.) From Du. phrase *den gek scheeren*, lit. to shear the fool, hence to jeer at one; hence the word *gekischeeren*, or simply *scheeren*, to jeer. Now spelt *scheren*.

**scar** (1), *seanur*, a rock. (Scand.) M. E. *scarre* — Icel. *sker*, a skerry, isolated rock; Dan. *skær*, Swed. *skär*. So called because cut off from the main land; see *sharo* (below).

**scare**. (Scand.) M. E. *skerren*, to scare; from *skerre*, adj., timid, shy. — Icel. *skjarr*, timid, shy; allied to *skirask*, to shun, lit. to sheer off; see *sheer* (2) below.

**scarify**. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *scarifier*. — L. *scarificare*, to scarify, scratch open;

from *scarifare*, to scarify. — Gk. *σκαρίφειν*, I scratch. — Gk. *σκάπος*, a sharp pointed instrument. Allied to *Shear*.

**score**. (E.) M. E. *score*, properly a cut; hence twenty, denoted by a long cut on a cut stick. A. S. *scor*, a score. — A. S. *scor-en*, pp. of *sceran*, to shear + Icel. *skar*, Swed. *skara*, Dan. *skaar*, score, cut.

**shard**, *sherd*, fragment. (E.) A. S. *seard*, a fragment, lit. 'cut thing'. — A. S. *sear*, pt. t. of *sceran*, to shear. Cf. Icel. *skarð*, notch. Der. *pot-sherd*.

**share** (1), a portion. (E.) A. S. *searen*, a share, part. — A. S. *sear*, pt. t. of *sceran*, to shear.

**share** (2), a plough-share. (E.) A. S. *sear*, plough-share. — A. S. *sear* (as above). **sheer** (3), to deviate from one's course. (Du.) Du. *scheren*, to shear, cut, withdraw, go away; *scheerje van hier*, sheer off! (Selwil).

**sherd**; see shard (above).

**shirt**. (Scand.) M. E. *shirte*, *shurt* — Icel. *skyrt*, a shirt, kind of kirtle; Swed. *skjorta*, Dan. *skjorte*. So called because short. — Icel. *skortr*, shortness; see Short.

**shore** (1), strand of a lake or sea. (E.) M. E. *shore*. A. S. *score* (Sommer); & A. S. *scoren clif*, a shore cliff, precipice — A. S. *scor-en*, pp. of *sceran*, to shear.

**shore** (2), *shoar*, a prop. (Scand.) M. E. *shore*. — Icel. *skorða*, a prop, stay, esp. under a boat; *skorða*, vb., to underset, prop, shore up; Norweg. *skorda*, shore prop; Swed. dial. *skära*, a piece of cut wood. So called because *shorn* or cut off of a suitable length. — Icel. *skor-inn*, pp. of *skora*, to shear.

**short**. (E.) A. S. *scort*, short; lit. 'cut off.' — A. S. *scor-en*, pp. of *sceran*, to shear. Cf. Icel. *skortr*, shortness. O. H. G. *skurz*, short, L. *curtus*, short (whence E. curt).

**skirt**. (Scand.) M. E. *skyr* — Icel. *skyrt*, a shirt, kind of kirtle; see shirt (above). A doublet of *shirt*, but restricted to the lower part of a garment.

**Sheath**; see Shed (1).

**Shed** (1), to part, pour, spill. (E.) Orig. 'to separate.' A. S. *secdan*, *scidum*, pt. t. *scđd*, pp. *widden*, to shed; whence M. E. *sccheiden*, weak verb (with long e, but the i has been shortened). + Goth. *skridan*, G. *scheiden*, to part. (Base SKID.)

**sheath**. (E.) A. S. *scđd*, *scđd*, a sheath, orig. that which separates, hence a husk, shell, pod. + Du. *schiede*, Dan.

## SHED.

*ed.*, Swed. *skida*, G. *scheide*, a sheath; -el. *skieðir*, fem. pl., a sheath (lit. things separate or open). Der. *sheathe*, verb. *shide*, a thin piece of board. (E.) *selde*, a billet of wood; from the base of the verb to shed. + Icel. *skid*, G. *skit*, a billet.

*skid*. (Scand.) Orig. a thin slip of wood, to put under a wheel. - Swed. *skid*, wooden shoe or sole; Icel. *skif*, a billet of wood; see above. See also *Shoddy*.

*Shed* (2), a hut; see *Shade*.

*Sheen*, fairness. (E.) See *Show*.

*Sheep*. (E.) A. S. *seah*, *scip*; pl. the same. + Du. *schaap*, G. *schaf*. Cf. Polish *szop*, a wether, from Church Slavonic *skopti*, to castrate.

*shepherd*. (E.) A. S. *seadphyrde*, a keeper of sheep; see *Herd* (2). Der. *shepherd-ess*.

*Sheer* (1), bright, pure, perpendicular. (Scand.) A sheer descent is a clear (unbroken) one. M. E. *shere*, bright. - Icel. *skær*, Dan. *skær*, sheer, bright. Allied to Icel. *skirr*, A. S. *scr*, bright; from the base of the verb to *shine*; see *Shine*. Der. *Sheer-Thursday*, the day before Good Friday; cf. Icel. *skra*, to cleanse, baptise.

*Sheer* (2), to deviate; see *Shear*.

*Sheet*; see *Shoot*.

*Sheik*, a chief. (Arab.) Arab. *sheikh*, an elder, chief; orig. sense 'old.'

*Shekel*, a Jewish weight and coin. (Heb.) Heb. *sheqel*, a shekel (weight). - Heb. *shdqal*, to weigh.

*Shekinah*. (Heb.) It signifies the visible presence of God; lit. 'dwelling.' - Heb. *shekindh*, dwelling. - Heb. *shakan*, to dwell.

*Sheldrake*. (E.) Put for *sheld-drake*, variegated or spotted drake. 'Sheld, flecked, party-coloured;' Coles (1684). M. E. *sheld* is a shield; and the allusion is to the ornamentation of shields. Cf. A. S. *swild*, a shield, used also of part of a bird's plumage (Grein). So also Icel. *skjöldungr*, a sheldrake, *skjöldsttr*, dappled, from *skjold*, a shield. See *Shield*.

*Shelf*. (E.) M. E. *schelfe*, *shelfe*. A. S. *swife*, plank shelf. Orig. a thin piece, flake; allied to *shell* and *skill* + Low G. *schelfe*, a shelf, *schelfen*, to flake off; Du. *schelpe*, G. *schelfe*, a shell, husk.

*Shell*; see *Skill*.

*Shelter*; see *Shield*.

*Sholva* to slope down. (Scand.) Not

## SHILLING.

allied to *shelf*. Florio translates O. Istralare by 'to sheive or go aside, ask awry.' The *v* stands for a guttural. - Icel. *skelgja-sk* (where *sk* = *sik*, oneself), to go askew. - Icel. *skdlgr*, wry, oblique, (be sloping). See *Shallow*.

*Shepherd*; see *Sheep*.

*Sherbet*, a drink. (Arab.) Arab. *shariba*, a drink, draught, sherbet, syrup. - Ar. root *shariba*, he drank.

*shrub* (2), a drink, chiefly made w. rum. (Arab.) Arab. *shirb*, shrub, a drink. - Arab. root *shariba* (above).

*syrup*, *sirup*. (F. - Span. - Arab.) *syrop*. - Span. *xarope*, a drink. - Ar. *sharib*, *shurib*, wine, beverage, syrup. Arab. root *shariba* (above).

*Sherd*; see *Shear*.

*Sheriff*, see *Shire*.

*Sherry*. (Span. - L.) Formerly *sherry* - Span. *Xeres*, a town in Spain, n. Cadiz. - L. *Casaris*, gen. case of *Ca* proper name (Dozy).

*Show*; see *Show*.

*Shibboleth*, a test-word. (Heb.) H. *shibboleth*, an ear of corn, also a river; Judges, xii. 6.

*Shide*, a thin piece of board; *Shed* (1).

*Shield*. (E.) A. S. *scild*, *sceld*. + Icel. *skjöldr*, Dan. *skjold*, Sw. *sköld*, Goth. *skildus*, G. *schild*.

*shelter*. (E.) A curious corruption M. E. *sheldtrume*, a body of guards troops, a squadron; frequently spelt *sheltrum*; it came to mean a guard or protection of any kind, perhaps through confusion with *sheal*, q. v. - A. S. *setruma*, lit. 'shield-troop,' a guard. - A. *scild*, shield; *truma*, a band of men.

*Shieling*; see *Sheal*.

*Shift*. (E.) M. E. *schiften*, to divide, change, shift, remove; orig. 'to divide' A. S. *scifstan*, to divide. + Icel. *skif* (for *skifta*), to divide, part, shift, change. Swed. *skifsta*, Dan. *skifte*, the same. All to Icel. *skiffa*, to cut into slices, *skifa* slice, prov. E. *shive*, a slice, sheave, wheel of a pulley. See *Shiver* (2).

*Shilling*. (E.) A. S. *scilling*. + Icel. *skillingr*; Dan. *skilling*; Goth. *skilliggs* (for *skilling*); G. *schilling*.  $\beta$ . The suffix *-ling* is double diminutive; the base is SKILL, divide; see *Skill*. Reason for the name uncertain; but cf. Swed. *skiljemynt*, D. *skillemynt*, small change, small money.

**Shimmer**, to glimmer. (E.) A. S. *scimrian*, frequent. form of *sciman*, *scimian*, to shine, allied to *scinan*, to shine; see **Shine**. + Du. *schemeren*; Swed. *skimra*; G. *schimmern*. Cf. O. H. G. *scimo*, a bright light, Icel. *skimi*, a gleam.

**Shin**. (E.) A. S. *scina*; whence *scin-bin*, shin-bone. + Du. *scheen*; G. *schiene*, also a splint; Swed. *sken-ben*, Dan. *skinne-been*, shin-bone. Orig. sense perhaps 'thin slice,' from the sharp edge in front. See **Skin**.

**Shine**. (E.) A. S. *scinan*, pt. t. *scin*, pp. *scinen*. + Du. *schijnen*, Icel. *skina*; Dan. *skinne*; Swed. *skina*; Goth. *skinan*; G. *schein*. (Base SKI.)

**Shingle** (1), a wooden tile. (L.) M. E. *shingle*, corruption of *shindle*\*, as shewn by the corresponding G. *schindel*, a shingle, splint, thin piece of wood. — L. *scindula*, another spelling of *scandula*, a shingle. — L. *scindere*, to cleave. (Base SKID, weak form of *SKAD*, to cleave, whence L. *scandula*.) Cf. Skt. *chid*, to cut.

**Shingle** (2), coarse round gravel on the sea-shore. (Scand.) Corruption of Norweg. *singl* or *ringling*, coarse gravel, shingle, named from the crunching or ringing noise made by walking on it. — Norweg. *singla*, to ring, tinkle, Swed. dial. *singla* (the same); frequent. form of Swed. dial. *singa*, the same word as E. *sing*; see **Sing**.

**Shingles**. (F. — L.) Put for *singlets* or *sengles*, pl. of the old word *sangle*, a girth; the disease encircling the body like a belt. — O. F. *cengle*, *sangle*, 'a girth, a sangle'; Cot. — L. *cingulum*, a belt. — L. *cingere*, to surround; see **Cinature**.

**Ship**; see **Shape**.

**Shire**. (E.) A. S. *scir*, *scire*, a shire, province; orig. 'employment, care.' Cf. A. S. *scirian*, to appoint, allot. ¶ Not allied to **Shear**.

**Sheriff**. (E.) Put for *shire-reeve*. A. S. *wiर-gerfja*, a shire - reeve; see **Beeve**. Dor. *sherif-at-ty*, usually spelt *shritality*.

**Shirk**; see **Shark**.

**Shirt**; see **Shoar**.

**Shittah-tree, Shittim-wood**. (Heb.) *Shittah* is a pl. form. — Heb. *shittah*, pl. *shittim*, a kind of acacia (the t is lath).

**Shive, Sheave**; see **Shiver** (1).

**Shiver** (1), to tremble. (Scand.) Formerly *shever*, in Baset (1580); M. E. *shiueren*, *cheueren* (*chiveren*, *cheveren*), where ch stand, for earlier k, so that the orig. form was *kivieren*, which I suppose

to be merely the Scand. form of E. *quiver*, and a frequentative of Icel. *kippa*, to jerk, snatch, quiver convulsively. Swed. dial. *kippa*, to snatch, twitch. Cf. Icel. *kras* for E. queen. See **Quiver**. ¶ The spelling with sh was due to confusion with the word below.

**Shiver** (2), a splinter, small piece of wood. (Scand.) A *shiver* is a small piece; hence to *shiver*, to break in pieces. Again, *shiver* is the dimin. of *shive*, a thin slice, the same as prov. E. *sheave*, a thin disc of wood, wheel of a pulley. — Icel. *skifa*, a slice. + Du. *schis*, Dan. *skive*, Swed. *skifva*, G. *scheibe*, a slice. Cf. G. *schiese*, a slate, splinter, shiver. (Base SKIB, weak form of SKAB, to shave.) See **Sheave**.

**skewer**. (Scand.) Formerly *skiver*, old form of *shiver*; i. e. a splint, a wooden pin. — Icel. *skifsa*, a slice; see above.

**Shoal** (1), a crowd; see **School**.

**Shoal** (2), a sand-bank; see **Shallow**. **Shoar**, a prop; see **shore** (2), under **Shear**.

**Shock** (1), a violent shake; see **Shake**. **Shock** (2), a pile of sheaves; see **Shah**. **Shock** (3), a rough coated dog. (2) Supposed to be a variant of **Shag**, q. **Shock-headed** is rough-headed, with shaggy hair.

**Shoddy**, a material obtained from tearing into fibres loose woollen goods. ¶ Probably so called because made of *shed* or thrown off in spinning wool. — M. E. *schoda*, the parting of the hair; from A. S. *scidian*, to part. See **Shed** (1).

**Shoe**. (E.) M. E. *schoo*. A. S. *scō*, *scy* or *scēn*. + Du. *schoen*; Icel. *sko*, Swed. and Dan. *sko*; Goth. *skata*, G. *schuh*. Cf. Skt. *sku*, to cover.

**Shog**; see **Shake**.

**Shoot**. (E.) A. S. *scutan*, to dart; secondary verb, from the primary A. S. verb *scutan*, pt. t. *scut*, pp. *scutan*, of which only the pp. *scotten* is preserved in the phrase *scotten herring* (= herring that has lost its roe). + Du. *schieten*, Icel. *skyta*; Dan. *skyde*; Sw. *skuta*; G. *schiessen*. (Base SKUT) Cf. Skt. *skanti*, to jump, go by leaps, *skand*, to jump, ascend.

**soot free**, free from payment. — A. S. *scot*, payment, esp. a contribution to a common fund, into which it is due. — A. S. *scoten*, pp. of *scutan*, to shoot. — Du. *schot* (whence O. F. *escot*, a tax or score); Icel. *skot*, a shot, a contributio. G. *schoss*, a shot, a soot.

**scud**, to run quickly. (Scand.) Dan. *skyde*, to shoot; *skyde over stevn*, lit. 'to shoot over the stem,' to scud along; *skudden*, a stone quoit, called in Scotch a *waddling-stane*. See Shoot.

**scuttle** (1), an opening in a hatchway of a ship. (F. — Span. — Teut.) O. F. *escutelle*, scuttle. — Span. *escotilla*, the hole in the hatch of a ship — Span. *escatar*, to cut a hole, orig. to cut a hole in a garment to fit the neck or bosom. — Span. *escote*, the sloping of a jacket, &c. — Du. *school*, lap, bosom; see *sheet* (above). Der. *scuttle*, verb, to sink a ship by making holes in it.

**scuttle** (2), to hurry along. (Scand.) The same as prov. E. *scudde* (Bailey), frequent. of *scud* (above).

**sheet**. (E.) M. E. *schete*. A. S. *sette*, *seste*, a sheet; also *secds*, a corner, nook, fold of a garment, corner of a sail, hence a sheet or rope fastened to a corner of a sail. — A. S. *secdt*, pp. of *secdan*, to shoot, hence to jut out. The orig. sense of *sheet* was 'projection,' hence 'corner,' &c. + Icel. *skaut*, corner, sheet of a sail; Swed. *skot* (the same); Du. *school*, shoot, sprig, sheet; Goth. *skauts*, hem of a garment; G. *schooss*, flap of a coat, lap, bosom.

**shot**. (E.) M. E. *schut*. A. S. *ge-scoot*, implements for shooting. — A. S. *scot-en*, pp. of *secdan*, to shoot. + Icel. *skot*, Du. *schot*, a shot, shooting; G. *schoos*, *schus*, a shot.

**shut**. (E.) M. E. *shutten*, *shitten*. A. S. *scyttan*, to shut; to fasten a door with a bolt (called a *shuttle*). We still say 'to shoot a bolt.' The A. S. *scyttan* is a weak verb; from *scut-*, base of pt. t. pl. of *secdan*, to shoot. + Du. *schutten*, G. *schützen* (similarly formed). See below.

**shuttle**. (E.) So called from being shot across the threads in weaving. M. E. *schitel*, also a bolt of a door. Formed, with suffix -el of the agent, from A. S. *scut*, base of pt. t. pl. of *secdan*, to shoot. + Dan. *skyte*, *skyttel*, a shuttle. Der. *shuttle-cock*; from its being shot backwards and forwards like a shuttle, and because furnished with feathers.

**skittish**. (Scand.) From Lowl. Scotch *skit*, to bounce, caper about. This is a secondary verb, of Scand. origin, from the verb to *skoot*. — Swed. dial. *skyta*, *skyttla*, to run about, *skutta*, *skotta*, to leap about; from Swed. *skyta*, to shoot. Cf. Swed. *skyta*, Icel. *skyti*, a marksman; whence the verb to *skyti* in the sense to aim at or

reflect upon a person, and the ab. *skit*, an oblique taunt.

**skittles**, a game. (Scand.) Formerly skittle-pins; so called because shot at by a skittle or projectile. — Dan. *skyttel*, a shuttle; Icel. *shatill*, a projectile, harpoon, bolt of a door. — Icel. *skut*, base of pt. t. pl. of *skytda*, to shoot; see Shoot.

**Shop**. (E.) A. S. *scoppa*, a stall, booth. Allied to *scyppen*, a pen for cattle. + Low G. *schup*, a shed; G. *schuppen*, a shed, covert (whence O. F. *eschoppe*, a shop). Cf. Gk. *oxirai*, a cover.

**Shore** (1), sea-strand; see Shoar.

**Shore** (2), Shoar, a prop; see Shear.

**Shore** (3), a sewer; see Sewer.

**Short**; see Shear.

**Shot**; see Shoot.

**Shoulder**. (E.) A. S. *sculder*, *sculdor*. + Du. *shoulder*, Swed. *skuldra*, Dan. *skulder*, G. *schulter*.

**Shout**. (Unknown). M. E. *shouten*; Chaucer, Troil ii. 614. Etym. unknown; cf. Icel. *skulta*, *skuti*, a taunt.

**Shove**. (E.) M. E. *shouen*. A. S. *scifian*, weak verb, allied to *scifian*, pt. t. *scifis*, pp. *scifen*, to shove. + Icel. *skifa*; Dan. *skuffe*, Swed. *skuffa*, Du. *schuiven*, G. *schieben* (pt. t. *schob*); Goth. *skiuban*. Cf. Skt. *kshubh*, to become agitated, *kshobha*, agitation.

**scuffle**. (Scand.) The frequentative of Swed. *skuffa*, to push, shove, jog (above). Cf. O. Du. *schufelen*, to drive on, also to run or shuffle off, from *schuiven*, to shove.

**sheaf**. (E.) M. E. *sheef*. A. S. *scelf*, a sheaf, pile of corn shovved together. — A. S. *scelis*, pt. t. of *scifian*, to shove. So also Du. *school*, Icel. *skauf*, G. *schaub*, sheaf.

**shovel**. (E.) A. S. *scofel*, a shovel, for lifting and shoving. — A. S. *scif-en*, pp. of *scifian* (above). Der. *shovel-er*, a kind of duck.

**shuffle**. (Scand.) The frequentative of Swed. *skuffa*, to push, shove; another form of *scuffle*.

**Show, Shew**. (E.) M. E. *sehewen*, vb. A. S. *secanian*, to see, behold; later, to make to see, point out, show + Du. *schouwen*, Dan. *skue*, G. *schauen*, to behold. (SKU, SKAW) Der. *show*, sb.; *sheubread*.

**seavenger**. (E.; with F. suffx.) Formerly *seavager*; the n is intrusive. The sense has much changed; a *seavager* was an officer who took custom upon the *seavage*, i. e. the display of goods for sale, and who also had to attend to cleansing,

the streets for that purpose. *Scavage* = *shew-age*, a barbarous word, with F. suffix *-age* (= L. *-aticum*), from A. S. *seawian*, to shew.

**sheen**, fairness, splendour, (E.) M. E. *schene*, adj., fair. A. S. *scéne*, *sebne*, *scyne*, fair, showy; allied to *seawian*, to show, see. + O. Sax. *sebni*, adj.; Du. *schoon*, adj.; G. *schön*, adj.; Goth *skauns*, beautiful. ¶ Not really allied to *shine*.

**Shower.** (E.) M. E. *schour*. A. S. *scár*. + Du. *schoer*; Icel. *skár*; Swed. *skur*; Goth. *skura*, a storm; G. *schauer*, O. H. G. *scár*. Prob. allied to L. *ob-scurus*, dark, and to E. *sky*.

**Shred**; see **Shroud**.

**Shrew**, a scold. (E.) M. E. *shrew*, adj., applied to both sexes, wicked, bad. Also spelt *scrawe*. A. S. *scráwa*, a shrew-mouse, fabled to have a very venomous bite. Lit. 'biter'; from Teut. base SKRU, to cut; see **Shroud**. So also prov. G. *scher-maus*, a mole, lit. 'sheat-mouse', from G. *scheren*, to cut. **Der. shrew**, to curse, talk like a shrew; also *screw* (?), q. v.

**beshrew.** (E.) M. E. *bi-schrewe*, to imprecate a curse on. From *schrewe*, adj., wicked; with prefix *bi-*.

**shrewd**, malicious, cunning. (E.) The old sense is 'malicious.' M. E. *schrewed*, accused, depraved, hence malicious; pp. of *schreuen*, to curse, from the adj. *schrewe*, malicious.

**shrew-mouse**, an animal like a mouse. (E.) A. S. *scréwu*; see **Shrew** (above).

**Shriek**; see **Screech**.

**Shrievity**; see **Sheriff**, under **Bhre**.

**Shrift**; see **Shrove-tide**.

**Shrike**; see **Screech**.

**Shrill.** (Scand.) M. E. *shril*; Lowl. Scotch *skirl*, a shrill cry, *skirl*, to cry aloud. — Norweg. *skryla*, *skrola*, to cry shrilly. Cf. Low G. *schrell*, G. *schrell*, shrill; A. S. *seralltan*, to cry aloud. From a base SKRAL, strengthened form of SKAL, to resound, whence Icel. *skella* (pt. t. *shall*), G. *er-schallen*, to resound, also M. E. *shil*, shrill. Allied to **Scold**.

**Shrimp.** (E.) M. E. *shrimp*; cf. Lowl. Scotch *scrimp*, to straiten, *scrimpit*, dwarfish. A parallel form to *shrink*; cf. A. S. *scrimman*, to shrink. See the traces of O. Swed. *skrimfa*, strong verb, to contract, in mod. Swed. dialects (Rietz). See **Shrink**.

**Shrine.** (L.) A. S. *scrin*, a box. — L. *scrinium*, chest, box.

**Shrink.** (E.) A. S. *scrincan*, pt. t.

**scranc**, pp. *scruncen*, to contract, shrivel up. + O. Du. *schrinken*, to shrink, to make smaller; Swed. *skrynkta*, a wrinkle. Allied to **Shrimp**, **Shrivel**, **Shrug**.

**scraggy**, lean, rough. (Scand.) The same as M. E. *scruggy*, covered with the straggling bushes. From prov. E. *scrug*, forked branch, lean person; *scrug*, a stunted bush — Swed. dial. *skraka*, a great dry man, long lean man; allied to Swed. dial. *skrak* anything shrunken, *skrukka*, to shrivel together, *skrugen*, crooked. All from Norweg. strong verb *skrekha*, to shrink (pt. t. *skrakkt*), which stands for *skranta*, by assimilation, and is cognate with A. S. *scriman*, to shrink.

**Shrive**; see **Shrove-tide**.

**Shrivel.** (Scand.) A frequentative form from a base *shriv-*, which is to be traced in O. Northumb. *scrifa*, to pine away. Norweg. *skryfa*, to waste, Swed. dial. *skrypp*, to shorten, contract. Swed. *skräcklig*, feeble, Dan. *skræbelig*, infirm; cf. Icel. *skräjpr*, brittle, frail. Allied to **Shrimp**.

**Shroud.** (E.) A. S. *scruld*, garment of clothing. + Icel. *skruld*, ornament shawl of a ship; Dan. and Swed. *skrud*, attire. Orig. a 'shred' of stuff, a piece or torn off; cf. G. *schrot*, a cut a piece or *schroten*, to cut, saw; Goth. *dis-skru*, to tear to shreds. A. S. *scrudel* = mod. E. *scroll*, a roll of paper. — F. — Tel. Damin. (with suffix *-l*) of M. E. *scrull*, scroll. — O. F. *escroue*, 'a scowle, C. — O. Du. *schroode*, a shred, strip, sliver of paper; allied to **shroud** (above).

**Shrove tide**, **Shrove-Tuesday**. The time for **shrift** or confession. The **shrove** is formed from *shrewe*, pt. t. of the verb to **shrive** (M. E. *schrewe*, pt. t. *shrof*). — A. S. *scrifan*, to shrive, impose penance, pt. t. *scrif*. The pt. t. *scrif* was merely formed by analogy with *drifian*, *midian*, *scridian*, *scrid*, from *midan*, &c. It is not a Teut. verb, but borrowed from L. *scrifere*, to write draw up a law, hence to impose a penance (whence also G. *schreib* pt. t. *schrieb*, to write). See **Scribe**.

**shrift**, confession. (E.) A. S. *scrif*, confession, prescribed penance — L. *confessio*, pp. of *scribere*; see above.

**Shrub** (1), a low dwarf tree. (E.) A. S. *scrub*, a shrub. Cf. prov. E. *scrub*, a rubbish heap, scroff, refuse of meat. Allied to **shrimp**, from the stunted nature of growth.

**scrub**, to rub hard. (E.) M. E. *scrub*

(orig. to rub with a branch of a shrub) A.S. *scrub*, a shrub. Cf. E. *scrub*, the shrub so called; *Lowl* rubber, 'a handful of heath tied together for cleaning culinary jamieson. Der. *scrubby*, mean, bony, stunted.

(2) ; see Sherbet.

(Scand.) The old sense is to shrink up — Dan. *skrønge*, *skrukke*, Swed. dial. *skrukka*, *skruge*, to pull together, allied to *skrinka*. See Shrink.

F. (O. Low G.) M. E. *schoderen*, A frequentative verb. — O. Sax. to shake; O. Du. *schudden*, to shake.

; see Shove.

(E.) M. E. *shunien*, *shonien*. *shun*, to shun, avoid; orig. sense, away, hasten. Cf. Icel. *skunda*, *skund*, *skynda sig*, Dan. *skynde*, hurry, speed.

Der. (E.) Properly *scooner*, but is derived from Dutch, which is *schouen*, the Du. *schooner* being of E. first called a *scooner* in 1713, first *schooner* was so named in Massachusetts, from the remark 'scoons,' i.e. glides swiftly. This is the Clydesdale *scoon* or *scoom*, to fly, applied to stones with which 'ducks and drakes' in the water. *shunian*, to shun, orig. to speed.

(Scand.) Prov. E. *shun*, to ; M. E. *shunten*, to start aside, *shunden*. — Icel. *skunda*, to speed;

**Shuttle, Shuttle-cook**; see

(Scand.) M. E. *skyg*, serpulous, evil. (Also *shey*, *secoh*, said of a ; which answers to A.S. *seoh*, Dan. *sky*, shy; Swed. *skygg*, hy, coy. Allied to G. *scheu*, M. H. G. *schiech*, the same.

, to shun. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. — O. F. *eschever*, to shun. — *esuhan*, to frighten, also to fear. — and M. H. G. *schiech*, *schich*, (above).

Red. (E.) A. S. *tibb*, akin to ;

hissing (L) L. *sibilans*, *sibilans*, pt. t. of *sibilare*, to hiss. — L. *sung*.

**Sibyl**. (L. — Gk.) L. *Sibylla*. — Gk. Σίβυλλα, a Sibyl or prophetess.

**Sick**. (E.) M. E. *sik*, *sek*. A. S. *sele*. + Du. *siek*; Icel. *síkkir*; Dan. *syg*; Swed. *sjuk*; G. *siech*; Goth. *siukus*, which is from Goth. *siukan*, to be ill, pt. t. *sauk* (strong verb).

**Sicker, Siker**; see Cure.

**Sickle**; see Scythe.

**Side**. (E.) M. E. *side*. A. S. *slde*, side; allied to A. S. *slid*, long, wide. + Du. *zijde*; Icel. *síða*; Dan. *side*; Swed. *nida*; G. *seite*.

**aside**. (E.) Put for on side.

**beside** (E.) A. S. *be slian*, by the side of; where *slian* is dat. of *slde*, side. Der. *beside-s*, with adverbial suffix -s.

**sidesmen**. (E.) Officers chosen to assist a churchwarden; also called *sidemen*, i.e. men at one's side. Cf. L. *assessor*, one who sits besides another.

**Sidereal**, starry. (L.) Put for *siderai*, from L. *sideralis*, relating to the stars. — L. *sider*, stem of *sidus*, a star.

**consider**. (F. — L.) F. *considérer*. — L. *considerare*, to consider, orig. to contemplate the stars. — L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *sider*, stem of *sidus*, a star.

**Siege**. (F. — L.) The orig. sense was 'seat,' or 'a sitting down,' esp. in order to besiege a town. — O. F. *siege*, a seat, throne; F. *sige*. Not immediately from L. *sedere*, but from a verb *siéger*\*, suggested by *assieger*, to besiege, answering to Low L. *assediare*, to besiege. — Low L. *assedium*, a siege; put for L. *osidium*, a siege; both words being due to L. *sedere*, to sit; see *Sedentary*. Der. *be-siege*, with E. prefix.

**Sienna**, a pigment. (Ital.) Made from earth of *Sienna*, a place in Tuscany.

**Steve**. (E.) M. E. *sive*. A. S. *sife*; oldest spelling *sibi* (8th cent.). + Du. *zeef*; G. *sieb*. Perhaps orig. made of rushes; cf. prov. E. *seave*, a rush, Icel. *sef*, Swed. *saf*, Dan. *siv*, a rush.

**sift**. (E.) A. S. *sifstan*, to sift. — A. S. *sife*, a sieve. + Du. *siften*, to sift, sift, a sieve; from *zeef*, a sieve.

**Sigh**. (E.) M. E. *sighen*, also *ryken*. A. S. *steán*, to sigh, pt. t. *sde*, pp. *scean*. Cf. Swed. *rutka*, Dan. *sukke*, to sigh groan.

**Sight**; see See (1).

**Sign**. (F. — L.) O. F. *signe*. — L. *signum*, a mark. Der. *sign*, verb; *sign-al-ure*, from the pp. of the L. verb *signare*, to sign.

**ancient** (2), a banner, standard-bearer.

(F. - L.) Put for *ancien*, a corruption of O. F. *enseigne*; see ensign below.

**assign.** (F. - L.) O. F. *assigner*. - L. *assigñare*, to assign, mark out to. - L. *as-* (for *ad*), to; *signare*, to mark, from *signum*.

**consign.** (F. - L.) F. *consigner*. - L. *consignare*, to attest, register, record, remark. - L. *con-* (for *cum*), together; *signare*, to mark; see above.

**countersign.** to attest by signing in addition. (F. - L.) F. *contresigner*, 'to subsign'; Cot. - F. *contre*, over against; *signer*, to sign; see Counter.

**design,** verb. (F. - L.) O. F. *designer*, to denote, to design. - L. *designare*, to denote, mark down. - L. *de*, down; *signare*, to mark, from *signum*. Der. *design-ate*.

**ensign.** (F. - L.) O. F. *enseigne*, more commonly *enseigne*, 'a sign, ensigne, standard'; Cot. - Low L. *insignia*, L. *in-signare*, a standard. - L. *insignis*, remarkable. - L. *in*, upon; *signum*, a mark; i.e. 'with a mark on it.'

**insignia.** (L.) L. *insignia*, marks of office; pl. of *insigne*, which is the neuter of *insignis* (above).

**resign,** to yield up. (F. - L.) F. *re-signer*. - L. *resignare*, to unseal, annul, resign. - L. *re-*, back; *signare*, to sign, from *signum*, a sign, mark.

**seal** (†), a stamp. (F. - L.) M. E. *seel*. - O. F. *seel*, a signet (F. *scœu*). - L. *sigillum*, a seal, mark; dimin. form allied to *signum*, a mark. Der. *seal*, verb.

**signal.** (F. - L.) F. *signal*. - Low L. *signale*, ab. neut. of L. *signalis*, belonging to a sign. - L. *signum*, a sign.

**signet.** (F. - L.) F. *signet*; dimin. of F. *signe*; see Sign (above).

**signify.** (F. - L.) F. *signifier*, to be token. - L. *significare*, to shew by signs. - L. *signis*, for crude form of *signum*, a sign; *ficare*, for *facere*, to make.

**Signal, Signet, Signify;** see Sign. Signor; see Senate.

**Silence.** (F. - L.) F. *silence*. - L. *silentia*, silence. - L. *silent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *rilere*, to be silent. Der. *silent*, from L. *silent*, stem of *silens*, pres. pt. of *silere*.

**Silex,** flint (L.) L. *silex* (stem *silec-*), flint. Der. *silic-a*.

**Silhouette.** (F.) This meagre form of portrait, made by tracing the outline of a shadow, was named (in derision) after Etienne de Silhouette, French minister of finance in 1759.

**Silk.** (L. - Gk. - Chinese?) A. S. *seolc*.

## SIMILAR.

- L. *sericum*, silk; neut. of *Serica*, belonging to the *Seres*. - Gk. Σίρης Chinese. This name is perhaps the Chinese *se, sei*, silk.

**serge.** (F. - L. - Gk. - Chinese?) *serge*, a silken stuff - L. *serica*, fem. *sericus*, silken, the same as *Serica* above.

**Sill,** base of a door. (E.) A. S. *syll*, base, support. + Icel. *syll*, *swill*: Dan *syll*; G. *schwelle*, sill, threshold. Lit. 'a seat' or swelling; from the rise in the doorway caused by the beam used as a sill. N. Swell. Der. ground-sill, spelt *grunne*. Milton, P. L. i. 460.

**Sillabub,** a mixture of wine with n.<sup>o</sup> &c. (E. and Scand.) Formerly *sillabub*, which perhaps stood for *swell-bock* rather *swell-bouk*, i.e. swell-belly, who *bouk* is from Icel. *bikr*, the belly. + Icel. *sylgr*, a drunk, allied to *muis*, swill; also O. Du. *soekhuyck*, 'a wind dropsie,' Hexham. ¶ Former part of word doubtful; latter part certain.

**Silly.** (E.) Orig. 'timely;' then happy, lucky, blessed, innocent; lastly, simple, foolish. A. S. *sælig*, *gesælig*, timely. A. S. *sæl*, time, season, happiness. + Icel. *sæl*, Swed. *sall*, G. *saig*, etc. happy; Goth. *sels*, good. Allied to Lat. *sollus*, favourable, L. *sattus*, safe; *Safos*.

**Silt.** (Scand.) Formed, with past. suffix *-t*, from the verb *sila*, to drain. Swed. *sila*, to drain, strain, filter. + filter. Cf Icel *sta*, Dan *sia*, A. S. *sila* to filter; allied to A. S. *sigan*, to let go. Skt *sich*, to discharge, Gk. *lu-pás*, moustard. (✓SIK.)

**Silvan, Sylvan.** (L.) The spelling with *y* is bad. - L. *silvanus*, belonging to a wood. - L. *silua*, a wood. + Gk. Σιλβα, wood (connection with *silva* doubtful).

**savage.** (F. - L.) M. E. *savage*. O. F. *savage*, *salvage* (F. *sauvage* - *sauvageus*, belonging to a wood, wild). L. *silua*, a wood.

**Silver.** (E.) A. S. *seolfor* (from *silv* like mole for milk\*) + Du. *zilver*; Icel. *silfr*; Dan *sølv*; Swed. *silvers*; G. *silber*; Goth. *silubr*; Russ. *серебро*, Lith. *sidabras*. Perhaps named from its whiteness, *silvus*, a star, Lith. *siduris*, bright.

**Similar.** (F. - L.) F. *similaire*; from L. *similaris*\*, created from *similis* like. Allied to *similis*, together, and *simile*.

a. (F. - L.) O. F. *assembler*. - *simulare*, to collect (different *valare*, to feign.) - L. *as-*, for *si*, together.

be. (L.) From pp. of L. *as-*, make like. - L. *as-*, for *ad*, to;

be. (F. - L.) O. F. *dis- (= L. sembler*, to seem, appear; cf. *separare*, to dissemble. - L. *dis-*, *simulare*, to pretend; cf. L. to pretend that a thing is not. (below).

ar. unlike. (F. - L.) O. F. - O. F. *dis-* (= L. *dis-*, apart); see Similar.

*Itudo*, dissimilation; from *i*, and *similitudo*, simulation.

c. (F. - L.) O. F. *resembler*. again; *semblancer*, to seem, be again; *simulare*, to make like. (below).

ce. appearance. (F. - L.) O. F. appearance. - F. *semblancer*, to *similare*, *simulare*; see *simu-*

(L.) L. *simile*, a comparison. neut. of *similis*, like.

de. (F. - L.) F. *similitude*, *similitudinem*, likeness. - L.

g. (L.) From pp. of L. *simulare*, to make like. - L. *simul*, together.

neous. (L.) Late L. *simul-* ed from L. *simult-i-m*, at the L. *simul*, together.

*Imilitudo*; see *Similar*.

monkey-like. (L.) From L.

ce. - L. *simus* (Gk. *σιύπης*), flat-

(E.) A frequentative form, *ce sim*, to express the sound of *ig*. Cf. Dan. *summe*, G. *sum-til* *summa*, to hum, buzz, a kind of rich cake. (F. - L.) *et*; Low L. *siminellus*, bread also called *simella* in Low L., wheat-flour of the finest hence *siminellus*, put for *si-*

traffic in ecclesiastical prefer-  
-L - Gk. - Heb.) F. *simonie*:  
*sonia* Named from Simon  
(viii 18). - Gk. Σίμων, Simon.  
wīn, Simeon; lit. one who  
root *shimā*, he heard.

*Simoom*. (Arab.) Arab. *samūm*, a sultry pestilential wind; from its poisonous nature.

- Arab. root *samma*, he poisoned.

*Simper*, to smirk (Scand.) From Scand.; cf. Norw. *semper*, fine, smart; Dan. dial. *semper*, *simper*, affected, coy, prudish; O. Swed. *semper*, one who affectedly restrains from eating. Formed from O. Swed. *sipp*, *simp*, an affected woman, Swed. *sipp*, adj., finical, prim. All from the notion of *sipping*, or taking only a little at a time; hence, prudish, affected, coy, &c. Cf. Low G. *sipp*, prim, *den Mund sipp trekken*, to make a small mouth. See *sip*, under *Sip*.

*Simple*. (F. - L.) F. *simple*. - L. *simplicem*, acc. of *simplex*, lit. 'one-fold.' - L. *sim*, from the base *sama*\*, the same (appearing also in *sin-guli*, one by one, *sem-el*, once, *sim-ul*, together); and *plic-*, from *plicare*, to fold; see *Same* and *Ply*. Der. *simplicity*, F. *simplicité*, from L. acc *simplicitatem*; *simplicity*, to make simple.

*simpleton*. (F. - L.) I. e. *simple-t-on*, with double suffix; formed with F. *sufix-on* from F. *simplet*, a simple person, fem. *simplette*, 'a simple wench.' Cot. - F. *simple*, simple; with suffixed *-e*. (So also *musk-e-con*.)

*Simulate*, *Simultaneous*; see *Similar*.

*Sin*. (E.) A. S. *syn*, *sinn*, *senn*. + Du. *sonde*; Icel. *synd*, *synð*; Dan. Swed. *synd*; G. *stunde*, O. H. G. *suntja*. Thus the A. S. word has lost a final *d*, and E. *sin* stands for *sind*. Allied to L. *sōns* (stem *sont-*), guilty, sinful; which again is allied to the pres. pt. of the Aryan root AS, to be. Language regards the guilty man as the man who it was; Curtius. See *Booth*. Der. *sine*, verb.

*Since*. (E.) Written for *sins*, which is short for M. E. *sithens*, since. This is formed, with adverbial suffix *-s*, from M. E. *sithen*, since, a modification of A. S. *siðan*, after that, also written *siðian*. β. The A. S. *sið* was orig. an adj., meaning 'late,' then later, after; cf. Goth. *seitwus*, late, *seithu*, adv., late. The A. S. *siðan* is the dat. (neuter) of the definite article or demonst. pronoun. The G. *seitdem*, since, is precisely the A. S. *siðan*.

*Sincere*. (F. - L.) O. F. *sincere* - L. *sincerus*, pure, sincere. Der. *sincerity*, from F. *sincerité*, from L. acc. *sinceritatem*.

*Sinciput*; see *Capital*.

*Binder*, the true spelling of *Olinger*, q. v.

*Sine*. (L.) From L. *sinus*, a bosom, a fold, a curve; peculiarly used. See *Sinus*.

Sinecure; see Cure.

Sinew. (E.) M. E. *sinewe*. A. S. *sinn*. + Du. *sennew*; Dan. *sene*; Swed. *sena*; G. *sehne*; also Icel. *sin*. Lit. 'that which binds.' cf. Skt. *si*, to bind.

Sing. (E.) A. S. *singun*, orig. to sing, resound; pt. t. *sang*, pp. *sungen*. Of imitative origin. + Du. *zingen*; Icel. *syngja*; Dan. *synde*; Swed. *sjunga*; Goth. *singwan* (for *singwoan*\*); G. *singen*.

singe, to scorch. (E.) Put for *senge*; M. E. *sengen*. A. S. *sengan*, to singe; lit. 'to make to sing,' from the hissing of a burning log, &c. Causal of *singan*, to sing (above). + Du. *zengen*, G. *sengen*, causal verbs, similarly formed.

song. (E.) M. E. *song*. A. S. *sang*. — A. S. *sang*, pt. t. of *singan*. + Du. *zang*; Icel. *söngr*; Swed. *sång*; Dan. and G. *sang*; Goth. *saggwus* (for *sangwus*).

songster. (E.) A. S. *sangystre*, *sangestre*, a singer. — A. S. *sang*, pt. t. of *singan*, to sing; with double suffix *-es-tre* of the agent. Der. *sangstr-ess*, with. F. *suffix*.

Single. (L.) L. *singulus*, single, separate, in late Latin; in classical Latin, we have only *singuli*, pl., one by one. Allied to Simple, q. v. (M. E. and O. F. *sngle*.) singular. (F. — L.) M. E. *singuler*. — F. *singulier*. — L. *singularis*, single. — L. *singuli*, pl., one by one (above).

Sinister. (L.) L. *minister*, on the left hand, inauspicious.

Sink. (E.) Properly intransitive; the transitive form should be *senk* or *sench*; cf. *drench* from *drink*. — A. S. *sincan*, intrans., pt. t. *sanc*, pp. *suncen*. + Du. *tinken*; Icel. *rökka* (for *söñka*); Dan. *rykke*; Swed. *sjunka*; G. *sinken*; Goth. *singwan* (for *singkwan*). B. For the trans. form, cf. A. S. *sencan*, to cause to sink, G. *senken*. Der. *sink*, orig. a place into which silt sank or was collected; Cor. i. 1. 126.

Sinus, a bay, gulf, &c. (L.) L. *sinus*, a bosom, bend, bay, fold. Now only used in the form *sine*, in mathematics. Der. *sinuous*, L. *sinuosity*, full of curves.

Insinuate. (L.) From pp. of L. *insinuare*, to introduce by winding or bending. — L. *in*, into; *sinus*, a bend.

Sinople, green. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *sinople*, 'green'; Cot. — Low L. *sinopis*, greenish, also reddish; L. *sinopis*, red ochre. — Gk. *σινόπη*, *σινόπης*, a red earth found in Cappadocia, and imported from Sinope, on the Black Sea.

Sip; see Sup.

Siphon. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *siphon* — L. *siphonem*, acc. of *siphos*, a siphon, bent pipe for drawing off liquids. — Gk. *σίφων*, a small pipe or reed.

Sippet; see Sup.

Sir, Sire; see Senate.

Siren. (L. — Gk.) L. *siren*. — Gk. *σειρήν*, a nymph who enticed sea-men to destruction by her magic song; allied to *σύριγχος*, pipe; see Syringe.

Sirloin, for Surloin; see Lumbar.

Sirname, for Surname; see Name.

Sirocco; see Saracen.

Sirrah; see Senate.

Sir-reverence. (L.) Put for *reverence*, a translation of L. *salud reverentia*, i. e. reverence to you being preserved, or, by your leave. — L. *salud*, abl. f. of *saluus*, safe; and *reverentia*, abl. of *reverentia*.

Sirup; see Sherbet.

Siskin, a song-bird. (Dan.) Dan. *rispa*, a siskin; Swed. *riska*. It means 'chipper'; cf. Swed. dial. *risa*, to make a noise like a wood-grouse. Du. *sissen*, to hiss.

Sister. (Scand.) A Scand. form — Icel. *tystir*, Swed. *tyster*, Dan. *sister* + A. S. *sweostor*; Du. *custer*; Goth. *swistor*, L. *schwester*. Further allied to L. *soror* (cf. *sosor*\*); Skt. *svasti*. Der. *cousin*, q. v.

Sit. (E.) A. S. *sittan*, pt. t. *set*, pp. *seten*. + Du. *sitten*; Icel. *sitja*; Dan. *sæte*; Swed. *sitta*; Goth. *sittan*; G. *sitzen* + *sedere*; Gk. *ἴσωμαι*, I sit; Skt. *sad*. See Sedentary. (✓ SAD.)

beset. (E.) A. S. *bisettan*, to surround. — A. S. *bi*, by, around; *sittan*, to set. *set* (below).

saddle; see Saddle (in separate article).

seat, sb. (Scand.) Icel. *sæti*, a seat; Swed. *säde*; Dan. *sæde*. — Icel. *sæt*, pt. t. of *sitja*, to sit (above). Der. *seat*, vb.

seize, to grasp. (F. — O. H. G.) M. F. *seisen*, *saisen*, a law term, to put one's *seisin* or possession of a thing, also, to take possession; hence, to seize, take. — O. F. *saisir*, *seisir*, to put in possession of, to take possession. — O. H. G. *sazian*, *sizian*, to set, put, place, hence, to put in possession of; the same as G. *sætten*, to set. *set* (below). — Der. *seis-in*, O. F. *saisin*, *saisine*, from the verb *saisir*.

set. (E.) A. S. *sittan*, to set, make sit; causal of *sittan*, to sit. *sætten* the pt. t. *sæt*. + Icel. *sitja*; Dan. "

(1); G. *setzen*; Du. *zettēn*; Goth. *zettan*; causal forms.

a seat with a long back; apparently variation of *settle*, sb., below.

(1), a long bench with a high back; A. S. *sett*, a seat + Goth. *sitt*; L. *settia* (for *sed-la\**). See *sell*.

**Sedentary.**

(2), to fix, adjust. (E.) Two words have been confused. 1. A. S. *fix*; lit. to take a seat, settle in a seat, from A. S. *sett*, a seat; 2. In the phrase 'to settle a' is a totally different word, and I. E. *sahilēn*, to reconcile, A. S. to reconcile. — A. S. *sāht*, recon-

• A. S. *sacan*, to contend, strive, whence also E. *Sake*, q. v.

(—L.) F. *site*, *sit*. — L. *situs*, m., a site, place. — L. *situs*, pp. of *let*, suffer, permit; the orig. is to have been to place. Hence q. v.

(L.) Low L. *situatus*, pp. of place. — L. *situ-*, crude form of *ace*. Der. *situat-ion*.

see (E.) Short for M. E. *sithen*;

(1) A. S. *six* + Icel., Dan., and G. *sechs*; Goth. *saihs*; Russ. *chwech*; Gael and Irish *se*; L. *se*; Lith. *suszi*, Pers. *shash*; Skt. *ś* *six-th*, M. E. *sixte*, A. S. *six-ta*; B. *sixtig*. See *Sexagenarian*.

belonging to six. (L.) L. adj., from *seni*, six apiece; put — L. *sex*, six (above).

**Sedentary.**

and (2); see *Sedentary*.

**Skene**, **Skein**, a dagger, knife, fish and Gael. *sgian*, a knife; a cutting instrument. Cf. W. *eng off* ( $\checkmark$  SKI, to cut.) Der. (Shak.); unless it be from

(1), a large flat fish. (Scand. — L.) — Icel. *skata*; Norw. *skata*. — a skate. Cf. Irish *sgat*, a skate. (2), **Seate**, a frame with a steel sliding on ice. (Du.) Properly *z* being dropped because *skates* is a pl. form. Formerly called other form of *skateses*, pl.). — Du. *skates*, a pl. form, from a sing. hence *schaatryder*, a skate-rider, appears to be allied to Low G.

**shake**, a shank, leg, cognate with E. **Shank**. Thus *scatches* or *skates* are 'shanks,' contrivances for lengthening the stride; cf. F. *tchasse*, a stilt, also from Du *schaaft*.

**Skein**, **Skain**, a knot (or quantity) of thread or silk. (C.) M. E. *skyne*, a quantity of yarn. — Irish *sgainne*, a fissure, flaw, also a skein or clue of thread; Gael. *sgainnidh*, flax, thread.  $\beta$ . Apparently as much as is contained in a single piece, from break to break. — Irish *sgainim*, I cleave; Gael. *sgain*, to rend apart. Der. (probably) *skains-mates*, companions (Shak.), as if associated in winding yarn.

**Skeleton**. (Gk.) Gk. *σκλερόν*, a dried body; neut. of *σκλερός*, dried. — Gk. *σκλαυνός*, to dry, parch.

**Skeptio**; see *Sceptic*.

**Sketch** (Du. — Ital. — L — Gk.) Du. *schets*, a draught, sketch. — Ital. *schizzo*, a first rough draught. — L. *shedium*, a thing made hastily; from *shedius*, adj., hastily made. — (Gk. *σχέδιος*, sudden; allied to *σχέδιον*, near; from the base *σχε-*, to hold. Allied to *Scheme*.

**Skew**. (O. Low G.) M. E. *skewen*, verb, to turn aside — O. Du. *schuwen*, *schouwen*, to avoid, shun; Low. G. *schuwen*, *schouwen*, to avoid. + O. H. G. *sciushen*, G. *scheuwen*, to avoid; from *scheu*, adj., shy. Thus to skew is to turn aside, like a shying horse, and is derived from the adj. appearing in E. *shy*. See *Shy*. Der. *askew*, i. e. on the skew.

**skewbald**, piebald. (O. Low G. and C.) Marked in a skew or irregular manner; see *Bald*. Cf. *pie-bald*.

**Skewer**; see *Shiver* (2).

**Skid**; see *Shed* (1).

**Skiff**; see *Shape*.

**Skill**, discernment, tact. (Scand.) M. E. *skil*, often in the sense of 'reason' — Icel. *skil*, a distinction; cf. *skilja*, to part, separate, distinguish; Dan. *skiel*, Swed. *skil*, reason; Dan. *skille*, Swed. *skilja*, to separate. Allied to Lith. *shelli*, to cleave; Swed. *skala*, to peel. ( $\checkmark$  SKAL =  $\checkmark$  SKAR, to cut.) Der. *skill*, verb, as in phr. 'it skills not,' i. e. makes no difference; from Icel. *skilja*, often used impersonally, with the sense 'it differs.'

**scald** (2), scabby. (Scand.) For scalded, i. e. afflicted with the scall; see *scall* (below).

**scale** (1), a shell, a flake. (E.) M. E. *scale*. A. S. *secale*, scale, a shell, husk, scale. + Dan. and Swed. *skal*, a shell, pod;

*G. schale*, shell, husk (whence O. F. *escale*, F. *écale*, with which the E. word may have been confused). ( $\checkmark$  SKAL =  $\checkmark$  SKAR.)

**scale** (1), a bowl or dish of a balance. (E.) Formerly also *scole*. A. S. *scèle*, a scale of a balance. + Icel. *skál*, Dan. *skål*, Swed. *skål*, bowl; Du. *schaal*, scale, bowl; G. *schale*, cup, dish, bowl; allied to *scale* (1).

**scall**, scab on the skin. (Scand.) From Icel. *skalli*, a bald head; orig. a peeled head. Cf. Swed. *skallig*, bald, from *skala*, to peel. Allied to Swed. *skal*, a husk; see *scale* (1). Der. *scald* (2) = scalded, afflicted with scall.

**scallop**, *scollop*, a kind of shell-fish. (F. — Teut.) M. E. *skalop*. — O. F. *escalope*, a shell. — O. Du. *schelpe* (Du. *schelp*), a shell, especially a scallop-shell. + G. *schelpe*, a husk. Allied to *scale* (1), shell, &c. Der. *scallop*, verb, to cut an edge into scallop-like curves.

**scalp**. (O. Low G.) M. E. *scalp*. — O. Du. *schelpe*, a shell (hence, skull). See above. Cf. O. Swed. *skälp*, a sheath; also O. Ital. *scalpo*, the scalp, a word borrowed from Teutonic.

**scull** (1), skull, the cranium. (Scand.) M. E. *skulle*, *scolle*. Named from its bowl-like shape. — Icel. *skó�*, Dan. *shaal*, Swed. *skål*, bowl, basin; see *scale* (2).

**scull** (2), a small light oar. (Scand.) Named from the slightly hollowed blades, like the dish of a balance. — Icel. *skíð*, a hollow; Swed. *skålig*, concave. See *scoull* (1). Der. *scull*, verb, to use sculls.

**shale**, a silty rock. (G.) G. *schale*, a shell, peal, scale; whence *schal-gebirge*, a mountain formed of thin strata. Cognate with E. *scale* (1).

**shell**. (E.) M. E. *shelle*, sb. A. S. *scell*, *scyll*. + Du. *schel*; Icel. *skel*; Goth. *skaija*, a tile. The sense is 'thin flake'; cf. Swed. *skata*, to peel. Der. *shell*, verb.

**skull**; see *scoull* (1) above.

**Skillet**; see *Scuttle* (1).

**Skim**; see *Soum*.

**Skin**. (Scand.) Icel. *skinn*, Swed. *skinn*, Dan. *skind*, skin. Cf. G. *schinien*, to skin, flay; also W. *cen*, skin, *yegen*, dandriff.

**Skink**; see *Shake*.

**Skip**. (C.) M. E. *skippen*. — Irish *sgioib*, to snatch; Gael. *sgiaob*, to move suddenly, twitch; W. *ysgipio*, to snatch away, *ysgip*, a quick snatch, twitch. *cipio*, to snatch, *cip*, a quick pull. Cf. Skt. *kship*, to throw, move quickly, *kshipra*, adj., quick.

## SLABBER.

**Skipper**; see *Shape*.

**Skirmish**. (F. — O. H. G.) Also *scrimmage*. M. E. *scarmishe*. — O. I. *carmouche*, 'a skirmish, bickering'; — O. H. G. *skerman*, to defend, fight; spelt *seirman*. — O. H. G. *scirm* (G. *schirm*) a shield, screen, shelter, guard. To *skirmish* is, properly, to fight by cover, hence to advance to fight by shelter.  $\beta$ . The change of vowel, from O. F. *a* to E. *i* was due to the fact that he had previously borrowed the M. E. *skirmen*, to skirmish, from the (eskermir) (later escrimer), to fence, this is from O. H. G. *seirman*, as above.

**scaramouch**, a busloon. (F. — It. O. H. G.) From *Scaramache*, a fat Italian zany who acted in England in (Blount). Also called *Scaramouche*, was the F. spelling; but his real name *Scaramuccia*, of which the lit. sense 'skirmish,' being the same word as O. F. *escarmouche* (above).

**Skirt**; see *Shear*.

**Skittish**, *Skittles*; see *Shoot*.

**Skulk**; see *Scowl*.

**Skunk**, a quadruped. (N. Amer. Indian.) Said to be from the A. *seganku*, a skunk; this is a dialect Algonquin (Lower Canada).

**Sky**. (Scand.) M. E. *sky*, a cloud. Icel. *sky*, a cloud; Dan. Swed. *sky*, a cloud. Allied to A. S. *seida*, shade; Skt. *śī*, cover. ( $\checkmark$  SKU.)

**Slab** (1), a thin slip of timber or stone. (Scand.) M. E. *stab*. Put for *slap*\*;  $\beta$  to prov. E. *slape*, slippery — Icel. *slip* (pt. t. *slapp*), to slip; Norweg. *slip*, slippery, *slip*, sb., a smooth piece of wood for dragging anything over, esp. w. pieces of timber used for the foundation of a road, the same as North. E. *stab*, outside plank of a piece of timber, sawn into boards, Kay. Such a slab can be used for roads, being smooth on (the upper) side.  $\beta$ . Hence we get *slipper* (for rails), as forming a smooth foundation; cf. Norfolk *slipper*, the trunk of a tree cut short, *slipper*, slippery. Cf. also O. Du. *slip* (1) to slip, (2) to slit. See *Slip*.

**Slab** (2), slimy. (C.) The same as E. *slabby*, sloppy, dirty. — Irish *stab*, Gael. *stab*, mire, mud. Cf. Icel. *slime*. See *Slop*.

**Slabber**, to slaver (O. Low G.) quentative of O. Du. *slabben*, to slay,

**lap**, sup, or lick up; Low G. *stabbern*, *stabben*, to slabber, lap, slip, frequent of *staben*, to lap. + G. *schatbbern*, *schatbben*, to lap, to slabber. Cf. prov. E. *slap*, to *bek* up food, eat quickly.

**slaver**, to slabber. (Scand.) Icel. *stava*, to slaver; cognate with Low G. *stabbern* (above). Der. *slaver*, sb., from Icel. *stavr*, *stefa*, slaver.

**slabber, slabber**, to do carelessly, to jolly. (Scand.) Dan. *stubbere*, to slabber; Swed. dial. *stubbra*, to slabber, slabber, be disorderly, frequent. of Swed. dial. *stubba*, to mix liquids carelessly, to be careless. + Du. *stobberen*, to sup up; Low G. *stubb-en*, to lap, sip.

**slack**. (E.) M. E. *slak*. A. S. *steac*, *slack*, slow. + Icel. *stakr*. Swed. Dan. *slak*; prov. G. *schlak*, slack, loose. Orig. sense 'fluid'; see below.

**slag**, dross, scoria. (Swed.) Swed. *slagg*, dross of metal; so called from flowing over when fused. Cf. Icel. *slagna*, to flow over, *slag*, *slagi*, wet, damp, water penetrating walls. It is a weakened form of *slack* as seen by G. *schlaecke*, 'dross, slacks, sediment.' Flügel; *schlackern*, to trickle, *slack*, slack, drossy, sloppy; Low G. *slake*, *slag*. Orig. sense 'fluid'; cf. Skt. *ṣṭap*, to let loose, let flow, effuse, shed.

**slacke**, to slacken, quench, wet. (E.) A. S. *steacan*, to grow slack; *steocan*, to grow slack (hence, to make slack, slacken). - A. S. *steac*, slack; see *slack*. + Icel. *stakva* (prob. *stakina*), to slack; Swed. *staka*, to catch, allay, slack, from *stak*, adj.

**slam**. (Scand.) Norweg. *stomba*, *stemma*, a smack, bang. slam a door; Swed. dial. *stenna*, to push hastily, Icel. *stunna*, to slam. Cf. Swed. *stammer*, a noise. Allied to *Slap*. *Slander*, see *Scam*.

**slang**, vulgar language; see *Sling*. **slant**, to slope. (Scand.) M. E. *slenten*, to slope, glide. - Swed. dial. *stenta*, *slanta*, nasal of *slinta* (pt. t. *stant*), to slide, slip with the foot. Swed. *slinta*, to slip, glance aside. The E. adj. *slant*, sloping, answers to Swed. dial. *slant*, slippery. Allied to *Slite*, and cf. *Blink*.

**aslant**, i. e. *on the slant*. **Blap**. (E.?) M. E. *slappe*, a smart blow; also an imitative word; allied to *Blam*. Low G. *slapp*, sound of a blow, a slap; *schlapp*, interj., slap! *schlappe*, sb., a slap, *schlagen*, to slap. Der. *slap-bang*, suddenly.

**Slash, Blate**; see *Slit*.

**Slattern**, an untidy woman. (Scand.) From prov. E. *slatter*, to waste, to be untidy, to throw about; frequent. of *slat*, to dash or throw about. - Icel. *sletta*, to slap, dab, dash liquids about; Norweg. *sletta*, to fling about, jerk; Icel. *sletta*, sb., a dab, spot of ink. Allied to Norweg. *slett*, a blow; A. S. *gesleht*, a smiting, from *stein*, to smite; it is therefore allied to *Slay*. ¶ *Suit* is quite distinct.

**sleet**. (Scand.) M. E. *sleet*. - Norw. *sletta*, sleet; so named from dashing in one's face. - Norweg. *sletta*, to fling, Icel. *sletta*, to slap, dab; see above. Cf. York-shire *slat*, a spot, slattery, wet.

**Slaughter**; see *Slay* (1).

**Slave**. (F. - G. - Slavonic) F. *esclave*. - G. *sklave*, M. H. G. *stave*, a slave. - G. *Slave*, a Slavonian captive, a slave. In Slavonic, the name *Slave* meant 'intelligible,' from Church-Slav (and Russ.) *stova*, a word. - Church-Slav. *stu-ti*, to be named.

**Slaver**; see *Slabber*.

**Slay** (1), to kill. (E.) Orig. to smite. M. E. *steen*. - A. S. *stein* (contracted form of *stahan*), to smite, pt. t. *slidh*, pp. *stegen*. + Du. *staan*; Icel. *sid*; Dan. *staae*; Swed. *stā*; Goth. *stahan*; G. *schlagen*. (Teut. base *SLAH*.)

**slaughter**, sb. (Scand.) M. E. *sllaughter*. - Icel. *slátr*, slaughter, whence *slátra*, to slaughter cattle. The A. S. form is *steah*, whence M. E. *slaught*. + Du. Dan. *slagt*, G. *schlacht*; from the base of *Slay* (above).

**slay** (2), sley, a weaver's reed. (E.) A. S. *slē*, also *stahz*; so called from *striking* the web together. - A. S. *stein* (= *stahan*), to strike; see *Slay* (1).

**sledge-hammer**. (E.) A reduplicated form; a *sledge* means 'a hammer'. - A. S. *sleg*, a heavy hammer, smiter. - A. S. *sleg-en*, pp. of *stein*, to smite + Du. *slegge*, sley, Swed. *slagga*, Icel. *slegja*, a sledge or heavy hammer.

**slight**, dexterity. (Scand.) Put for *steighin*; M. E. *slighthe*. - Icel. *slag*, slyness, cunning - Icel. *shegr*, sly. So also Swed. *slag*, dexterous, from *slog*, dexterous.

**sly**, cunning. (Scand.) M. E. *sli*. - Icel. *shegr*, sly, cunning; Swed. *slug*; Dan. *slug*, *sin*; G. *schian*. We also find Swed. *siog*, dexterous, Icel. *shegr*, kicking (as a horse). Allied to *Slay*; cf. G. *verschlagen*, cunning, crafty, sly. (Orig. 'dexterous with the hammer.' See also *Slattern*, *Sleet*.)

**Slay** (2); see under *Slay* (1).

**Slove, Sloave-silk**, soft flora silk.

(Scand.) 'Ravelled sleeve,' i.e. tangled loose silk. — Dan. *sloife*, a loose knot, Swed. *sleff*, a knot of ribbon. + Low G. *slöpe*, *slope*, a slip-knot, from *slipen*, to slip; G. *schleife*, a loop, slip-knot, from *schleisen*, to slip. Allied to *Slip*. Cf. G. *schlaff*, Low G. *slapp*, loose, slack.

**Sled.** *Bleigh, Sledge*; see *Slide*.

*Sledge-hammer*; see *Slay* (1).

**Sleek, Slick**, smooth, glossy. (Scand.) M. E. *slyk*, *slike*. — Icel. *slíkr*, sleek, smooth. Allied to Du. *slijk*, G. *schlick*, grease; from the Low G. strong verb *stiken* (pt. t. *sleek*, pp. *sleken*) = G. *schleichen* (pt. t. *slich*), to slink, crawl, move as if through mire; see *Blink*. Orig. sense 'greasy,' like soft mud.

**Sleep**, vb. (E.) A. S. *sléapan*, *slépan*, pt. t. *slép*. + Du. *slapen*; Goth. *slépan*; G. *schlafen*, to sleep. The sb. is A. S. *slép*, Du. *slaap*, Goth. *sleep*, G. *schlaf*, O. H. G. *slísf*, orig. 'drowsiness'; allied to Low G. *slapp*, G. *schlaff*, lax, loose, flabby, unbent, relaxed (as in sleep); also to Icel. *sleepr*, slippery, and to E. *Slip*. Cf. E. *sleepy*, i.e. inactive.

**Sleeper**, a block of wood under rails; see *Slab* (1).

**Sleet**; see *Slattern*.

**Sleeve**. (E.) A. S. *slífe*, *slíf*, a sleeve; also spelt *slífe*, *slíf*. + O. Du. *sloove*, a veil, cover; G. *schlaube*, husk, shell, allied to M. H. G. *sloufen*, to let slip, cover, causal of M. H. G. *sliefen*, O. H. G. *slifan*, to slip. Cf. Goth. *slíupan* (pt. t. *slauap*, pp. *slupans*), to slip, creep into. Certainly allied to *slip*, from the slipping of the sleeve on and off, in dressing and undressing. See *Slip*, and *Slop* (1).

**Sleigh**; see *Slide*.

**Sleight**; see *Slay* (1).

**Slender**; see *Slide*.

**Slice**; see *Slit*.

**Slick**; see *Sleek*.

**Slide**, vb. (E.) A. S. *slídan*, pt. t. *slíð*, pp. *slíden*. Cf. also A. S. *slíðor*, slippery, G. *schlitten*, a sledge. Also Irish and Gael. *sláod*, to slide, Lith. *slidus*, slippery. *Sli-de* and *slí-p* are from the same root; cf. Skt. *srī*, to flow, *srīti*, gliding (✓ SAR.)

**sled**, a sledge. (Scand.) M. E. *slede*. — Icel. *sleði*, Dan. *slede*, Swed. *slede*, a sledge. + Du. *slede*, G. *schlitten*, a sledge. From the verb to *slide* (above).

**sledge**. (Scand.) This is a corrupt form; apparently put for *sleds*, pl. of *sled*.

**sleigh**. (Scand.) An ill-spelt word; there is no final guttural. — Norweg. *slee*,

short for *slede*, a sledge; so also *sleekoets*, put for *sledekoots*, lit. 'a coach.'

**slender**, thin, feeble. (O. Low G.) *slendre*. — O. Du. *slinder*, slender, th. sb., a water-snake, named from its or trailing. — O. Du. *slinderen*, *slideren*, to drag, train along, trail; L. *slindern*, to slide on the ice (whence slender, a trailing gown). Nasalised from the verb to *slide*. (See note.)

**slight**, adj. (O. Low G.) M. E. orig. sense even or flat, as of a thing flat; then plain, smooth, simple. &c. — O. Du. *slicht*, even, plain, slight, simple, vile; cf. *slichten*, 'to make even or plaine.' Hexham Low G. *slight*, even, simple, bad; *slétr*, flat, smooth, trivial; Dan. *slet*, bad; Swed. *slat*, smooth, worthless, Goth. *sláchts*, smooth; G. *schlicht*, plain, homely. Orig. 'beaten flat,' or (i.e. worsted, weak). Allied to *Slay*.

**slim**. (Du.) Orig. sense 'slovenly' weak, poor, thin, bad, slight; slim, crafty. — O. Du. *slim*, awry, cf. Dan. Swed. *slim*, worthless; Icel. *vile*; G. *schlimm*, bad, cunning. Cf. E. *slam*, the slope of a hill, tall and Prob. from the same root as *slender*.

**slime**. (E.) A. S. *slím* + Du. Icel. *slím*; Swed. *slim*; Dan. *slim*; G. *schleim*; Russ. *slina*, saliva, *slize*, Cf. L. *saliva*, Gk. *σιαλος*, spit.

**sling**, vb. (E.) A. S. *stingan*, slang, pp. *stungen*. + Icel. *stinga*, cf. G. *schlingen*, to wind, twist, sling, sling, sh.

**slang**, vulgar language. (Scand.) weg. *steng*, a slingling, a device, a of a song, *stengja*, to sling, *stengja* to slang, abuse (lit. 'to sling the *stengjenamn*', a slang-name, *steng*, slang word, insulting word. A *stengja*, to sling, causal form from *steng*, pt. t. of *stlyngja* (above).

**blink**. (E.) A. S. *stínan*, to nasalised form of A. S. *stínan*\* not which is cognate with Low G. *slí*, creep (pt. t. *sleek*, pp. *sleken*), schliechen, to creep (pt. t. *schlísse*), *slinkti*, to creep. Allied to *Slook* to *slí-p*, *sli-de*, *slí-nig*.

**slip**. (E.) A weak verb; due to *slípan*, pt. t. *slíp*, pp. *slípen*, to slip. We also find A. S. *slíspian*, *slíspian*

**Slip**, pp. *slopen*. + Du. *slippen*, Icel. *slæppa*, Swed. *slippa*, G. *schließen*, all weak verbs; Icel. *slæppa* (pt. t. *slapp*). Dan. *slippe*, strong verbs; also Goth. *slupan*, pt. t. *slup*. pp. *slupans*, to slip or creep into. All from **SARP**, to glide; see **Serpent**. Der. *slipper*, a loose shoe easily slipped on; *slipper-y*, from A.S. *slipor*, slippery, with added -y. And see **sleve**.

**slop** (1), a puddle. (E.) M. E. *sluppe*, a pool. — A.S. *sluppe*, *slippe*, the sloppy droppings of a cow, as in *cal-słuppe* (cow-drip); also A.S. *slype*, a viscous substance. Orig. sense 'a slippery place'; cf. Icel. *slip*, slimy offal of fish, *slæppa*, slime, Irish *slath*, mire. See further below.

**slop** (2), a loose garment. (Scand.) M. E. *sluppe*. — Icel. *slappr*, a sloop, long loose gown. — Icel. *slapp-*, stem of pt. t. pl. *slappa*, to slip. So named from its trailing on the ground. So also Dan. *slab*, a train, from *slabe*, to trail; G. *schleppen*, train, *schleppen*, to trail. Compare **Sleeve**.

**slope**, an incline. (E.) M. E. *slope*; *slope*, on the slope, ready to slip. — A.S. *slip*, pt. t. of *slipan*, to slip. Cf. prov. E. *slippe*, slippery, from Icel. *slipr*, slippery.

**sloven**, (Du) O. Du. *sløf*, *sløf*, a sloven, with M. E. suffix -em; — F. *ain*, L. *-anus*; Du. *sløf*, careless; *sløf*, sb., neglect, an old n. Goth. *slup-anus*, pp. of *slupan*, to slip. Cf. Irish *slapach*, slovenly.

**Slit** (E.) M. E. *slitten*, weak verb; from *sliten*, strong verb. — A.S. *siltan*, to slit, rend; pt. t. *slit*, pp. *slitten*. + Icel. *slita*, Swed. *slita*, Dan. *slide*, to rend; Du. *sliden*, to wear out; O. H. G. *slitan*, G. *schlitzen*, to slit, *schlitzen*, to slice. Cf. Skt. *sruth*, to injure.

**solat**. (F. — O. H. G.) F. *solat*, splendour; lit. 'a bursting forth.' — F. *éclater*, to burst forth; O. F. *resolater*, to burst. — O. H. G. *schleican*, deriv. of *schlitzen*, *sliten*, to slit, burst (above).

**slash**. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *slashen*. We also find *stish*. — O. F. *esclecher*, *esclacher*, *esclercher*, to dismember, sever, disunite; *esclerche*, a severing (Roquefort). — O. H. G. *slitan*, *schlitan*, to split, rend, destroy (above).

**slate**. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *stat*, *slat*. — O. F. *estlat*, a splinter, slice of wood, &c. (hence a thin slice of slate). — O. F. *esclater*, to split, burst, shiver; see *solat* (above).

**slue**, sb. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *slice*, *sclice*. — O. F. *esclice*, a splinter, shiver, piece

of split wood. — O. F. *esclicer*, to slit. — O. H. G. *sellzan*, *slisan*, to slit; see **Slit**. Der. *slice*, verb.

**Sliver**, a splinter, twig. (E.) M. E. *sliver*, dimin. of prov. E. *slive*, a slice, chip; from M. E. *sliven* (*sliven*), to cleave. — A.S. *slifan*, to cleave, pt. t. *slif*. A parallel form to A.S. *siltan*, pt. t. *sli*; see **Slit**.

**Slobber**; see under **Slabber**.

**Sloo**. (E.) M. E. *slo*. A.S. *slō*, pl. *slōn*. + Du. *sle*, O. Du. *sleu*; Dan. *slæuen*; Swed. *slän*; G. *schlehe*, pl. *schlehen*; O. H. G. *slēhd*. + Lith. *slywa*, a plum, Russ. *sliva*, a plum. B. Named from its taste; cf. O. Du. *steurw*, sharp, tart, *steurwaghey*; *der Tanden*, a setting of the teeth on edge; the same word as Du. *steurw*, slow, used in another relation. See **Slow**.

**Slogan**, war-cry. (Gael.) Gael. *sluaghghairm*, the signal for battle, lit. 'cry of the host.' — Gael. *sluagh*, host, army; *gaorm*, outcry, from *gaorm*, to cry out.

**Sloop**, a ship. (Du.) Du. *sloop*, O. Du. *sloope*, a sloop. Etym. doubtful: the Du. *sloop* appears to be merely borrowed from O. F. *chaloupe*, a shallop; see **Shallop**. If so, the word is not Teutonic, and cannot be connected with the verb *to slip* (as Diez suggests).

**Slop** (1) and (2); see **Slip**.

**Slope**; see **Slip**.

**Slot** (1), a bolt of a door, bar. (O. Low G.) Du. *slot*, a lock, fastening. — Du. *slot-*, stem of pp. of *sluten*, to shut; so also Low G. *slot*, a bar, from *sluten*, to shut. We find also Swed. *sluta*, G. *schließen*, O. H. G. *slisosan*, to shut. Allied to L. *claudere*, to shut; see **Clause**. (✓ SKLU.)

**Slot** (2), track of a deer. (Scand.) Also spelt *sleuth*; M. E. *sleuth*, *sloth*. — Icel. *slóð*, a track or trail. Allied to **Sled** and **Blide**.

**Sloth**; see **Slow**.

**Slouch**, to have a clownish look or gait. (Scand.) From *slouch*, sb., a great lubberly fellow (Phillips). — Icel. *slökr*, a slouching fellow; allied to *slakr*, slack. Cf. Swed. *slöka*, to droop, *slökig*, hanging, slouching; Dan. *slugret*, having drooping ears. See **Blide**.

**slug**, to be inactive. (Scand.) M. E. *sluggen*, vb., *slugge*, adj., slothful. — Dan. *slug*, weakened form of *sluk*, appearing in *slugret*, *slukret*, having drooping ears; Norweg. *sløka*, to slouch. Swed. *sløka*, to droop. Note also Low G. *slukkern*, *slakern*, to be loose, *slukk*, melancholy, down-

cast. All allied to **Slaoek**. Der. *slugg-ard*, with F. suffix -ard (= O. H. G. -hart, cognate with E. *hard*).

**Slough** (1), a muddy pool, mire. (C.) M. E. *slagh*, *slough*. A. S. *slāh* (stem *slāg-*), a slough. — Irish *sloc*, a pit, hollow, allied to *slugholl*, a whirl-pool. — Irish *slugaim*, I swallow up. So also Gael. *sloc*, pit, pool, *slugan*, a gulf; from *sluig*, to swallow up. Allied to Swed. *stuka*, G. *schlucken*, to swallow.

**Slough** (2), the cast skin of a snake, &c.; the dead part which separates from a sore (Scand.). Pronounced *sluf*. M. E. *slouh*, *sluge*, *slouze*, skin of a snake. The corresponding word appears in Swed. dialects as *slug* (Rietz), which is prob. allied to G. *stauch*, a skin, bag, also the gullet, and so to G. *schlucken*, to swallow; see **Slough** (1). ¶ There is also a Swed. dial. *sluv*, a covering, answering to Low G. *sluwe*, a husk, O. Du. *slove*, a veil, skin, allied to E. **Sleeve**, and the verb **Slip**. But if the connection of *slough* with G. *schlauch* be real, these words are wholly unrelated. (A difficult word.)

**Sloven**; see **Slip**.

**Slow**. (E.) A. S. *slaw*, slow. + Du. *ste*, Icel. *sljór*; Dan. *slow*, Swed. *slö*, blunt, dull.

**sloth**. (E.) Lit. 'slowness.' A. S. *slawð*, sloth, slowness. — A. S. *slaw*, slow. Der. *sloth*, an animal; *slothful*.

**Slow-worm**. (E.) In popular etymology, it is 'a slow worm,' but the true sense is 'slay worm,' the snake that strikes. A. S. *slá-wyrm*; where *slá* (for *slaha*\*) means 'striker,' from *sléan*, to strike. This is clearer from Swed. *slå* or *ormslå*, a slow-worm, where *orm* = E. *worm*, and *slå* is 'striker,' from *slå*, to strike; so also Norw. *ormslø*, a slow-worm, also called *slo*, from *staa*, to strike. ¶ Distinct from A. S. *steaw*, Swed. *slö*, slow; as shewn by the vowels.

**Slubber**; see **Slabber**.

**Slug**; see **Slough**.

**Sluice**; see **Clause**.

**Slumber**, verb. (E.) The *b* is excrecent. M. E. *slumeren*, frequent. of M. E. *slumen*, to slumber, from *slume*, sb., slumber. — A. S. *sluma*, sb., slumber. + Du. *slumeren*; Dan. *slunre*, frequent. of *slumme*, to slumber; Swed. *slumra*, vb.; G. *schlummern*, vb. Perhaps allied to Lith. *snūtis*, a slumberer, Russ. *no-videtse*, a dreamer.

**Blut**. (Scand.) M. E. *slute* — Icel. *slöttr*, a heavy, loglike fellow; Swed. dial. *slöta*,

## SMATTERING.

a slut, *slater*, an idler; Norw. *slett*, an idler, Dan. *slatte*, a slut. — Icel. *slota*, to droop, Norw. *sluta*, to droop; allied to Dan. *slat*, *slatten*, loose, flabby. From *slot-*, stem of pp. of Norw. *sletta* (strong verb), to dangle, drift, idle about (A. S. *slō*). Further allied to Du. *sladde*, a slot, to the verb to slide. Cf. Irish *sladaire*, a lazy person, from *slaod*, to slide.

**Sly**; see **Slay** (1).

**Smack** (1), taste. (E.) M. E. *smat* A. S. *smæc*, taste, flavour; whence we get to taste. + O. Du. *smack*, Dan. *smag*, Swed. *smak*, G. *geschmack*, taste. Der. *smak*, verb, to taste.

**Smack** (2), a sounding blow. (E.) Confused with the word above, but really distinct; prob. of imitative origin. Allied to Swed. *smacka*, to smack, Swed. *smakka*, to throw down noisily, *smakka*, to hit smartly; Du. *smak*, a loud noise, G. *schmatzen*, to smack, fell a tree.

**smash**. (Scand.) Swed. dial. *smask*, to kiss with a sounding smack; *smak*, a slight report, noise; *smiska*, to slap. The form *smaske* is for *smakse*\*, as in Low G. *smaksen*, to kiss with a smack. Extended from the base SMAK, with addition of *s*, see above.

**Smack** (3), a fishing-boat. (Du.) O. Du. *smacke*. Du. *smak*, a smack, hoy. + Dan. *smakke*. Generally thought to stand for *smack*, allied to *smack*; cf. A. S. *smæc*, a smack, small vessel; Icel. *smekta*, a smack, so named from its snake-like motion in the water. So also Dan. *smække* (1) a snail, (2) a vessel or smack. See **Snaka**.

**Small**. (E.) A. S. *smal*. + Du. Dan. Swed. *smal*, narrow, thin; both *smal*, small; G. *schmal*, thin. Allied to Icel. *smír*, Dan. *smaa*, Swed. *små*, small; Gk. *σμύκης*, small; L. *macer*, thin

**smallage**, celery. (E.; and F. = L. *put* for *small ache*; from N. *ache*, parsley = L. *apium*, parsley.

**Smalt**; see **Smelt** (1).

**Smaragdus**. see **Emerald**.

**Smart**, to feel pain. (E.) M. E. *smert* A. S. *smeartan*. + Du. *smerten*, Dan. *smerte*, Swed. *smarta*, G. *schmerzen*. Also allied to L. *mordere*, to bite; Skt. *mr̥du*, to grind, crush. Der. *smart*, sb. 1. smart, a. painful, also pungent, brisk, lively.

**Smash**; see **Smack** (2).

**Smattering**, sb. (Scand.) M. E. *smetere* to make a noise; hence, to peate, the

**ignorantly.** — Swed. *smättra*, to chatter, variant of Swed. *smätta*, to chatter. + Dan. *snædre*, to jabber, G. *schnattern*, to prate, chitter. β Further allied to Dan. *snakke*, G. *schnacken*, to prate, Swed. *snack*, Dan. *snak*, G. *schnack*, talk, twaddle. Allied to Smook (2).

**Smear.** (E.) A S. *smieren*, to smear. — A S. *smær*, fat; *smere*, fatness. So also Icel. *smýra*, Dan. *smøre*, Swed. *smörja*, G. *schmieren*, to smear; from Du. *smeer*, Dan. Swed. *smør*, G. *schmeer*, fat, grease. Cf. Lith. *smarsas*, fat; Gk. *πύρων*, unguent; Gk. *ἀπάντων*, to rub, wipe. (✓ SMA.) And see Smolt (1).

**smireh,** to besmear. (E.) Weakened form of *smerk*, extended from M. E. *smere-n*, to smear; see Smear.

**Smell,** odour. (E.) M. E. *smel*, *smul*. Allied to Du. *smelen*, Low G. *smelen*, to smoulder; also to A. S. *smoran* or *smorian*, to smother, suffocate. Der. smell, vb.

**smother,** sb. (E.) Put for smotherer; M. E. *smorther*, a suffocating smoke, lit. 'that which stifles'; formed (with suffix -er of the agent) from A. S. *smor-ian*, to stifle, smother.

**smoulder,** vb. (E.) M. E. *smolderen*, vb.; from M. E. *smolder*, sb., a stifling smoke. *Smoi-der* = *smoi-ther* = *smor-ther*, M. E. form of smother; see above. Cf. Dan. *smul*, dust.

**Smelt** (1), to fuse ore. (Scand.) Dan. *smelte*, to smelt; Swed. *smälta*, to smelt. Properly a Swed. word. + O. Du. *smilten*, *smelen*, G. *schmelzen*, to smelt. Orig. sense 'to become oily' or 'become soft'; from O. Du. *smal*, grease, melted butter, O. H. G. *smale*, fat, grease. allied to Lith. *smarsas*, fat, Goth. *swairthr*, fat. Allied to Smear.

**mute** (2), to dung; used of birds. (F = O. Low G.) O. F. *mutir*, 'to mute as a hawk'; Cot. Short for O. F. *esmeuter*, the same, oldest spelling *esmetir* = O. Du. *smeten*, *smisten*, to smelt, to liquefy; also to mite (Hexham).

**smalt,** blue enamel (Ital. — O H G.) Ital. *smalto*, enamel — O. H. G. *smälan*, G. *schmalen*, to smelt; from the method of preparation. See also Enamel.

**Smelt** (2), a fish. (E.) A S. *smelt*. + Dan. *smelt*, Norw. *smelta*. Perhaps the name is 'smooth'; cf. A. S. *smelt*, *smylt*, *seorne*, smooth (as the sea).

**smile,** vb. (Scand.) Swed. *smila*, to smile, smirk; Dan. *smile*. + M. H. G.

*smilen*, *smiren*; L. *mirari*, to wonder at; Skt. *smi*, to smile. (✓ SMI)

**smirk.** (E.) A. S. *smircian*, to smile. Cf. M. H. G. *smiren*, the same as M. H. G. *smilen*, to smile (above).

**Smirch;** see Smear.

**Smirk;** see Smile.

**Smite.** (E.) A. S. *smitan*, pt. t. *smit*, pp. *smiten*. + Du. *smijten*; Dan. *smide*, to fling; G. *schmeissen*, to smite, fling, cast; O. H. G. *smizan*, to throw, strike, smear. Cf. Goth. *bismetan*, to besmear. β. The orig. sense was to 'smear' or rub over, as in Gothic; cf. O. Swed. *smita*, to smite, smeta, to smear; Skt. *meda*, fat, from *mid*, to be unctuous. 'To rub over' seems to have been a sarcastic expression for 'to beat'; we find *well anoyted* = well beaten, Romance of Parthenay, l. 5653. (✓ SMID.)

**smudge,** (Scand.) Dan. *smuds*, smut, dirt; see below.

**smut,** a spot of dirt or soot. (Scand.) Formerly *smutch*, put for *smuts*. — Swed. *smuts*, smut, dirt, Dan. *smude*, smut; whence Swed. *smutsa*, Dan. *smudse*, to soil. + G. *schmutz*, dirt; *schmutzen*, to smudge. β. Allied to Swed. *smet*, grease, filth, *smitta*, to bedaub, infect; A. S. *smittian*, to spot, besmitten, to defile. All from base of the verb to smite (above).

**Smith;** see Smooth.

**Smock,** a woman's shirt. (E.) M. E. *smok*. A. S. *smoc*. Put for *smog*. — A. S. *smog-en*, pp. of *smegian*, *smylan*, to creep into. So called because 'crept into,' or put over the head. Cf. Shetland *smowk*, to draw on a glove or stocking. + Icel. *smokkr*, a smock; from *smog innu*, pp. of *smylga*, to creep through a hole, to put on a garment over the head. Cf. O. Swed. *smog*, a round hole for the head.

**smug,** neat, spruce. (Scand.) Formerly *smoog*, *smuz*; weakened form of *smuk*. — Dan. *smuk*, pretty, fine, fair; O. Swed. *smuck*, elegant, fair. + Low G. *imuk*, neat, trim; G. *schmück*, trim, spruce cf. *schmucken*, to adorn, M. H. G. *schmücken*, to clothe, adorn, also to withdraw to a place of security, derived from the M. H. G. strong verb *smiegen*, to creep into, cognate with A. S. *smegan*, *smigan*, to creep (above). β. Thus *smug* meant 'dressed' or 'trim'; allied to *smock*, attire (above).

**smuggle,** to import or export secretly (Scand.) Dan. *smugle*, to smuggle; cf. i. *smug*, secretly, *smug-handel*, contraband trade; Swed. *smuga*, a lurking hole, *kel-*

*smuga*, a hole to creep through. — Icel. *smug-u*, pt. t. pl. of *smjuga*, to creep, creep through a hole, cognate with A. S. *smugan*, to creep (above).

**Smoke**, sb. (E.) A. S. *smoca*. — A. S. *smoc-en*, pp. of strong verb *smedcan* (pt. t. *smeðe*), to smoke, reek. + Du. *smook*, sb.; G. *schmauch*, sb. Perhaps allied to Irish *smuid*, smoke, much, + smoke, W. *mug*, smoke. Der. *smoke*, verb, from A. S. *smocigan*, weak verb.

**Smooth**, adj. (E.) M. E. *smoothe*; also *smelthe*. A. S. *smēðe*, Northumb. *smoeðe*, sometimes *smēðe*, smooth. The orig. sense was 'flattened with the hammer,' or 'forged'; from a lost strong verb *smilban*, to forge (pt. t. *smāð\**, pp. *smidēn\**); the form *smooth* being due to the pt. t. *smāð\**. This supposed strong verb still exists in the cognate Swed. dial. *smida*, to forge, pt. t. *smēd*, pp. *smiden* (Ruetz); cf. Dan. *smede*, to forge, *smidig*, malleable, supple, soft. Further allied to G. *geschmeidig*, malleable, smooth, Du. *smijdig*, malleable. Der. *smoothe*, verb.

**smith**. (E.) A. S. *smið*, a worker with the hammer. — A. S. *smið-en\**, pp. of lost strong verb *smildan\** (see above). + Du. *smid*; Icel. *smiðr*; Dan. Swed. *smid*; G. *schmied*; Goth. *smitha*. Cf. Dan. *smude*, Swed. *smida*, to forge; Icel. *smið*, smith's work, from an Icel. lost strong verb cognate with Swed. dial. *smida* (above). Der. *smith-y*, A. S. *smiðe* (Icel. *smiðja*).

**Smother**, Smoulder: see *Smell*.

**Smug**, *Smuggle*: see *Smock*.

**Smudge**, *Smut*; see *Smite*.

**Snack**; see *Snatch*.

**Snaffle**; see *Snap*.

**Snag**, a short branch, knot on a stick, abrupt projection. (C.) A sb. from prov. E. *snag*, to trim, cut small branches from a tree. — Gael. *snaigh*, to hew, cut down, trim trees; Irish *snaigh*, a bewing, cutting.

**Snail**, *Snake*; see *Sneak*.

**Snap**, verb. (Du.) Du. *snappen*, to snap, snatch. + Dan. *snappe*, Swed. *snappa*, G. *schnappen*. (Base **SNAP**, allied to **SNAK**.) See *Snatch*.

**nib**, beak, nose (E.) M. E. *nib*, face. A. S. *nebb*, face. + Du. *nib*, bill, nib, mouth; Icel. *nef*, nose; Dan. *nab*; Swed. *nubb*. β. Put for *nib\**; cf. Du. *nib*, bill, beak; G. *schneppe*, nozzle; G. *schnabel*, bill, M. H. G. *snabel*, from M. H. G. *snaben*, to snap. γ. Hence *nib* is for *nep\**; from the verb to snap.

**nib**, point of a pen. (E.) Another form of *nib*; see above.

**nipple**, a teat. (E.) Formerly n. (Palsgrave); dimin. of *nib* or *nib*. Above. Der. *nipple-wort*.

**snaffle**. (Du.) Put for *snaffle-piece*, nose-piece. — Du. *snavel*, a horse's muzzle. O. Du. *snavel*, snabel, bill, snout. Dimin. of O. Du. *snabbe*, *snabbe*, bill, beat. 'snapper;' put for *snappe\**, from O. Du. *snappen*, to snap up; see *Snapp*.

**snip**, vb. (Du.) Du. *snippen*, to snap, clip; weakened form of *snappen*, to snap, intercept; see *Snap*. + G. *schneppen*, to snap; allied to *snappen*. ¶ Prob. v. fused with *Nip*. Der. *snip*, sb.; *snipp*, a small piece.

**snipe**, a bird. (Scand.) M. E. *mypte* = Icel. *mypta*, a snipe; Dan. *snæpp*, a snipe. Swed. *snipa*, a sand-piper. + Du. *snep*, O. Du. *snippe*, *sneppe*; G. *schnepp*. It means 'a snapper'; cf. O. Du. *snep*, beak, lit. snapper. ¶ See also *Snab*.

**Snare**, a noose. (E.) A. S. *snar*, cord, string, noose. + Du. *snaar*, a string, led. *snara*; Dan. *snare*; Swed. *snara*; O. H. G. *snarahha*, a noose. β. The O. H. G. *snarahha* shews an orig. final guttural in the sb. is from a strong verb, seen in M. H. G. *snrehen*, to twist tightly; from a base **SNARH** — Aryan ✓**SNARK**, whence Gk. *rāpen*, cramp; see *Narcissus*. ¶ ✓**SNAR**, to twist, wind — see *nerv* (below). γ. All from ✓**SNA**, to web, spin; whence L. *nere*, to spin, Skt. *snad*, sinew, tendon.

**enervate**. (L.) From pp. of L. *eneruare*, to deprive of nerve or strength. → L. *e*, out of; *neruus*, a nerve; see *nerv* (below).

**needle**. (E.) Also *neelde*; M. E. *neelde* also *neilde*. A. S. *nedel*. + Du. *nael* / 'c. *naald\**); Icel. *nað*; Dan. *naal*; Swed. *nað*; G. *nael*; Goth. *nethla*. β. All prob. a Teut. type NĀ-THLA, i. e. *sew*er, i. e. NA, to sew, as in G. *nähen*, to sew, L. *ner*, Gk. *vīðer*, *vīer*, to spin; and NA is to ✓**SNA**, as in Irish *smathair*, a needle, *smathaim*, I string together, *smalha*, th. A. S. *snear*, string, snare. See *Snaro*.

**nerve**. (F. — L.) F. *nerf*; C. *neru*; L. *neruum*, acc. of *neruus*, a sinew. + Gk. *nerōpōs*, a sinew, string; G. *schnur*, a strong cord, tie. Allied to *Snare*.

**neuralgia**, pain in the nerves (Gk.). From Gk. *rhūpōs*, a nerve, and *rhūpē*, pain; with suffix -ia. The Gk. *rhūpē*

is cognate with L. *nervus*; see *nerve*.

**Snarl**; see *Sneer*.

**Snatch**. (E.) M. E. *snauchen*, as if from *snakken*\*; cf. Lowland Sc. *snak*, a snap of the jaws. + Du. *snakken*, to gasp. (Base SNAK, parallel to SNAP.) See *Snap*. Der. *snack*, sb., a portion, lit. 'a bit snatched up,' a hasty meal, a share; to go *snacks* — to go shares. Also prov. E. *meek*, snap or latch of a door.

**Sneak**. (E.) M. E. *sniken*. A. S. *snican*, to creep. + Icel. *snik-inn*, hankering after, from a lost strong verb; Swed. dial. *snika* (pt. t. *snek*), to hanker after; Dan. *miga* sb., to sneak, slink. + Gael. and Irish *meagh*, snail, to creep.

**snail**. (E.) M. E. *snayle*. A. S. *snægl*, *nezel*, a snail; dimin. of *snaga*\*, put for *maea*, a snake, creeping thing. + Swed. *snäcka*, G. *schnecke*, a snail; Icel. *snigill*, Dan. *snegl*. See below.

**snake**. (E.) A. S. *snaca*, a snake (perhaps orig. *rnaca*). + Icel. *snakr*, *snökr*; Dan. *snag*; Swed. *suck*. + Skt. *mīga*, a snake. Orig. 'a creeper'; allied to *Sneak* (above).

**Sneap**, to pinch, check; see *Snub*.

**Sneer**, to scoff. (Scand.) M. E. *sneren*. — Dan. *snerre*, to grin like a dog, shew one's teeth at a person; allied to *snarl*. (Base SNARL.)

**snarl**, vb. (E.?) Frequentative form of *mar*, to shew one's teeth like a dog, spelt *marre* in Palgrave. Not found in A. S.; but cf. O. Du. *snarren*, 'to brawl, to scold, or to snarl.' Hexham. + G. *schnarr-en*, to growl, snarl. And see *Sneer* (above).

**snore**, vb. (E.) M. E. *snoren*; cf. A. S. *snora*, sb., a snoring, snore. + O. Du. *snorren*, to grumble, allied to *snarren* (above).

**snort**, vb. (Scand.) M. E. *snorten*, to snore; put for *snorken*\*. — Dan. *snørke*, to snort; Swed. *snorka*, to threaten (orig. to fume, be angry). + Du. *snorken*; G. *schnärken*. (Base SNARK, longer form of SNARL.) See *Sneer* (above).

**Sneeze**, vb. (E.) M. E. *snesen*; Chaucer has *snezen* (Cant. Tales, II. 62), of which *snezen* is a modification. A. S. *fnescian*, to sneeze, whence *fnest*, a puff. + Du. *sniesen*; Swed. *snysa*; Dan. *snyste*. (Base FNUS, parallel form to HNUS; see below.)

**nesse**, **neese**, to sneeze, puff. (E.) M. E. *nesen*; not in A. S. + Du. *niesen*,

to sneeze; O. Icel. *hnibja*; Dan. *nyse*; Swed. *nysa*; G. *niesen*. (Base HNUS.)

**Sniff**, to scent. (Scand.) M. E. *sneien* (*sneien*). — Icel. *snæfja*\*, to sniff, a lost verb, whence *snafðr*, sharp-scented; Dan. *snive*, to sniff; cf. Swed. *snysta*, to sob. Allied to Icel. *snippa*, *snapa*, to sniff.

**snivel**, to keep on sniffing, whimper. (Scand.) Formerly *sneevle*, *sneevil*. M. E. *sneuelen* (*sneuen*); frequentative of M. E. *sneuen* (*sneuen*), to sniff (above).

**snuff** (1), to sniff, smell. (Du.) From O. Du. *snuffen*, *snuyven* (Du. *sniven*), 'to snuffle out the filth out of one's nose.' Hexham; Du. *snuf*, smelling, scent. + Swed. *snufva*, a catarrh, *snufven*, a sniff, scent; G. *schnupfen*, a catarrh, *schnuggen*, to take snuff. Cf. also Icel. *snippa*, to sniff, *snoppa*, a snout. Perhaps allied to *Snout*. Der. *snuff*, powdered tobacco; also *snuffle*, Swed. dial. *snösta*, Dan. *snøgle* (prov. G. *schnüsseln*, *schnüffeln*).

**Snip, Snipe**; see *Snap*.

**Smite**; see *Snout*.

**Snivel**; see *Sniff*.

**Snob**; see *Snub*.

**Snood**, a fillet, ribbon. (E.) A. S. *snibl*, a fillet; orig. 'a twist,' wreath. Cf. Icel. *snúa*, Dan. *snø*, Swed. *sno*, to twist, twine; Icel. *sníðr*, a twist.

**Snore, Snort**; see *Sneer*.

**Snot**; see *Snout*.

**Snout**. (Scand.) M. E. *snoute*. — Swed. *snut*, snout, muzzle; Dan. *snude*. + Du. *snuit*; G. *schnauze*. Cf. Dan. *snue*, to sniff, prov. G. *schnau*, snout, beak. Allied to *Sniff*. (Base SNU, to snuff up, sniff.)

**snite** (1), to wipe the nose. (Scand.) Icel. *snýta*, Swed. *snyta*, Dan. *snýde*, to snite — Swed. *snut*, Dan. *snude*, snout (above).

**snite** (2), a snipe. (E.) M. E. *snite*. A. S. *snite*, a snite or snipe. Allied to *Snout*; from his long bill.

**snot**, mucus from the nose. (E.?) M. E. *snotte*. Not in A. S. + O. Fries. *snotte*; Du. Dan. *snot*. Allied to *snite* (1) above.

**Snow** (E.) A. S. *snwu*. + Du. *sneeuw*, Icel. *snær*, Dan. *sne*, Swed. *snö*, Goth. *snaius*, G. *schnee*. + Lith. *sniegas*, Russ. *snieg'*, L. *nix* (gen. *ninis*), Gk. acc. *viga*, Irish *sneachd*, W. *nys*. (Teut. base SNIW, for SNIG; ✓SNIGH.) Cf. Lith. *snigti*, to snow, L. *ningit*, it snows.

**Snub**, to check, reprimand. (Scand.) Also *sneb*, *snib*. M. E. *snibben*. — Dan. *snibble*, to reprimand; Swed. *snubba*, Icel. *snubba*, to snub, chide. Orig. to 'snip'

off' the end of a thing; cf. Icel. *snubbða*, snubbed, nipped, with the tip cut off; *snupra*, to snub.  $\beta$ . Allied to obs. E. *snip*, to pinch, nip, answering to Icel. *snýfa*, to castrate, also to disgrace, snub; Swed. *snipa*, to castrate, *snulta*, to clip off. Allied to **Snap**, and **Snip**. Der. *snub-nosed*, i. e. with a short or stumpy nose, as if with the end cut off.

**snob.** (Scand.) Prov. E. *snob*, a vulgar person, also, a journey-man shoemaker, *snay*, a lad, servant, usually in a ludicrous sense; Iowl. Se. *snab*, a cobbler's boy. — Icel. *snípr*, a dolt, with the notion of impostor, a boaster, used as a by-word; Swed. dial. *snippa*, a boy, anything stumpy. — Swed. dial. *snypa*, to cut off, make stumpy; and see **Snub**. Cf. Swed. *snopen*, ashamed.

**snuff** (1), to snip off the top of a candle-wick. (Scand.) M. E. *snuffen*, to snuff out a candle; cf. *snoffe*, sb., the snuff of a candle. Put for *snuppen*; cf. prov. E. *snep*, to eat off, as cattle do young shoots. — Swed. dial. *snippa*, to snip off, snuff a candle; Dan. *snubbe*, to nip off. See **Snub** (above). Der. *snuff*, sb.

**Snubnosed**; see **Snub**.

**Snuff** (2), to snuff up; see **Sniff**.

**Snuff** (3), to snuff a candle; see **Snub**. **Snug.** (Scand.) Cf. prov. E. *snug*, tidy, trimmed up; *snog*, the same. — Icel. *sniggr*, smooth, said of wool or hair; O. Swed. *megg*, short-haired, trimmed, Swed. *smyggr*, cleanly, neat, genteel; Dan. *snög*, *snæk*, neat, smart. Orig. 'trimmed'; hence neat, smart, tidy, comfortable.  $\beta$ . From a verb seen in Norweg. and Swed. dial. *snikka*, to cut, do one's work, prov. E. *snick*, *snig*, to notch, cut. Cf. **Snug**.

**So.** (E.) M. E. *so*. A. S. *sƿo*. + Du. *soo*, Icel. *svo*, *svo*, *so*; Dan. *saa*, Swed. *sd*, G. *so*, Goth. *swa*.  $\beta$ . From a case of Aryan SWA, one's own; cf. L. *suus*, Skt. *sva*, one's own. Lit. 'in one's own way.'

**Souk**; see **Suck**.

**Soap.** (E.) M. E. *sope*. A. S. *sdfe*. + Du. *zeep*, Icel. *sifa*, Dan. *sebe*, Swed. *sepa*, G. *seife*. Perhaps L. *sapo* (whence F. *savon*, &c.) was borrowed from Teutonic; the true L. (cognate) word seems to be *sebum*, tallow, grease.

**saponaceous**, soapy (L.) Coined, as if from L. *saponaceus*, from L. *saponem*, i.e. of *sapo*, soap (Pliny).

**Soar.** (F. — L.) M. E. *soren*. — F. *essorer*, to expose to air; also, 'to sore up.' Cot. — Low L. *caudare*\* (not found), to expose

to air. — L. *ex*, out; *auro*, breeze. Perhaps L. *auro* was borrowed from *alpa*, a breeze: in any case, it is  $\beta$  with suffix *-ra* (of the agent) from  $\sqrt{v}$  to blow. See **Air**.

**Sob.** vb. (E.) M. E. *sobben*, ans. to A. S. *sefian*, to lament. + G. *reisigh*, to sigh. O. H. G. *sustfen*, to sob. O. H. *sulf*, a sigh, sob; all from O. H. G. *reis*, to sup, sup up. Allied to **Sup**. Der. *sob*, sb.

**Sober**; see **Ebriety**.

**Sobriquet, Soubriquet**, a nickname (F. — L. and C.) F. *sobriquet*, 'some nickname, a jest broken on a man.' He also spells it *sotbriguet*. From O. F. *soubriquet*, a chuck at the chin (14th cent.); hence, a quaff, affront, a nickname. Here O. F. *me sours*, is from L. *sub*, under; *briquet* = same word as E. *brisket*; see **Brisket**. The Norman *bruchet* meant the bone, throat, breast-bone in birds, whence, *sous l'bruchet*, to seize by the bone. 'Percussit super mentem faciem ad le soubriquet;' A. D. 1335. See **Hier**, **Nom. Gloss**, and **Litre**.

**Soc.** **Seage**; see **Boke**.

**Sociable, Society**; see **Sequence**. **Sock.** (L.) A. S. *sorc*. — L. *scutum*, light shoe, slipper, sock, buskin of comedian.

**socket.** (F. — L.) O. F. *soket*, R. fort, dimin. of O. F. *soc*\*, later F. *soc*, a stump or stock of a tree, the same; Ital. *cocco*, stump of a tree, Spn. *cooco*, wooden shoe or clog, Eng. *socque*, a clog.  $\beta$ . All from L. *scutum*, shoe, hence, a wooden shoe or clog, hence a block of wood, stump, &c. O. F. *socle*, a plinth, pedestal, Ital. *sculto*, a plinth, (2) a wooden shoe. I can't say that *socket* is a dimin. of *soc*, notwithstanding the change in sense, cf. L. *scutum*, a kind of socket, as a term in marine (Webster).

**Sod.** turf; see **Beethe**.

**Sodden**; see **Seethe**.

**Soda**; see **Solid**.

**Solder, or Solder**; see **Solid**.

**Sodomy.** (F. — L. — Gk. — Heb.) *sodomitie*, a sin imputed to the inhabitants of Sodom. — F. *Sodome*, Sodom — *Sodoma*. — Gk. *Σόδομα*. — Heb. *Sodom*, said to mean 'burning.'

**Sofa.** Arab. *soffat*, *soffia*, 'sofia,' Rich. Dict. p. 956 — Arab.

to draw up in line, to put a seat to a de, thad.

**soft**. (E.) A. S. *sōfē*; also *sōfē* (by blitting). + O. Sax. *sōfō*, adv., softly; *sāgī*, soft; O. H. G. *sāmfo*, adv., by; Du. *sacht*, for *sāft* (whence G.

D. *soften*).

**soil** (1), ground; see *Solo* (1).

**sol** (2), to desile; see *Sow* (2).

**sol** (3), to fatten; see *Sato*.

**soir**, an evening party. (F.-L.) F.

evening; hence, an evening party.

Ital. *serata*, evening. - L. *sér-us*, late in day (whence Ital. *sera*, F. *soir*, even); with suffix *-ata* (-F. *-ie*).

**sojourn**; see *Diary*.

**sōke**, Soc, a franchise, land held by

the Law. (E.) The A. S. *sōken* meant 'a question,' a 'law-suit'; whence the Law

had the power of hearing suits and ministering justice within a certain place. The A. S. *sōken* meant 'investigation,' 'a seeking into,' whence the Law term

or *sōke*, the right of hearing disputes inquiring into complaints; also, the court within which such right was exercised; see Blount, Spelman, Ellis, &c., Schmid.

B. Etymologically, *sac* (B. *sacrum*) is the same word as *Bake*.

*Soke* (A. S. *sōkē*) is the exercise of royal power; and *soken* (A. S. *sōken*, *sōkēn*) is an inquiry; both allied to E. *seek*, derived from A. S. *sōkē*, pt. t. of *sacan*, intend; see *Seek*. Dux. *sōc-age*, a German law term made by adding F. (L. *-atrum*) to A. S. *sōkē*. (The *s* is

**sōcio**, a relief. (F.-L.) M. E. *solas*. F. *solas* (where *s* = *ts*). - L. *solatum*, comfort. - L. *solatus*, pp. of *solari*, to sol. (Others give the sb. as *solacium*, the same verb.) Allied to *saluare*, to keep. (✓SAR.) Dux. *solace*,

**sōsole**. (F.-L.) F. *consoler*. - L. *solari*, to comfort. - L. *con-* (for *cum*) *solari*, to comfort (above).

**sōconsolate**. (L.) Low L. *disconsolat*, comfortless. - L. *dis-*, apart; *latus*, pp. of *consolari* (above).

**sōn-goose**, a bird. (Scand. and E.) E. *goose* is an addition. - Icel. *sillan*, the gannet, where *n* stands for the article; def. form of Icel. *silla*, net, solan goose; Norweg. *sula*, the

**sōr**, belonging to the sun. (L.) L.

**sōlaris**, solar. - L. *sōl*, sun. + Icel. *söld*, Guth. *saul*, Lith. *saulė*, W. *haul*, Irish *sul*, Gk. *ēipios*, the dog-star; Skt. *sūra*, *sūra*, *sūvar*, sun, splendour. (✓SWAR.) Allied to *Serone*.

**sōlstice**. (F. - L.) F. *sōlstice*. - L. *sōstition*, the solstice; lit. a point (in the ecliptic) at which the sun seems to stand still. - L. *sōl*, the sun; *stit-um*, put for *statum*, supine of *sistere*, to make to stand still, from *stare*, to stand.

**sōlder**, Soldier; see *Solid*.

**sole** (1), under side of foot or shoe. (L.) A. S. *sole*. - L. *solea*, sole of the foot, or of a shoe. - L. *solum*, the ground.

**exile**, banishment. (F. - L.) O. F. *exil*, 'an exile, banishment.' Cot. - L. *exilium*, better *exsilium*, banishment - L. *exsil*, a banished man, one driven from his native soil. - L. *ex*, out of; *solum* soil, ground (above). ¶ But now gen. der. from L. *savire*, to leap, run.

**soil** (1), ground, country. (F. - L.) M. E. *soile*. - O. F. *soel*, *suel*, later *sueil*, threshold of a door. - Late L. *solea* soil, ground (by confusion with L. *solum*, ground); L. *solea*, a sandal, sole, timber on which wattled walls are built. Allied to L. *solum*, ground; whence F. *sol*, soil, ground (from which, however, the E. word cannot be directly derived).

**sole** (2), a fish. (F.-L.) M. E. *sole* - F. *sole*, sole; Cot. - L. *solea*, sole of the foot; also, the sole fish. The sole of the foot is the type of flatness.

**soleo** (3), alone. (F.-L.) O. F. *sol* (F. *seul*). - L. *sólus*, alone. Prob. the same word as O. Lat. *sólus*, entire, complete (in itself). See *Solemn*.

**desolate**, solitary. (L.) L. *desolatus*, forsaken; pp. of *desolare*, to forsake - L. *de*, fully; *solare*, to make lonely, from *sólus* (above).

**solitary**. (F.-L.) M. E. *solitarie*. - O. F. *solitarie*\*, orig. form of *solitaire*. - L. *solitarius*, solitary. Short for *solitarius*\*, from *solitat-*, stem of *solitas*, loneliness. - L. *sólus*, alone.

**solitude**. (F.-L.) F. *solitude* - L. *solitudo*. - L. *sólī*, for *sólō*, from *sólus*, alone; and suffix *-tudo*.

**solo**. (Ital. - L.) From Ital. *solo*, alone. - L. *sólus*, alone.

**sullen**, morose. (F.-L.) Orig. solitary, hating company; M. E. *solcine*, which also meant a mess of food for one person -

O. F. *soltain*, lonely; only given in Roquefort as a pittance for a religious person (i. e. for one person). It answers to a Low L. *solanus*\*, not found; cf. O. F. *soltain*, solitary, answering to a Low L. *solitaneus*\*.  
— L. *solutus*, alone.

**Solecism**, impropriety in speaking or writing. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *soleocisme*; Cot. — L. *solecismus*. — Gk. σολοκισμός, a solecism. — Gk. σολοκύειν, to speak incorrectly. — Gk. οὐδοίωτος, speaking incorrectly, like an inhabitant of Σίδη (Sídos) in Cilicia, where the Gk. dialect was corruptly spoken. Der. *soleclist*, sb.

**Solemn**. (F. — L.) M. E. *solempne*. — O. F. *solempne*. — L. *solemnem*, acc. of *solemnis*, older forms *solemnis*, *sollennis*, annual, occurring yearly like a religious rite, religious, solemn. — L. *sollus*, entire, complete; *annus*, a year. Hence *solemn* = returning at the end of a complete year. The O. Lat. *sollus* = Gk. ὅλος, entire, Skt. *sarva*, all, entire. Der. *solemn-ity*, -ise

**Sol-fa**, to sing the notes of the gamut. (L.) It means to sing the notes by the names *si, la, sol, fa, mi, re, ut* (where, for *ut*, *do* is now used). These names are of L. origin; see *Gamut*. Der. *solfeggio*, from Ital. *solfeggio*, the singing of the gamut; also *sol-mi-sation*, coined from *sol* and *mi*.

**Solicit**. (F. — L.) F. *soliciter*. — L. *solicitare*, to agitate, arouse, urge, solicit. — L. *solicitus*, lit. wholly agitated. — L. *sollitus*, for *sollo-*, crude form of *solutus*, whole; *citus*, aroused, pp. of *cire*, to shake, excite. See *Solemn* and *Cite*. Der. *solicitous*, for L. *solicitus*; *solicit-ude*, F. *solicitude*, from L. *solicitudo*, anxiety.

**Solid**. (F. — L.) F. *solide*. — L. *solidum*, acc. of *solidus*, firm. Allied to O. Lat. *sollus*, whole; see *Solemn*. Der. *solidar-i-ty*, 'a word which we owe to the F. communists, and which signifies a fellowship in gain and loss, a being, so to speak, all in the same bottom.' Trench. Also *solid-i-fy*, from F. *solidifier*, to render solid.

**consolidate**. (L.) From pp. of L. *con-solidare*, to render solid — L. *con-*(eum), together; *solidare*, to make solid, from *solidus*. Der. *consol*, a familiar abbreviation for consolidated annuities.

**soda**. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *soda*, O. Ital. *soda*, 'a kind of searne ashes whereof they make glasses'; Florio, Fem of Ital. *sodo*, 'solide, tough'; ibid. (Similarly O. F.

*soulde*, glasswort, answers to L. *solidum*, prob. from the hardness of the glass obtained from glasswort.) — L. *solidus*, solid, hard. Der. *sol-tum*, a coined word.

**soder**, solder, a firm cement for fusible metals (F. — L.) Formerly *sowder*, sometimes *soulder*, perhaps *sodur*. — O. F. *soudure*, also *souduer*, soudering, and particularly the iron soulder which fastens the led [lead] of a glasse window; Cot. (Med. F. *soudure*) — O. F. *souder*, soulder, to consolidate, to firm. — L. *solidare*, to make firm. — L. *solidus*, firm.

**soldier**. (F. — L.) M. E. *sodier*, warour, souther. — O. F. *soldier*, souisier, doyer, one who fights for pay; Low L. *soldarius*. — Low L. *solidum*, pay — Low L. *solidus*, a piece of money (whence L. *sol*, F. *sou*); orig. 'a solid piece' — *solidus*, solid; cf. E. 'hard cash'.

**soliped**, an animal with unclawed feet (L.) Short for *solidiped*. — L. *solidus*, stem of *solidipes*, solid-footed (Pinn. — *solidi-*, for *solidus*, solid; *pes*, a foot).

**sou**. (F. — L.) F. *sou*, O. F. *sot*, etc. — Low L. *solidus*, solid, also a coin. L. *s. d.*, i.e. *libre, souint, denarii*. **Solloquy**; see *Loquaculous*.

**Soliped**; see *Solid*.

**Solitary, Solitude, Solo**; see (3).

**Solmisation**; see *Solfa*.

**Solstice**; see *Solar*.

**Soluble, Solution**; see *Bolvo*.

**Solve**. (L.) L. *solvere*, to loose, to explain: pp. *solutus* — L. *sol-*, set free, *tuere*, to loosen, allied to Gk. άπο-*τιθεναι*, to let go, to set free, and to E. *Lose*. Der. *solvent*, the stem of the pres. pt.

**absolute**, unrestrained, complete. L. *absolutus*, pp. of *absoluere*, to set free below.

**absolve**. (L.) L. *absoluere*, to set free; — L. *ab*, away; *solvere*, to loosen. Der. *absolut-ion* (from pp. *absolutus*).

**dissolute**. (L.) L. *dissoluere*, to dissolve, disintegrate: pp. of L. *dissolutus* (below).

**dissolve**. (L.) L. *dissoluere*, to solve, loosen, relax — L. *dis-*, apart, to loosen. Der. *dissolution* (from pp. *dissolutus*).

**resolute**. (L.) L. *resolutus*, pp. *resoluere* below.

**resolve**. (L.) L. *resoluere*, to melt; hence to separate into parts

solve). — L. *re-*, back; *soluere*.  
Der. *resolution* (from pp. *reso-*

(F. — L.) F. *soluble*. — L. *solvable*. — L. *solu-*, base of *soluere*; with suffix *-bilis*.

(F. — L.) F. *solution*. — L. *acc.* of *solutio*, a loosing. — L. *of soluere*, to loosen, solve.

gloomy. (F. — L.) F. *sombre*. Cf. Port. and Span. *sombrio*, Port. and Span. *sombra*, shade, these to L. *umbra*, shade, with cf. Prov. *sots-ambrar*, to shade them to L. *umbra*, shade, with either solution seems possible; the simpler. See *Umbrago*.

(1) A. S. *sum*, some one, a one; pl. *sume*, some. + Icel. *sums*. O. H. G. *sum*, some one; pl., Swed. *sumlige*, pl., some. same. Der. *some-body*, -thing, *or* (where *or* is an adverbial

affx. (E.) A. S. *-sum*, as in E. *win some*. Cf. G. *lang-sam*, & the orig. form was *SAMA*, *ith* Teut. *SAMA*, same; see

*ult*, *Somerset*. (F. — Ital. — *tresault*. 'a sobresault or sum-*so* active trick in tumbling'; *supralato* — Ital. *sopra*, above, *leap* — L. *supra*, above, over; of *saltus*, a leap, from pp. of leap; see *Salient*.

*bulist*, one who walks in his Coined (with suffix *-ist* = L. *nomen*, as in *bapt-ist*) from L. *pp*, and *ambulare*, to walk. and see *Amble*.

*ous*, causing sleep. (L.) L. *ep-bringing*; with suffix *ous*. for *sonno*, for *sonnius*, sleep; from *ferre*, to bring. β. The for *sonnius* \*, allied to L. *sopor*, *aspnus*, sleep. (✓ SWAP.)

*ince*. (F. — L.) F. *sonnolence*. *lentus*, sleepiness. — L. *sonno-*y, — L. *sonno*, for *sonnius*, \*; with suffix *-lentus*.

M. E. *sonne*. A. S. *sunu*. + Du. *sunr*, Dan. *son*, Swed. *son*, G. *sunus*, Lith. *sunus*, Russ. *sunin'*, *sunov'* \*. Skt. *sdnu*, from Skt.

(✓ SU.) See *Sun*.

see *Sound* (3).

**Song**: see *Sing*.

**Sonnet**, *Sonorous*: see *Sound* (3).

**Soon** (E.) M. E. *sone*. A. S. *sdna* + O. Fr. *son*, O. Sax., O. H. G. *sán*; Goth. *sunn*, immediately.

**Soot** (E.) A. S. *sbt* + Icel. *sbt*, Swed. *sot*, Dan. *sod* + Lith. *sbitis*, soot.

**Sooth**, true. (E.) A. S. *sðð*, true; whence *sðð*, neut. sb. the truth. [The A. S. *sðð* stands for *sand* \*; the long *o* is due to loss of *n*.] + Icel. *sannr* (for *sauðr* \*), Swed. *sann*, Dan. *sand*. β. All from Teut. base *SANTHA*, short for AS-*ANTHA*, lit. being, that which is, from ✓ AS. to be. Allied to L. *sens*, being, as in *ab-sent* (stem *ab-sent-*), *pre-sens* (stem *pra-sent-*); Skt. *sat* (for *sant* \*), true. See *Essence* and *Are*; also *Sin*. Der. *for-sooth*, i. e. for a truth; *sooth-say*, to say truth.

**absent**. (L.) L. *absent*, stem of *ab-sens*, i. e. being away; see above.

**present** (1), near at hand. (F. — L.) O. F. *present*. — L. *present-*, stem of *pre-sens*, i. e. being in front or near; see above. Der. *present-ly*; *presence*, sb., O. F. *presence*, L. *presentia*.

**present** (2), to give. (F. — L.) O. F. *presenter*. — L. *presentare*, to place before, hold out, offer. — L. *present-*, stem of *pre-sens* (above). Der. *present*, sb., a gift.

**represent**. (F. — L.) O. F. *repreresenter*. — L. *re-presentare*, to bring before again, exhibit; see *present* (2) above.

**soothe**. (E.) The orig. sense was to assent to as being true, hence to say yes to, humour, flatter, approve of. 'Is't good to soothe him in these contraries?' *Com. Errors*, iv. 4. 82. M. E. *sodien*, to confirm, verify. A. S. *ge-sdian*, to confirm, prove to be true. — A. S. *sðð*, true, see *Sooth*.

**soothsay**. (E.) To say *sooth*, i. e. tell truth, predict.

**Sop**: see *Sup*.

**Sophist**, a captious reasoner. (F. — L. — Gk.) Usually *sophister* in old authors, but the final *r* is unoriginal. — O. F. *sophiste* — Low L. *sophista*. — Gk. *σοφιστής*, a skilful man, also a Sophist, teacher of arts for money (see *Liddell*). — Gk. *σοφία*, to instruct. — Gk. *σοφός*, wise; allied to *σάρπης*, of a keen taste, clear, sure. Allied to *Sapient*. Der. *sophist-ry*, *sophist-ic* (Lk. *amputabile*); *sophas-m* (Gk. *σοφία*, a device).

**Soporiferous**, inducing sleep. (L.) From L. *soporifer*, sleep-bringing; by addenda

*-ous.* — L. *sopori-*, crude form of *sopor*, sleep; *-fer*, bringing, from *ferre*, to bring. The L. *sopor* is cognate with Skt. *swap-na*, sleep (from *swap*, to sleep), Gk. *tnvov*, sleep, A. S. *swefen*, a dream. (✓ SWAP.)

**soporific**, causing sleep. (L.) L. *sopori-* (above); and *-fic*, for *facere*, to make, cause.

**Soprano**; see *Sub-*, prefix.

**Sorcery**; see *Sort*.

**Sordid**, dirty, vile. (F.—L.) F. *sordide*. — L. *sordidus*, dirty. — L. *sordi-*, crude form of *sordes*, dirt. Allied to *Swarthy*.

**Sore**, adj. (E.) M. E. *sor*. A. S. *sdr*, painful. + Du. *seer*, Icel. *sdr*, Swed. *sdr*, O. H. G. *sdr*, wounded, painful; cf. G. *sch*, sorely, very, *verschren*, to wound. Der. *sore*, sb., neuter of adj. *sdr*.

**sorry**, sore in mind, aggrieved. (E.) M. E. *sory*. A. S. *strig*, adj., sorry, sad, sore in mind; from *sdr*, sore. + Du. *zeerig*, Swed. *sdrig*, sore, full of sores, words which preserve the orig. sense. ¶ Spelt with two *r*'s by confusion with *sorrow*, with which it was not originally connected.

**Sorrel** (1), a plant; see *Sour*.

**Sorrel** (2), reddish-brown; see *Bear*.

**Sorrow**, grief. (E.) M. E. *sorewe*, *sorze*. A. S. *sorge*, gen. dat. and acc. of *sorh*, *sorg*, sorrow, anxiety. + Du. *zorg*, Icel. *sorg*, Dan. *sorg*, Swed. *sorg*, G. *sorge*, Goth. *saurga*, care, grief. Cf. Lith. *sirgti*, to be ill, suffer. ¶ Not allied to *sore* or *sorry*, though the present sense and spelling of *sorry* shews confusion with it.

**Sorry**; see *Soro*.

**Sort**, a kind. (F.—L.) F. *sorte*, fem., sort, kind; allied to F. *sort*, masc., luck, fate. — L. *sortem*, acc. of *sors*, lot. Perhaps allied to *Series*.

**assort**. (F.—L.) O. F. *assertir*, to sort, assort, match (12th century). — O. F. *as-* (= L. *as*, for L. *ad*), to; *sort*, stem of L. *sors*, lot.

**consort**. (L.) Low L. *consortis*, a company; L. *consort*, stem of *consors*, one who shares property with another, a neighbour. — L. *con-* (for *cum*), together; *sors*, stem of *sors*, a lot, share.

**resort**, to betake oneself to. (F.—L.) O. F. *resortir*, *ressortir*, 'to issue, go forth again. resort'; Cot. Orig. a law term; to appeal. — Low L. *resortire*, to be subject to a tribunal; cf. *resortiri*, to return to any one. — L. *re-*, again; *sortiri*, to obtain; so that *re-sortiri*, is to re-obtain, gain by appeal. — L. *re*, again; *sors*, crude form of *sors*, a lot.

**sorcery**. (F.—L.) O. F. *sorcerie*, casting of lots, magic. — O. F. *sorciere*, a sorceress. — Low L. *sorciarius*, a teller of fortunes by lots, sorcerer. — L. *sorci-*, crude form of *sors*, a lot.

**Sortie**; see *Regent*.

**Sot**, a stupid fellow, drunkard. (F.—M. E. *sot* (Aneren Riwle). — (1). F. *sot* = *sotte*), sottish. Origin doubtful. per Celtic. Cf. Bret. *sot*, *sdd*, stupid; L. *suthaire*, a dunce.

**besot**. (E. and F.) From *sot*; with prefix *be-*.

**Sou**; see *Solid*.

**Soubriquet**; see *Sobriquet*.

**Sough**, a sighing sound. (Scand.) I. *sugr*, a rushing sound. We also find *sough*, from the allied A. S. *sang* = resound. Compare *sigh*.

**Soul**. (E.) A. S. *sowel*, *sawl*. + Du. *sel*, Icel. *sila*, *sál*. Dan. *sial*, Swed. *sy*, *seel*, Goth. *saiwala*.

**Sound** (1), adj., healthy (E) M. E. *sound*. A. S. *tund* + Du. *gesund*. — Dan. *sund*; G. *gesund*. Perhaps all alike.

**Sound** (2), strait of the sea. (E) 9 sound. A. S. *sund*, (1) a swimming power to swim, (2) a strait of the sea, could be swum across. + Icel. Du. — G. *sund*. Doubtless put for *swim*, derived from *swum*, stem of pp. — man, to swim. See *Swim*. Der. = swimming bladder of a fish, another = the same word.

**Sound** (3), a noise. (F.—L.) *Tend* is added. M. E. *sonn* — F. *son-* *sonn*, acc. of *sonus*, a sound. + Dat. *sond*, sound. (✓ SWAN.)

**assonant**. (L.) L. *assonans*, i. e. assonans, sounding like; pres. pt. of *are*, to respond to. — L. *as*, for *at*, *sonare*, to sound, from *sonus*, sound.

**consonant**, agreeing to. (F.—L.) *consonant*, accordant; Cot. — L. *consonans*, stem of pres. pt. of *consonare*, to agree together; see above.

**dissonant**. (F.—L.) O. F. *dissonant*. Cot. — L. *dissonans*, stem of pres. pt. of *dissonare*, to be unlike in sound, discordant above.

**parson**. (F.—L.) M. E. *person*, also means person. It is certain to be *son*-*person*; see Low L. *personis*, of rank, a choir-master, curate. (Ducange). See below. ¶ M. E. gives the right etymology, but th

the Low L. *persona* was applied to or dignity, and had nothing to do with a fanciful embodiment of the church person's person! Der. *parson-age*. *Person*. (F. - L.) M. E. *persone*, *persoune*. F. *persone*, F. *personne*. - L. *persōna*, a mask used by an actor, a personage, character played by an actor, a person. - L. *sonare*, to sound through; the large-headed mask of the actor was named after the voice sounding through it. - L. *through*; *sonare*, to sound, from *sonus*.

**sonant**. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. L. *re-sonare*, to sound back, echo, mod.

**sound**. (F. - L.) O. F. *resonner* (cent.). - L. *resonare* (above).

**sonata**. (Ital. - L.) Ital. *sonata*, a sound, sonata. From the fem. of pp. of Ital. *re*, to sound. - L. *sonare*, to sound, *sonus*, sound.

**sonnet**. (F. - Ital. - L.) F. *sonnet*. - *sonetto*, a sonnet, canzonet; dimin. of a sound, tune. - L. *sonum*, acc. of *sonus*, a sound. Der. *sonnet-er*, Ital. *scrittore*, a sonnet-writer.

**sonorous** (L.) L. *sonōrus*, loud-sounding. - L. *sonōr-*, stem of *sonor*, sound, - L. *sonare*, to sound. - L. *sonus*, sound.

**unison**, concord. (F. - L.) F. *unison*. *uni*-*onum*, acc. of *unisonus*, having a sound. - L. *uni-*, for *uno*, crude form *uni*, one; *onus*, a sound.

**sound** (4), to measure depth of water. (Scand.) In *Ialsgrave* - F. *sonder*, sound the depth of. - Icel. Dan. and N. *sund*, a strait, narrow channel. Cf. *sund-gyrd*, a sounding-rod, *tund-hue*, sounding-line; see *Sound* (2). ¶ This is my solution; Diez derives F. *sonder* from a supposed L. *sub-unidare*\*, to go under the water; but Span. *sonda* means a hole or channel as well as a sounding-

**sup**; see *Sup*.

**sour**. (E.) A. S. *sūr*. + Du. *suur*, *sūrr*. Dan. *suur*, Swed. *sur*, G. *sauer*. W. *sur*, sour. Lith. *surus*, salt; Russ. *sūr*, raw, coarse, harsh, rough.

**sorrel** (1), a plant (F. - M. H. G.) *sorel* (F. *succelle*) - M. H. G. *sūr* (G. *sūr*), sour; from its taste. So also A. S. *sorel*, from *isle*, sour.

**sorrel**; see *Hogent*.

**souse**, pickle; see *Salt*.

**South**. (E.) A. S. *sūð*. + Du. *suid*; Icel. *súðr*, also *sunnr*, south (cf. *sudreyjar*, lit. southern islands, Sodor, the Hebrides); Dan. Swed. *syd*, Swed. *sunnan*, the south; O. H. G. *sund*, G. *sud*. β. The Teut. type is **SUNTHA**, south; certainly allied to Sun, q. v. Lit. 'the sunned quarter.' Der. *south-ern*, lit. 'running from the south'; cf. O. H. G. *sundisóni*, southern, put for *sunda-róni*, running from the south. *Souvenir*; see *Venture*.

**Sovereign**; see *Sub.-prefix*.

**sow** (1), to scatter seed. (E.) A. S. *síwan*, pt. t. *sáwu*, pp. *síwen*. + Du. *zaaijen*, Icel. *sd*, Dan. *sæze*, Swed. *sd*, O. H. G. *síwen*, G. *saen*, Goth. *saijan*. + W. *hau*, Lith. *seti*, Russ. *siclate*, L. *serere* (pt. t. *se-ui*, pp. *sa-tum*), to sow. (✓SA, to cast.)

**seed**. (E.) A. S. *sæd*, seed. - A. S. *síwan*, to sow. + Du. *saud*, Icel. *seði*, Dan. *sæd*, Swed. *säd*, G. *saut*.

**sow** (2), a female pig. (E.) Also applied to oblong pieces of melted metal, whence smaller pieces branch out, called *pigs*. M. E. *sowe*. A. S. *sugu*, also *sd*. + Du. *sog*, Icel. *sýr*, Dan. *so*, Swed. *so*, *sugra*, G. *sau*. + W. *huch*, Irish *tuig*, L. *rus*, Gk. *bs*, *ovis*, a sow; Zend *hu*, a boat. Lit. 'producer,' from the prolific nature of the sow. (✓SU, to produce.)

**soil** (2), to defile. (F. - L.) M. E. *soilen*. [Not allied to M. E. *sulen*, E. *sully*] - O. F. *soriller*, F. *souiller*, to soil; *se souiller*, to wallow as a sow - O. F. *soil*, *soil*, 'the soile of a wild boare, the mire wherein he hath wallowed;' Cot. [Cf. Prov. *suhar*, to soil, *soth*, mire, *sulha*, a sow; plainly from L. *stulta*, a young sow, dimin. of *sus*, a sow.] - L. *sullius*, adj., belonging to swine - L. *sus*, a sow. Der. *soil*, sb., a stain; quite distinct from *soil*, ground.

**swine**, a sow, pig, pigs. (E.) M. E. *swin*, both sing. and pl. A. S. *swin*, a pig; pl. *swin*, *swine*. + Du. *swijn*, a swine, hog; Icel. *svín*, pl. *svín*, Dan. *svin*, pl. *svín*, Swed. *svin*, G. *schwein*, O. H. G. *swin*; Goth. *swiim*, neut. sb. sing. So also Russ. *svin'ya*, a swine, *svinka*, a pig, *svinoj*, swinish. All orig. adjectival forms, like L. *swinus* (Varro), related to swine, formed from *sui*, crude form of *sus*, a sow.

**Soy**, a sauce. (Japanese) Also *soja*, 'which has been corrupted into soy,' Eng. Cycl. Japanese *shyu*; soy, sauce; though

the name is now given to the bean (*Dolichos soja*) whence soy is made.

**Spa**, a place where is a spring of mineral water. (Belgium.) Named after *Spa*, S.W. of Liège, in Belgium.

**Space**. (F. — L.) F. *espace*. — L. *spatium*, a space; ‘lit. that which is drawn out.’ (✓SPA, to draw out.) Cf. Gk. *στά-eιν*, to draw. Der. *spac-i-ous*.

**expatriate**. (L.) From pp. of L. *expatiari*, better *expatiari*, to wander. — L. *ex*, out; *patiari*, to roam, from *spatium*, space.

**Spade**. (E.) A. S. *spadu*, *spada*, a spade, + Du. *spade*, Icel. *spati*, Dan. Swed. *spade*, G. *spate*, *spaten*; Gk. *σπάθη*, broad blade, sword-blade, spathe of a flower (whence L. *spatha*, F. *spée*). From its flat surface. (✓SPA, to draw out.) Der. *spaddle*, a paddle; *spad ille*, ace of spades, F. *spadille*, Span. *espaldilla*, small sword, ace of spades, dimin. of Span. *spada*, a spade (= L. *spatha* - Gk. *σπάθη*).

**epaulet**, a shoulder-knot. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *épaulette*; dimin. from *épaule* (O. F. *espante*), a shoulder. — Late L. *spatula*, shoulder-blade; L. *spatula*, a broad blade; see *spatula* below.

**espalier**, lattice-work for training trees. (F. — Ital. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *espaliere*; Cot. — Ital. *spalliera*, back of a chair, support, espalier. — Ital. *spallu*, shoulder. — L. *spatula*; see *epaulet* above.

**paddle** (2), a little spade, esp. to clean a plough with. (E.) Formerly *spadille*; dimin. of *spade*.

**spatula**, a broad-bladed knife for spreading plasters. (L. — Gk.) L. *spatula*, dimin. of *spatha*. — Gk. *σπάθη*, a broad blade.

**Spaldeen**, a mean fellow. (Irish.) Irish *spailín*, a mean fellow; from *spailí*, a beau, also, self-conceit; Gael. *spailpean*, from *spailí*; cf. Gael. *spailí*, to strut.

**Span**, to measure, grasp. (E.) M. E. *spannen*. A. S. *spannan*, to bind, pt. t. *spinn*; *gespannan*, to bind, connect. + O. H. G. *spannan*, to extend, connect; Du. *spannen*, to span, stretch, put horses to. Dan. *spande*, Swed. *spände*, to stretch, span, buckle; Icel. *spenna*, to clasp. Allied to Space and Spin. (✓SPA.) Dor. *span*, sb., stretch of the hand, 9 inches in space. ¶ For *span-new*, see under Spoon.

**Spangle**. (E.) M. E. *spangel*, dimin. of *spang*, a metal fastening (hence, small shining ornament). A. S. *spange*, a metal

**clasp**, + O. Du. *spange*, a thin metal; G. *spange*, brooch, clasp. Allied to Lith. *spingeti*, to Schleicher).

**Spaniel**. (F. — Span. — L.) *spaniel*, *spanirole*, — O. F. *esp*, spaniel, Spanish dog. — Span. Spanish. — Span. *España*, Spai Hispania, Spain.

**Spank**, to slap, move quickly (also have *spanker*, a large active animal; *spanking*, large, lusty, word. + Low G. *spankern*, to run and spring about quickly base SPAK, significant of quick Der. *spank-er*, an after sail in a boat. Spank-new; see Spoon.

**Spar** (1), a beam, bar. (E.) *sparre*. The A. S. *sb.* is vouch'd the derived verb *sparrian*, to fasten with a bar. + Du. *spar*, Icel. *spar*, Swed. *spärr*; O. H. G. *sparr*, G. *spar*, bar. Also Irish and Gael beam. Allied to Spear. Der. to fasten a door. And see Park.

**Spar** (2), a mineral. (E.) A. S. *stein*, a spar-stone. Cf. G. *spatzer*. ¶ Distinct from G. *sp* spar.

**Spar** (3), to box, wrangle. (E.) Used of fighting-cocks — O. F. *esp* fling or jerk out with the heels; Low G. *sparen*, sb., a struggling; G. *sich sperren*, to struggle against, oppose. Allied to Skt. *sphur*, to struggle; Gk. *σφαίρειν*, *σφαίρα*, to roll convulsively, Russ. *spazot*, to wrangle. (✓SPAR.)

**Spare**, frugal, lean. (E.) A. S. *spare*; whence *sparian*, verb, to be lean, *sparr*, Dan. *sparsom*, Swed. + G. *spärlich*, thrifty; Gk. *σπαρεῖν* (✓ SPAR, to scatter.) Der. *spare-rib*; *spare*, verb, from A. S. (above).

**Spark** (1), a small particle of A. S. *spears*. + O. Du. *spærk*, G. *spärke*. So called from the shape of a fire brand, which throws out of Icel. *sparks*, to crackle, Icel. to crackle like burning fire wood *spærpaus*, a crackling. (✓SPAR, to quiver.)

**Spark** (2), a gay young fellow. The same as Wiltsh. *spark*, Icel. *sparkr*, sprightly, also *spædr*, *sparker*, *spakr*, *spreg*, talkative.

*sky;* see **Spark** (1). **Der.** *sfrag.* *sfrack,* used by Sir Hugh, Merry wives, iv. 1. 84.

**parrow.** (E.) A. S. *spearwa.* + Icel. *spur.* Dan. *spurt.* Swed. *spars.* O. H. G. *spur.* G. *sperr-ling.* Lit. 'flutterer;' from **PAR.** to quiver. **Der.** *sparrow-hawk;* see *spavin.*

**parso.** thinly scattered. (L.) L. *sparsus,* of *spargere,* to scatter, sprinkle. Cf. L. *sprig,* to sprinkle (✓**SPIRG**, from **SPAR.** to scatter; Gk. *ansipēr.*)

**asperse,** to cast calumny upon. (L.) From L. *aspersus,* pp. of *aspergere,* to sprinkle. — L. *a-* (for *ad-*); *spargere,* to scatter.

**disperse,** to scatter abroad. (L.) From pp. *dispergus,* pp. of *dispersere,* to scatter abroad. — L. *di-* (for *dis-*), apart; *spargere,* to scatter.

**interperse.** (L.) From L. *interspersus,* pp. of *interspergere,* to sprinkle *ongst.* — L. *inter,* among; *spargere,* to scatter.

**spasm.** (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *spasme,* the convuls. — L. *spasmus.* acc. of *spasmus.* — Gk. *σπασμός,* a spasm. — Gk. *σπάω,* to pluck. (✓**SPA.**) **Der.** *spasm-od-ic,* in Gk. *σπασμώδης,* convulsive.

**spat.** young of shell-fish; see **Spit** (2).

**spate,** a river-flood. (C.) Irish *spéid,* a great river-flood; (a similar word must have existed in Gaelic, but Macleod and zwar do not record it).

**pattor;** see **Spit** (2).

**patula;** see **Spade.**

**spavin,** a swelling near the joints of the legs, producing lameness. (F. — Teut.)

E. *spayneyn.* — O. F. *espavain,* 'a swelling in the leg of a horse;' Cot. The name as Span. *esparván,* (1) a sparrow-like; (2) *spavin,* answering to a Low L. *sparvanus,* belonging to a sparrow, parallel to Low L. *sparvarius,* a sparrow-like, lit. belonging to sparrows. Thus the lit. sense is 'sparrow-like,' from the going or sparrow-like motion of a horse afflicted with spavin. Derived from

H. G. *sparue,* a sparrow, cognate with **Sparrow,** q. v. (Generally explained 'sparrow-hawk-like,' contrary to grammar and sense.)

**spaw,** the same as **spa,** q. v.

**spawn,** the eggs of fish or frogs. (F. — Fr. M. E. *spauen,* *spanen,* to spawn, hatch.) Prompt. Par. But for *spaunder,* loss of *d.* See Wright's Voc. i. 164;

N. & Q. 6 S. v. 465. — O. F. *espandre,* 'to shed, spill, pour out, scatter abroad in great abundance.' Cot. — L. *expandere,* to spread out, shed abroad; see **expand**, under **Fatont.**

**Speak.** (E.) M. E. *speken,* but (before A. D. 1200) *spreken;* the word has lost an *e.* Late A. S. *scean,* A. S. *scecan,* pt. t. *spreac,* pp. *sprecen.* + Du. *spreken;* G. *sprechen,* pt. t. *sprach.* All from Teut. base **SPRAK.** to make a noise, as in Icel. *spraka,* to crackle; see **Spark** (1).

**bespeak.** (E.) From *speak,* with E. prefix *be-*.

**speech.** (E.) M. E. *speche.* A. S. *spēcē,* earlier form *spredē,* speech — A. S. *sprecan,* to speak (above). + Du. *spraak,* G. *sprache,* speech.

**spokesman.** (E.) In Shak. Two Gent. ii. 1. 152. Oddly formed from *spoke,* pt. t. of *speak,* instead of from the infin. *speak;* for the *s,* cf. *hunts-man,* *sport-s-man.*

**Spear.** (E.) M. E. and A. S. *sphere* + Du. *speer,* Icel. *spjór,* Dan. *spar,* G. *speer;* L. *sparus,* a small missile-weapon, dart. Prob. allied to *spar,* a beam, bar (hence, a pole). See **Spar** (1).

**Special;** see **Species.**

**Speciea,** a kind. (L.) L. *specier,* look, appearance, kind, sort. — L. *specere,* to look, see. + O. H. G. *spehōn,* G. *spehen,* to spy. + Gk. *οὐτεροπαι,* I look. + Skt. *प्रग् spā,* to spy. (✓**SPAK,** to see.)

**aspect.** (L.) L. *aspectus,* look. — L. *aspeccus,* pp. of *aspicere,* to look. — L. *a-* (for *ad-*), to, at; *specere,* to look.

**circumspect,** prudent. (L.) L. *circunspectus,* prudent; orig. pp. of *circumspicere,* to look around.

**conspicuous.** (L.) L. *conspicuus,* visible. — L. *conspicere,* to see thoroughly.

**despise,** to contemn. (F. — L.) M. E. *despisen.* — O. F. *despit,* 'despight, spight'; Cot. — L. *despectus,* contempt — L. *despicere,* pp. of *de-spicere,* to despise (above).

**especial** F. — L.) O. F. *especial.* — L. *specialis,* belong to a special kind. — L. *speciea* a kind.

**espy,** to spy, see (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *espien.* — O. F. *espier.* — O. H. G. *spehōn*

(G. *spähen*), to spy; see *Species* (above). Der. *espionnage*, F. *espionnage*, from O. F. *espion*, a spy, borrowed from Ital. *spione*, a spy, from O. H. G. *spiehn*, to spy.

**expect.** (L.) L. *expectare*, better *exspectare*, to look for anxiously — L. *ex*, thoroughly; *spectare*, to look; see *spectacle* (below).

**inspect.** (L.) L. *inspectare*, to observe; frequent, of *in specere* to look into.

**introspection.** (L.) From L. *introspectio*, a looking into. — L. *intro*, within, *spectus*, pp. of *specere*, to look.

**perspective.** (F. — L.) F. *perspective*, 'the optike art'; Cot. — L. *perspectiva*, the art of inspecting; orig. fem. of *perspectivus*, looking through — L. *perspectus*, pp. of *per-spicere*, to look through.

**perspicacity,** keenness of sight. (F. — L.) F. *perspicacité*. — L. acc. *perspicacitatem*, sharp-sightedness. — L. *perspicaci-*, crude form of *perspicax*, sharp-sighted. — L. *per-spicere*, to see through.

**perspicuous,** clear. (L.) L. *perspicuus*, clear. — L. *per-spicere*, to see through.

**prospect.** (L.) L. *prospectus*, a view. — L. *prospicere*, pp. of *pro-spicere*, to look forward. Der. *prospectus* = L. *prospectus*, a view.

**respect,** sb. (F. — L.) F. *respect*, 'respect, regard'; Cot. — L. *respectum*, acc. of *respectus*, a looking at. — L. *respectus*, pp. of *re-spicere*, to look at, look back upon. Der. *respect*, verb; *respectable*, *respective*; also *dis-respect*.

**respite,** delay, reprieve. (F. — L.) O. F. *respit*, a respite. Orig. sense regard, respect had to a suit on the part of a judge. — L. acc. *respectum*, respect; see above.

**retrospect.** (L.) From L. *retrospectus*, (unused) pp. of *retro-spicere*, to look back.

**sceptic.** (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *sceptique* — L. *scepticus*. — Gk. *oνερτικός*, thoughtful, inquiring; pl. *oνερτικοί*, the Sceptics, followers of Pyrrho (3rd century). — Gk. *ανέρτωτος*, I consider; see *Species* (above).

**scope;** see *Scope* (separately).

**special.** (F. — L.) Short for *especial*; see *especial* (above).

**specie,** money in gold or silver. (L.) Evolved as a sb. from the old word *specie*, 'money paid by tales' Phillips; prob. by confusion with L. abl. *specie*, as if paid in *specie* — paid in visible coin.

**specify.** (F. — L.) O. F. *specifier*, to particularise — L. *specificare* — L. *specificus*, specific, particular. — L. *speci-er*; kind; *fici*, for *ficer*, to make.

**specimen.** (L.) L. *specimen*, as a sample, something shown. — L. *specere*, to see; with suffix *-men*.

**specious,** showy (F. — L.) O. F. *specieux*, fair. — L. *speciosus*, fair to see — *speci*, for *specere*, to see; with suffix *-os*.

**spectacle.** (F. — L.) F. *spectacle*, sight. — L. *spectaculum*, a show. — L. *spectare*, to behold, frequentative of *specere* to see.

**spectator.** (L.) L. *spectator*, a beholder. — L. *specta-re*, to see; with suffix *-tor*. — L. *spect-um*, supine of *specere*, to see.

**spectre.** (F. — L.) F. *spectre*, an image, ghost; Cot. — L. *spectrum*, a road. — L. *specere*, to see.

**specular.** (L.) L. *specularis*, belonging to a mirror. — L. *speculum*, a mirror. — L. *specere*, to see. But Milton uses with reference to L. *specula*, a watch-tower also from *specere*; see below.

**speculate.** (L.) From pp. of L. *speculari*, to behold. — L. *specula*, a watch-tower. — L. *specere*, to see. Der. *speculator*, active.

**spice.** (F. — L.) M. E. *spice*, formed used also in the sense of *spict* or kind. — O. F. *espice*, spice — L. *specie*, acc. *species*, a kind, which in late L. meant also a spice, drug.

**spite.** (F. — L.) M. E. *spyt*, etc. Merely short for *despite*, by loss of the first syllable (as in fence for defence). See *despite* (above). Der. *spiteful*.

**spy,** to see. (F. — O. H. G.) Short for *espys*; see *ospy* (above). Der. *spys*.

**suspect.** (F. — L.) M. E. *suspict*, etc. — O. F. *suspicion*, suspicion; later in form, Cot. (mod. F. *soupcion*). — L. *suspicio*, pp. of *suscipere*, to suspect, lit. 'to look under', mistrust. — L. *su-* (for *sus-*, *sab-*i**, under, *specere*, to look.

**suspicion.** (F. — L.) M. E. *suspition* — O. F. *suspicion*, suspicion; later in form, Cot. (mod. F. *soupcion*). — L. *suspicio*, acc. of *suspicio*, suspicion. — L. *suspicio* to suspect (above).

**transpicuous,** transparent. (L.) Coined, as if from L. *transpicere*, to see through. — L. *trans*, beyond; *specere*, to look. Compare *perspicuous*. See also *Auspice*, *Prudentius*, *Scope*.

**Specify, Specimen, Specious;** — *Species*.

**Speck** a small spot (E.) A. S. *spic* a spot, mark. Allied to Low G. *spic*

(h wet, *spaken*, to spot with wet; *schelen*, to speckle, frequentative *spicken*, to spit. Cf. G. *spucken*, *spack* is 'that which spots,' from SPAK, to spit. (So also *spot*, *Der. speck-le*, a little speck; *sb.*)

**Spile.** Spectator, Spectre, Specie, Species.  
see Speak.

success, velocity. (E.) A. S. *spid*. *cess*. Put for *spidis*, by the age from *s* to *t*.—A. S. *spawan*. L. + Du. *speed*, speed; O. H. G. *swiss*, success, from *swan*, to succeed. Bkt. *spithi*, increase, prosperity, to enlarge. (✓ SPAK.) Der. A. S. *spidan*, from *spid*, sb., to ask; see Spur.

**Spis;** see Spell (4).  
**Spil,** an incantation. (E.) M. E. *spel*, spell, a saying, story, narrative a form of words, spell + Icel. *syng*; O. H. G. *spel*, narrative; fable.

**Spiller,** to tell the names of letters of E.) M. E. *spellen*, to spell, to *spellian*, to tell, recount.—A. S. *spel* (above). + Du. *spellen*, to spell, *spellen*, to relate; Goth. *spillon*. ¶ Or else from *spell* (4), because a splinter of wood was a pointer, to assist in spelling. *Speldren*, to spell, even in un, from *spelder*, a splinter.

**Spinn,** a turn of work. (E.) From *spin*, to supply another's room, to proxy for. Allied to Du. *spelen*, G. *spielen*, to act a part, play a *sb.* appearing as Du. Swed. Dan. *spil*, G. *spiele*, a game.

**Spill,** a thin slip of wood, slip (E.) Formerly *speld*, but intermixed with *spoil* (1), q. v. M. E. Inter. A. S. *speld*, a torch, spill candle. Orig a splinter; from SPALD, to cleave; cf. G. *leaven*; see *spill* (2) below. + Du. *splinter*; Icel. *speld*, a square thin piece of board, *spida*, a G. *spiete*, a splinter. Cf. *spell*, to split.

**Spis,** thin slips of wood (Du) *bekens*, a small pin; dimin. of Du. *speld*, a splinter (above). **Spis,** a slip of paper for lighting *Spell* (4) above.

**spill** (2), to destroy, shed. (E.) (Not allied to *spoil*.) M. E. *spitten*, to destroy, mar; also, to perish. A. S. *spittan*, *spitan*, to destroy.—A. S. *spild*, destruction; orig. 'a hewing in pieces,' and allied to *Spell* (4), above.

**Spelt,** a kind of corn. (E.) A. S. *spelt*, corn + Du. *spelt*, G. *spelt*; cf. L. *spelta*, chaff, shell, beard of ear of corn. Prob. allied to *split*, and *spell* (4).

**Spelter,** pewter, zinc (E.?) In Blount (1674). Prob. E.; cf. Low G. *spiauter*, pewter; Du. *spiauter*. ¶ This seems to be the original of Pewter, q. v.

**Spencer, Spend,** see Pendant.

**Sperm,** spawn, spermaceti. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *sperme* — F. *sperme*, 'sperm, seed'; Cot. — L. *sperma*, — Gk. *σπέρμα*, — Gk. *σπειρίνη*, to sow; orig. to scatter with a jerk of the hand. (✓ SPAK.) Der. *sperm-at-ic* (Gk. *σπερματικός*); *spermaceti*, L. *sperma-ceti*, i. e. sperm of the whale; see Cetaceous.

**sporadic,** scattered here and there. (Gk.) Gk. *σποραδικός*, scattered. — Gk. *σπορά*, stem of *σπορός*, scattered. — Gk. *σπειρίνη*, to scatter.

**spore.** (Gk.) Gk. *σπέρμα*, seed-time; also a seed. — Gk. *σπειρίνη*, to sow.

**Spew, Spue.** (E.) A. S. *spuan*, pt. t. *spow*, pp. *spiven*, to vomit. + Du. *spuwen*, Icel. *spyt*, Dan. *spye*, Swed. *spj*, G. *spucken*, Goth. *spewan*. L. *spuere*, Lith. *spjauti*; Gk. *πνίων* (for *πνίειν*), to spit. (✓ SPU.) Allied to *pip* (1), *puke* (1), *spit* (2).

**Sphere,** a globe, ball. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *sphere*. — O. F. *esfere*, later *sphere*. — L. *sphera*. — Gk. *σφαῖρα*, a ball. Lit. 'that which is tossed about'; cf. Gk. *σπειρίνη*, to throttle. [The legend is Egyptian.]

**Spix;** see Species.  
**Spiek and Span-new,** quite new. (Scand.) Lit. 'spike and spoon new,' where *spike* is a point, nail, and *span* is a chip; hence, new as a spike or nail just made, or a chip just cut off. See Spike and Spoon.

**Spider;** see Spin.  
**Spigot;** see Spike.  
**Spike** (L.) L. *spica*, an ear of corn, a point, a pike. Cf. Irish *pice*, Gael. *pic*, W. *pig*, a peak, pike. see Pike. ¶ The

Du *spiker*, a nail, Icel. *spík*, &c., are borrowed from L.

**spigot** (C. - L.) M. E. *spigot*, a peg for a cask. - Irish and Gael. *spiocaid*, a spigot; dimin. of Irish *spice*, a spike, long nail, peg. Borrowed from L. *spica* (above).

**spikonard.** (L.; and F. - L. - Gk - Pers. - Skt.) Put for *spiked nard* (L. *nardus spicatus*), i.e. nard furnished with spikes, in allusion to the mode of growth. And see *Nard*.

**spoke**, a bar of a wheel. (E.) A S. *spica*, a spoke. + Du. *speek*, a spoke, G. *speiche*, prov. G. *spache*, a spoke. Allied to (perhaps formed from) L. *spica* (above).

**Spill** (1), a splinter, chip: see *Spell* (4). **Spill** (2), to mar, shed: see *Spell* (4).

**Spin**, to draw out threads. (E.) A. S. *spinian*, pt. t. *spann*, pp. *spannen*. + Du. *spinnen*, Icel. Swed. *spinna*, Dan. *spinde*, G. *spinnen*, Goth. *spinnan*. Allied to Gk. *spin-eiv*, to draw out. (✓ SPA.) See also *Span*.

**spider**. (E.) M. E. *spither*, *spire*. Not found in A. S., but - a form *spinther*\*, whence (by loss of *n* before *th*, as in *tooth*, *other* we should have *spifher*, the exact equivalent of the M. E. form. Formed from the verb to *spin* with suffix -ther (Aryan -tar) of the agent, as in *fa-ther*. Cf. prov. E. *spinner*, a spider. + Du. *spin*, Dan. *spinder*, Swed. *spinnel*, G. *spinne*, spider or spinner.

**spindle**. (E.) The *d* is excrecent after *n*. M. E. *spinel*, also *spindel*. A. S. *spindl*, i.e. 'spinner,' from *spinian*, to spin. + O. Du. *spille* (for *spitile*), G. *spindel* (with excrecent *d*). Der. *spindly*, thin like a spindle; *spindle-tree* (*Euonymus*) formerly used for spindles and skewers.

**spinster**, orig. a woman who spins. (E.) M. E. *spinnestere*. From A. S. *spinnan*, to spin; with A. S. suffix -ster (E. -ster).  $\beta$ . This suffix is a compound one (-es-ter), compounded of the Aryan suffixes -as and -tar, as in Low L. *poet-as-ter*, L. *ole-as-ter*. It was used in A. S. (as in Du.) solely with reference to the feminine gender, but this restricted usage was soon set aside in a great many M. E. words. Cf. Du. *spinster*, a spinster; *zangster*, a female singer, also E. *seamstress* (i.e. *seam-ster-ess*), *singstress* (i.e. *song-ster-ess*), where the F. fem. suffix -ess is superadded.

**Spinach, Spinage**; see *Spin*.

**Spindle**; see *Spin*.

**Spine**, a prickle. (F. - L.) O. F. *éthorn*. - L. *spina*, a thorn, prickle, back-bone. Allied to *Spike*. ¶ Once in the sense of 'back-bone' the word is

**spinach, spinage**, a vegetable. - L. *Spinage* is a weakened *spinach*. - Ital. *spinace* (pronounced *aachai*), 'the hearbe spinage.' Formed (as if from Low L. *spin*) from *spina*, a thorn, because it sometimes very prickly; so also *Spinaca*. ¶ Or (F. - Span. - Arab. - O. F. *espinace*. - Span. *espinaca*. - A. *sändj* (Devic).

**spinet**, a kind of musical instrument. (F. - Ital. - L.) So called because by a spine or pointed quill. O. F. *épinette*. - Ital. *spinetta*, a spinet, also a dimin. of *spina*, a thorn. - L. *spina*

**spinny**, a thicket. (F. - L.) (i) *pinoye*, 'a thicket, grove, a thorny Cot.' F. *spinacie*. - L. *spinetum*, a of thorns. - L. *spina*, a thorn.

**Spink**, a finch. (Scand.) M. E. - Swed. *spial*, *spink*, a sparrow; (i) a gold-finch; Norw. *spikke* (or it small bird. + Gk. *oxypos*, a bird 'chirper'; from *oxys*, to chirp the sound of chirping or piping. cf. *speng-li*, to resound. Doublet, fine

**Spinny, Spinny**; see *Spin*.  
**Spinster**; see *Spin*.  
**Spiracle**; see *Spirit*.

**Spire** (1), a tapering body, steeple. (E.) A. S. *spīr*, spike. - Icel. *spira*, spar, stilt, Dan. *spīr*, sprout, Swed. *spira*, a pistol, (i) a spar. Perhaps allied to *spike* and ¶ Distinct from *Spire* (2)

**Spire** (2), a coil, wreath. (F. - L. *spire*. - L. *spira*, a coil, twist, wreath. *anepia*, a coil; allied to *anepi*, a (✓ SPAR.) Der. *spir-al*, F. *spiral*, spiralis.

**Spirit**. (F. - L.) M. E. *spirit* - *esprit*, later *esprit*. - L. *spiritus* from *spiritus*, breath. - L. *spiritus* breathe.

**aspire**. (F. - L.) F. *aspire*, to covet, aspire to. - L. *aspireare*, lat. towards - L. *a-* (for *ad*), to, + *spire* breathe. Der. *aspire-ate*, to promote a full breathing.

**conspire**. (F. - L.) F. *conspire*, con-spire, to blow together, co-plot

**expire**. (F. - L.) O. F. *espirer*

*spirare*, to breathe out, die. — *spirare*, to breathe.

(F. — L.) O. F. *inspirer*, also *stirre*. — L. *in-spirare*, to breathe

ation, a sweating. (F. — L.) *sion*. — Late L. acc. *perspirare*, a breathing through. — L. *per*- breathe through.

to breathe, take rest. (F. — L.) — L. *re-spirare*, to breathe again

(F. — L.) F. *spiracle*, 'a hole.' Cot. — L. *spiraculum*, air-hole, to breathe.

ly, spritely. (F. — L.; with *Sprightly* is a false spelling; see *Spirit*)

spirit. (F. — L.) The false right is common, and is retained brightly. M. E. *spirit*, *sprite*, the spirit; hence, a spirit. — acc. of *spiritus*; see *Spirit*

, to ooze out. (L.) From *trans*, through; *spirare*, to

a spurt, under *Sprout*.

skewer, iron prong for roasting. (E.) M. E. *spite*. A. S. *spita*, a spit, Dan. *spid*, Swed. *spett*; G. *spitze*, point, top. Prob. *spike*. Cf. W. *pid*, a tapering

to eject from the mouth. (E.) a. A. S. *spittan*; also *spatian*, to spit. + Icel. *spýta*, Dan. *spotta*, G. *spüßen* (cf. G. Allied to *Spew*. (base *SPUT*; Der. *spittle*, formerly *spettle*, A. S. *spidl*,

ng of shell-fish. (E.) Formed, on the notion of spitting or a spot (below).

to besprinkle. (E.) The usual *at*, and it is a frequentative of *at* spot (below).

lot, mark made by wet. (E.) Allied to M. E. *spotel*, A. S.

From the notion of spitting; thing spat out, a blot, wet spot, a speck, spatten, to be-spott, spattle, *spotta*, to spit; a spot. Cf. *Speck*.

Species.  
saliva; see *Spit* (2).

a hospital; see *Hospit* (1).

**Splash**, to dash water about. (Scand.) Coined, by prefixing *s-* (= O. F. *es-*, L. *ex*) used for emphasis, to *plash*, used in the same sense (White Kennett). — Swed. *plaska*, to splash, short for *platska*, as shewn under *Plash* (1); Dan. *pladske*, to splash. Cf. Swed. dial. *plätta*, to tap, pat. See *Pat*.

**Splay**; see *Ply*.

**Spleen**. (L. — Gk.) M. E. *splen*. — L. *splen*. — Gk. *στάθη*, the spleen. + Skt. *sthāna*; I. *lien*. Der. *splen-etic*.

**Splendour**. (F. — L.) F. *splendeur*. — L. *splendorum*, acc. of *splendor*, brightness. — L. *splendere*, to shine. Der. *re-splendent*.

**Spleuchan**, a tobacco-pouch. (Gael.) Gael. *spleuchan*, Irish *spluachan*, a pouch. *Splice*; see *Split*.

**Splint**, **Splent**; see *Split*.

**Split**. (Scand.) Dan. *splitte*, to split, Swed. dial. *splitta*, to disentangle or separate yarn. + Du. *splitten*, G. *spleissen*. Al-

lied to Dan. *split*, Du. *spleet*, a split, rent, G. *spleisse*, a splinter. From Teut. base *SPALT*, variant of *SPALD*, to cleave; see *Spell* (4).

**splice**. (Du.) O. Du. *splassen*, to interweave rope-ends; so named from *splitting* the rope-ends beforehand; from Du. *splitten*, to splice (really an older form).

Formed by adding *s* to the base of Du. *splitten*, O. Du. *spletten*, *spritten*, to split. + Dan. *splide*, to splice (put for *spisse*); from *spitte*, to split; Swed. *spissa*, G. *splassen*, to splice. Der. *splice*, sb.

**splint**, **splent**, a thin piece of split wood. (Scand.) Formerly *splent*. — Swed.

**splint**, a kind of spike, a forelock (flat iron peg); Dan. *splint*, a splinter. — Swed. *spinta*, to splinter, from Swed. dial. *splitta*, to split, Dan. *splitte*, to split.

**Splutter**, to speak hastily and confusedly. (Scand.) Put for *sprutter*, frequentative of *sprout*, the orig. form of *spout*; see *Spout*, *Sprout*.

It means 'to keep on spouting out'; *spout* being formerly used (as now) in the sense 'to talk.' 'Pray, spout some

French;' Beaum. and Fletcher, Coxcomb, iv. 4. Cf. Low G. *sprutten*, to spout, spurt.

**Spoil**, to plunder. (F. — L.) M. E. *spolen*. — F. *spolier*, 'to spoile'; Cot. — L. *spolium*, to strip off spoil. — L. *spolum*, spoil, booty; orig. skin stripped off, dress of a slain warrior. Cf. Gk. *σκύλος*, spoil. Der. *spoil*, sb.; *spoliation*, from L. pp. *spoliatus*.

**despoil**. (F. — L.) O. F. *despoiller* (F. —

*d'espouiller*), to despoil. — L. *de-spoliare*, to plunder.

**Spoke**; see **Spike**.

**Spokesman**; see **Speak**.

**Spoliation**; see **Spoil**.

**Spondee**. (L. — Gk.) The metrical foot marked (— —). — L. *spondeus*. — Gk. *σονδεῖος*, a spondee, used for solemn melodies at treaties or truces. — Gk. *σωρδῖον*, a solemn treaty, truce; pl. of *σωρδῆ*, a drink-offering, libation to the gods. — Gk. *σωρδεύειν*, to pour out. *Dor. spondæ-ie*.

**Sponge**. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *esponge* (F. *éponge*). — L. *spongia*. — Gk. *σφόργη*, a sponge; also *σφύρης* (Attic *σφύρης*). + L. *fungus*, a fungus (from its spongy nature). Prob. allied to **Swamp**.

**spunk**, tinder; a match, spark, spirit, mettle. (C. — L. — Gk.) Orig. 'tinder.' — Gael. and Irish *sponne*, sponge, spongy wood, tinder. — L. *spongia* (above).

**Sponsor**. (L.) L. *sponsor*, a surety. — L. *sponsus*, pp. of *spondere*, to promise. Prob. allied to Gk. *σωρδῖον*, a truce.

**correspond**. (L.) Coined from L. *cor-* (for *con-*, *cum*), together; and *responde* (below).

**despond**. (L.) L. *despondere*, (1) to promise fully, (2) to give up, lose (hence to despair). — L. *de*, (1) fully, (2) away; *spondere*, to promise.

**espouse**. (F. — L.) O. F. *espouser*, to espouse, wed. — O. F. *espouse*, a spouse. — L. *sponsa*, a betrothed woman; cf. *sponsus*, a betrothed man. — L. *sponsus*, pp. of *spondere*, to promise.

**respond**. (F. — L.) O. F. *respondre*. — L. *respondere* (pp. *responsus*), to answer — L. *re*, back; *spondere*, to promise. *Dor. response*, from O. F. *response*, an answer, from L. *responsum*, neut. of pp. *responsus*.

**spouse**. (F. — L.) From O. F. *espouse*, a spouse; see **espouse** (above).

**Spontaneous**. (L.) L. *spontaneus*, willing. — L. *spont-*, as seen in abl. *sponte*, of one's own accord, from a lost nom. *sponsus*. Perhaps allied to Skt. *ehhand*, to please.

**Spool**, a reel for winding yarn on. (O. Low G.) M. L. *spole* — O. Du. *spole*. Du. *spole*, a spool, quill; Low G. *spole* + Swed. *spole*, Dan. *spole*, G. *spule*, spool, bobbin.

**Spoon**; see **Spumo**.

**Spoon**, an instrument for supping liquids. (E.) M. E. *spoun*. A. S. *spoun*, a chip, splinter of wood (which was the orig. spoon). + Du. *spoun*, Icel. *spoun*, *spinnu*, Dan. *spøm*, Swed. *spdn*, G. *spun*, a chip.

## SPREAD.

**span-new**, quite new. (Scand.) M. L. *span-newe*. — Icel. *spánni*, *spáni*, *spanni*, lit. 'new as a chip.' — Icel. *spánni*, a chip shaving, spoon; *nýr*, new. See above.

**Sporadic**, Spore; see **Sperm**.

**Sporran**. (Gael.) Gael. *sporan*, a pouch, pouch worn with the kilt; Irish *spóra* the same.

**Sport**; see **Port** (1).

**Spot**; see **Spit** (2).

**Spouse**; see **Sponsor**.

**Spout**, to squirt out, rush out as a liquid out of a pipe. (Scand.) This word (cf. speak) has lost an *r*; it stands for *spout*; the *r* is also preserved in *spout*, with nearly the same sense as *spout*. — Swed. *spud* occasionally used for *spruta*, 10. 1. 1. *spout*, *spurt*; *spruta*, sh., a syringe, etc. — Dan. *spude*, to spout, spurt; Ido. *spout*, to spout, *spuit*, a squirt (with lost *r*, in E.); Low G. *sputtern*, *sputton*, to spout. See **Sprout**, **Spurt**. B. The loss of *r* was prob. due to confusion with *spitter*.

**spitter**. (Scand.) The frequentative of *spout* (above). It means 'to keep spouting out,' hence to speak rapidly and indistinctly. ¶ Distinct from *spouter* and *spit*.

**Sprack**, **Sprag**; see **Spark** (3).

**Sprain**; see **Pross**.

**Sprat**, a small fish. (Du.) M. E. *spret* — Du. *sprot*, a sprat; also a sprout or sprout of a tree. 'Sprat, a small fish, considered as the fry of the herring.' Welsh. Allied to *sprout*, with the sense of 'fry,' young ones. See **Sprout**.

**Sprawl**, to toss about the limbs. (Scand.) M. E. *sprawlen*. Short for *spratt* = *sprottle*; cf. North E. *sprottle*, to sprout. — Swed. *sprattla*, dialectally *spratt* = *sprawl*; Dan. *spratte*, *sprælle*, to sprawl, flounder, toss the limbs about + Du. *sprennen*, to flutter, wrestle. (Hence SPART, from *SPAR*, to quiver.) See **Spar**.

**Spray** (1), foam tossed with the wind. (Du.?) A late word, given in Paley's Diet. (1745). Of uncertain origin, perhaps from Du. *spreiten*, to spire. — Cf. Norw. *spreie*, used for *sprende*, to spit. Low G. *spreen* (or *spreiten*).

**Spray** (2), sprig of a tree. (Scand.) *Tea sprag*, a sprig; Swed. dial. *sparg* = same; Icel. *spæk*, a stick. Allied to Eng. *sprig*, a sprig of a tree, also a bit; *spreekt*, to crackle, split. *Spreat*, Icel. *spakka*, to crackle. See **Spark** (1). B. **Spread**. (E.) A. S. *spredan*, to

*spreden*, Low G. *spreden*, G. *spreien* — Swed. *spreda*, Dan. *sprede*, to spread. Allied to Sprout, Sprit.

**spō**, a frolic. (C.) Irish *spō*, a spark, animation, spirit; *spōt*, vigour.

**spig.** (E.) M. E. *spigge*. A S. *spreo* (ver.) + Icel. *spigg*, a stick; Low G. *spig*, stick, twig. Allied to Spray (2).

**spightly**; see Spirit.

**spring**, verb. (E.) A. S. *springan*, Dan. *spaa*, pt. *sprang*, *spranc*, pp. *springen*. — G. *springen*, Swed. *springa*, Dan. *spaa*; Icel. *springa*, to burst, split. **β.** sense 'to split or crack,' as when we bat a cricket-bat is sprung; or to burst (i.e. burst) a mine. Allied to Lith. *spau*, to crack; also to Spark (1), (✓ SPARG.). Der. *spring*, s.l., also a burst out of water, also the spring time of year, also a crack in a *springe*, a snare made with a flexible spring rod.

**sparkle**. (E.) Formerly *sprengle*, derivative of A. S. *sprencan*, *sprengan*, *sprengle*, scatter abroad; causal of A. S. *spren*, *springan*, to spring (above). + *rengelen*, frequent. of *sprengen*, the vol. *springen*: G. *sprengeln*, frequent. *sprengen*, to scatter, to spring a mine, to vol. *springen*.

**spat**; see Sprout.

**spate**; see Spirit.

**spat**, to germinate. (O. Low G.) *sprutēn*. [Not from A. S. *spretan*, but from A. S. *sprytan*] — O. Fries. *spruta*, verb, pp. *sprutēn*, to sprout; Low G. *spruten*, *sprutēn*, to sprout. + Du. *spren*, G. *sprießen* (pt. t. *spross*). **β.** to A. S. *spretan*, pt. t. *sprest*, pp. *sprent*, to sprout; also to Icel. *sprettia*, to sprout (pt. t. *spratt*), prov. G. *spratēn*, *sprengle*, burst with heat. (Base SPRAT, to SPRAK, to burst; see Speak.)

The cognate Swed. *spruta* means to burst water, and is the original of E. *spout*.

**spat**, a spar extending a fore-and-aft. (E.) M. E. *spret*, a pole. A. S. *sprest*, orig. a sprout, shoot, branch of a tree. A. S. *spretan*, to sprout (above).

**spurt** (1), *spirt*, to spout out. (E.) older sense is to germinate. *Spurt* for *spout*: M. E. *spretten*, to sprout or A. S. *sprytian*, to produce as a sprout (not causal form from A. S. *spretan*, but). See Sprout. And see Spout.

**spurt** (2), a violent exertion. (Scand.)

Formerly *spirt*. — Icel. *spretr*, a spurt, spring, bound, run. — Icel. *sprettia* (pt. t. *spratt*), to start, spring; also to sprout, to spout.

**spruce**, fine, smart. (F. — G.) Hall's Chronicle tells us that a particular kind of fashionable dress was that in which men 'were appareled after the manner of Prussia or Spruce'; see Richardson's Dict. M. E. *spruce*, Prussia, P. Plowman, C. vii. 279, B. xiii. 393; also written (more usually) *pruce*. — O. F. *Pruce* (F. *Prusse*), Prussia. — G. *Preussen*, Prussia. See Spruce-beer.

**spruce beer**, a kind of beer. (G.; confused with F. and E.) Originally called in German *sprossen-bier*, i.e. 'sprouts-beer,' obtained from the young sprouts of the black spruce fir. — G. *sprossen*, pl. of *spross*, a sprout (from *spreissen*, to sprout); and *bier*, cognate with E. *beer*; see Sprout and Beer. **β.** But the word was Englished as *Spruce-beer*, i.e. Prussian beer, where *Spruce* meant *Prussia*; see Spruce above. So also *spruce fir* meant Prussian fir; and *spruce leather* meant Prussian leather.

**spry**, active. (Scand.) Swed. dial. *sprygg*, very active, skittish; allied to Swed. dial. *spreg*, *sprik*, spirited, mettlesome. See Sprack, Spark (1).

**spue**; see Spew.

**spume**, foam. (L.) L. *spuma*, foam. Cf. Skt. *phena*, A. S. *fim*, foam.

**pounce** (2), fine powder (F. — L.) F. *ponce*; 'pierre ponce, a pumis stone.' Col. — L. *pumicem*, acc. of *pumex*, pumice; see below.

**pumice** (L.) A. S. *pumic-stán*, pumice stone. — L. *pumic-*, stem of *pumex*, pumice. Put for *spumex*\*, i.e. foam-like stone, from its appearance. — L. *spuma*, foam.

**spoom**, to run before the wind. (I.) Lit. 'to throw up spume or foam.' — L. *spuma*, foam.

**spunk**, tinder, &c.; see Spongo.

**spur**. (E.) M. E. *spure*. A. S. *spura*, Icel. *spori*, a spur. + Du. *spoor*, a spur, also a track; Icel. *spori*, Dan. *spore*, Swed. *sporre*, G. *sporn*, spur. (✓ SPAR.) See Spar (3). The orig. sense is 'kicker'; from its use on the heel; cf. Lith. *sperti*, to kick.

**spoir**, to ask. (E.) Northern E. A. S. *sporian*, to ask, track out. — A. S. *spor*, a foot-track; alied to *spora*, a spur (above). + Icel. *spyrja*, G. *spuren*.

**spoor**, a trail. (Dm.) Du. *spoor*; see Spur + A. S. *spor*, a foot-track (above).

**spurn**. (E.) M. E. *spurnen*, to kick.

against, hence to reject. A.S. *speornan*, *gespornan*, to kick against (pt. t. *spearn*, pp. *sporen*). Allied to Spur. + Icel. *sperna* (pt. t. *sparn*); L. *spernere*, to despise, a cognate form, not one from which the E. word is merely borrowed. (Base SPARN; ✓SPAK.)

Spurge, a plant, see Pure.

Spurious. (L.) L. *spurius*, false.

Burn; see Spur.

Spurry, a plant. (F.-G.) O.F. *spurrie*, 'spury or frank, a Dutch [German] herb'; Cot. Of Teut. origin; cf. G. *sporgel*, *sporgel*, spark, spurry.

Spurt (1), Spirit, to jet out; see Sprout.

Spurt (2), a violent exertion; see Sprout.

Sputter; see Spout.

Spy; see Species.

Squab, (1) to fall plump, (2) a sofa, a young bird. (Scand.) See *squab*, *squab* in Halliwell. And see *squab*, to fall plump, *squab*, with a sudden fall, in Johnson. 1. From Swed. dial. *skwapp*, a word imitative of a splash; cf. G. *schwapp*, a slap, E. *swap*, to strike. 2. From Swed. dial. *skwabb*, loose or fat flesh, *skwappa*, a fat woman, *skwabbig*, flabby; from the verb appearing in Norw. *skwapa*, to tremble, shake, allied to M.E. *quaffen*, to throb, and E. *quaver*; see Quaver. Cf. Icel. *kvop*, jelly, jelly-like things.

Squabble, to wrangle. (Scand.) Swed. dial. *skvabbel*, a dispute. — Swed. dial. *skvappa*, to chide, lit. make a splashing, from the sb. *skvapp*, *skvapp*, a splash. Cf. Prov. E. *swabble*, to squabble, allied to *swab*, to splash over, *swap*, to strike.

Squad, Squadron; see Quadrat.

Squalid. (L.) L. *squalidus*, rough, dirty. — L. *squalere*, to be rough, parched, dirty. Distr. *squal-or*, sb.

Squall, to cry out. (Scand.) Swed. *svalla*, to gush out violently. *svall*, a rush of water, *sval-regn*, a violent shower of rain (E. *squall*, sb., a burst of rain); Dan. *svaldre*, to clamour. *svalder*, clamour, noisy talk; Swed. dial. *skvala*, to gush out, cry out, chatter. + Gael. *gnat*, a loud cry, sound of high wind; allied to G. *schallen*, Icel. *skella* (pt. t. *skall*), to resound. (Base SKAL.)

Squander, to dissipate. (Scand.) Orig. to disperse, scatter abroad; Dryden, *Annus Mirabilis*, st. 67. Nasalised form of Lowl. Sc. *squatter*, to splash water about, scatter, squander, prov. E. *swatter*, to throw water about. These are frequentatives from Dan.

*squattle*, to splash, spurt, also to squander. Swed. *svallta*, to squirt. Icel. *skotta*, to squirt out water. The *d* appears in O. Icel. *svadderen*, to dabble in water; Swed. *svadra*, to gush out of a hole (as water). Cf. scatter and squirt.

Square; see Quadrat.

Squash, to crush. (F.-L.) O. F. *escher*, to crush, also spelt *escherre*; squash; Cot. (Mod. F. *écraser*) O. F. *cacher* answers to Sardinian *cattare* = contracte, to constrain, force, press. The prefix *es-* = L. *ex*, extremely. β. This etymology is from L. *ex*; and *cavare* formed from *cavatus*, pp. of *cavare* (= *agere*), to drive together. See Ex- or Cogent; also Con- and Agent. De *squash*, sb., an unripe peascod.

Squat, to cower. (F.-L.) Lit. to be flat, as if pressed down; the old sense is to press down, squash. M. E. *squation*, to crush flat. — O. F. *esquatir*, to flatten, crush = O. F. *es-* (= L. *ex*), extremely; *quatur*, to press down. Distr. shews that O. I. *quath* is a derivative of L. *cavatus*, pp. of *cavare*, to press, compel; see above.

Squaw, a female. (W. Indian.) Mass. *chusset* *squa*, *eskqua*, Narragansett *squaw*, a female (Webster).

Squeak, to cry out shrilly. (Scand.) Swed. *svaka*, to croak; Norw. *skaka*, to cackle; Icel. *skakka*, to sound like was shaken in a bottle. Allied to Quack.

Squeal. (Scand.) Swed. *svanna*, Norw. *skvenna*, to squeal. Used instead of *quack* as a frequentative of squeak, and applied to a continuous cry.

Squeamish; see Swim (2).

Squeeze, to crush, press tightly. The prefix *s* is due to O. F. *es-* = L. *ex*, very; *queze* = M. E. *quesen*, to squeeze. This M. E. *quesen* is from A. S. *cwisan*, also *cwisan*, to crush. Allied to O. Icel. *kvistjan*, to destroy, Swed. *kvista*, to squeeze, bruise, G. *quetschen*, to squash, hurt.

Squib, (1) a paper tube, with combustibles; (2) a lampoon. (Scand.) Squibs were sometimes fastened together by a rope, so as to run along it like a race, whence the name. From M. E. *swippen*, to move swiftly, fly, sweep, etc. — Icel. *svipa*, to flash, dart, sweep, a quick movement; Norw. *svipa*, to run swift. Allied to Swoop, Swift. 2. A *squib* means a political lampoon, but was merely applied, not to the *target* to which it was directed, but to the writer of it, see Target, etc.

1709. A *squib* thus meant a fire-flashy fellow, making a noise, but harm. *Squib* also means child's from its shooting out water instead

; see Schism.

*Quincy*, old spelling of quinsy; see

, to look askew, (Scand.) The prov. E. (Suffolk) *squink*, to wink, *svinka*, to shrink, flinch (whence in of looking aside), nasalised form to balk, flinch, fail; cf. O. Swed. to *leguile*. ¶ This is the most account of a difficult word.

(1), the same as Esquire.

(1), a carpenter's rule; see

*rule*. (F. = L. = Gk.) M.E. *squirel*, O. F. *escurel* (F. *courreuil*), *seurellus*, a squirrel; put for \*, dimin. of *sciurus*, a squirrel. *loupes*, a squirrel; lit. 'a shadow on his bushy tail.' — Gk. *oxia*, *oxys*, tail.

, sb. (Scand.) The *r* appears to have ; allied to prov. E. *squitter*, to *squid* *squitter*, diarrhoea. — Swed. *dial*. To sprinkle all round, frequentative *da*, to squat, Swed. *squatta*, to Cf. Dan. *squatte*, to splash. Allied under.

(C) Irish *stob-aim*, I stab; Gael. *a* a stake in the ground, from *stob*, pointed iron or stick, stub. Allied *q.v.* Der *stab*, sb.

*Stabliish*; see State.

; see Stick (1).

(E.) A. S. *stef*; pl. *stafas*, staves, *staf*, Icel. *stafr*, Dan. *stab*, *stav*, *staf*, G. *stab*; Gael. *stab*, a stake, Allied to Skt. *sthāpaya*, to place, up a post), causal of *sthī*, to stand.

, piece of a cask, part of a piece (E.) Merely another form of to M. E. dat sing. *stane* (stave) (staves staves). Cf. Icel. *stafr*, a staff; Dan. *stab*, *stave*, *stave*, (1), trunk of a tree (E.) M. E. A. S. *stafn*, *stefn*, *stemn*, (1) stem, (?) stem or prow of a vessel; *stofna*, *stefna*. Formed, with from A. S. *stef*, a staff, prop; a tree being the staff or support of stem of a vessel being the upright front of it + Du. *stam*, trunk,

*steven*, prow; Icel. *stafr*, *stamm*, stem of vessel, *stofn*, trunk; Dan. *stamme*, trunk, *stevn*, prow; Swed. *stam*, trunk, *staf*, prow, *fram-stam*, fore-stem, *bak-stam*, back stem, stem; G. *stamm*, trunk, *vorder steven*, prow-post, stem, *hinter steven*, stern-post.

*stem* (2), prow of a vessel. (E.) The same word as the preceding.

*stem* (3), to check, stop. (E.) From stem (1), the stem of a tree; from the throwing of a tree-trunk into a river, which checks the current. So Icel. *stemma*, Dan. *stemme*, to dam up, from *stamme*, trunk; G. *stammen*, to fell trees, dam up water.

*Stag*; see Stair.

*Stage*; see State.

*Stagger*; see Stick (1).

*Stagnate*, to cease to flow. (L.) From L. *stagnare*, pp. of *stagnare*, to be still, cease to flow. — L. *stagnum*, a still pool, a stank; see stank (below). Der. *stagnant*, from stem of pres. pt. of *stagnare*.

*stanch*, *staunch*, to stop a flow of blood. (F. = L.) O. F. *estancher*, to stanch.

— Low L. *stancare*, to stanch, a variant of late L. *stagnare*, to stanch, the same as L. *stagnare*, to cease to flow (above). Der. *stanch*, adj., firm, sound, not leaky.

*stank*, a pool, tank. (F. = L.) An old word; once common. — O. F. *estang*, a pond. (The same as Prov. *estan*, Span. *estanque*, Port. *tanque*, a pond, pool) — L. *stagnum*, a pool of stagnant or standing water. Put for *stacnum* \*, allied to Skt. *stak*, resist (hence to be firm or still). (Base STAK, from ✓ STA.)

*tank*, a pool. (Port. = L.) Port. *tanque*, cognate with Span. *estanque*, O. F. *estang* (above).

*Staid*; see Stay (1).

*Stain*; see Tinge.

*Stair*, a step up (E.) M. E. *steir*, *steyer*. A. S. *stæger*, a stair, step; lit. a step to climb by. — A. S. *stdg* (also *stdh*), pt. t. of *stigan*, to climb + Du. *steiger*, a stair, Icel. *steigi*, step, Swed. *stege*, ladder, Dan. *stige*, ladder, G. *steg*, a path; from Du. *styggen*, Icel. *stg*, Swed. *stiga*, Dan. *stig*, G. *steigen*, to mount, climb. Allied to Skt. *stigh*, to ascend. Gk. *stixiaw*. (✓STIGH.)

*stag*, a male deer. (Scand.) Also applied (in dialects) to a male animal generally. — Icel. *steigr*, *steaggi*, a be-bird, drake, tom-cat. Lit. 'mounter'; from Icel. *stiga*, to mount. Spelt *stagsa*, Laws of Cant

*stile* (1), a set of steps for climbing over. (E.) M. E. *stile*. A. S. *stigel*, a ridge,

— A. S. *stig-en*, pp. of *stigan*, to climb; with suffix -el of the agent.

**stirrup.** (E.) Put for *sty-rope*, i. e. a rope to mount by; the orig. stirrup was a looped rope for mounting into the saddle. M. E. *stirrop*. A. S. *stig-riþ*, *stig-riþ*. — A. S. *stig-en*, pp. of *stigan*, to mount; *riþ*, a rope; see *Rope*.

**sty** (1), enclosure for swine. (E.) M. E. *ste*. A. S. *stigo*, a sty, a pen for cattle. + Icel. *sta*, *sti*, sty, kennel, Swed. *stia*, pig-sty, pen for geese, Swed. dial. *sti*, *steg*, pen for swine, goats, or sheep, G. *steige*, pen, chicken-coop. β Certainly from ✓STIGH, to ascend; though the reason is not clear; but cf. Gk. *στριχος*, a row, file of soldiers, also a row of poles with hunting nets into which game was driven, i. e. a pen or sty.

**sty** (2), small tumour on the eye-lid. (E.) The A. S. name was *stigend*, lit. 'rising'; from the pres. pt. of *stigan*, to ascend, climb, rise. Short for *stigend edge*, lit. 'rising eye'; which, being ill understood, was corrupted into M. E. *styanya*, as if it meant 'sty on eye'; after wh. ch. -anye was dropped, and the word *sty* was the result. + Low G. *stieg*, *stige*, sty on the eye; from *stigen*, to rise.

**Staithes**; see *Stoad*.

**Stake**; see *Stick* (1).

**Stalactite**, a kind of crystal hanging from the roof of some caverns. (Gk.) Formed, with suffix -ite (Gk. -ίτης), from *σταλαγτ-*-*ις*, trickling. — Gk. *σταλαγτίς* (= *σταλαγ-*-year), to drip; from *σταλάνειν*, to drip. (Base STAL, to be still; ✓STA.)

**stalagnite**, a cone of carbonate of lime on the floor of some caverns. (Gk.) (Gk. *σταλαγμή*-*α*, a drop; with suffix -ite (Gk. -ίτης). — Gk. *σταλαγτίς* (above)).

**Stale** (1), too long kept; see *Stall*.

**Stale** (2), a snare; see *Steal*.

**Stale** (3), a handle; see *Stall*.

**Stalk** (1) and (2); see *Stall*.

**Stall**, a standing-place for cattle, &c. (E.) M. E. *stal*. A. S. *steal*, *stel*, station, stall. + Du. *stal*, Icel. *stallr*, Dan. *stald*, Swed. *stall*, G. *stall*; Lith. *stalas*, a table; Skt. *sthala*, firm ground, from *sthā*, to stand. (Base STAL; ✓STA.)

**stale** (1), too long kept, vapid, trite. (Scand.) *Stale*, as a sb., means urine of cattle or horses. — Swed. *stalla*, to put into a stall, also to stale (as cattle); Dan. *stalde*, to stall-feed, stale, to stale (as horses). — Swed. *stall*, Dan. *stald*, a stable, stall. *Stale* is that which reminds one of

the stable, tainted, &c. β. In one sense we may explain *stale* (in the case of uncooked provisions) as 'too long exposed to sun'.

— O. F. *estaler*, to display wares on stalls from *estal*, a stall. — G. *stall*, a stall (above). It comes to much the same thing.

**stale** (3), steal, the handle of anything (E.) M. E. *stele*. A. S. *stel*, *stel*, a stem, + Du. *steel*, stalk, stem, handle. C. *stiel*, stalk, handle. Allied to *stil*, a stalk; the *stale* being that by which a tool is held firm and unmoved.

**stalk** (1), a stem (E.) M. E. *stal* of which one sense is the side-piece *stet* of a ladder. A dimin. form, with suffix -e from A. S. *stiel*, *stel*, a stalk; see *stel* (3) above. + Icel. *stikr*. Swed. *styk*. Du. *stilk*, stalk; Gk. *στρέχειος*, stem of a tree, retractor, a handle.

**stalk** (2), to stride. (E.) M. E. *stal*. A. S. *stalcian*, to walk warily; allied to *steale*, high. + Dan. *stalke*, to stalk. The notion is that of walking on *stalks* or lengthened legs, i. e. on tip-toe as cautiously, lifting the feet high. **stalk** (1) above. Dor. *stalch-ing-horse*, a horse for stalking game; see Halliwell.

**stallion**, an entire horse (F. — O. H. C. M. E. *stalon*. — O. F. *estalon* (F. *estale*) a stallion; so called because kept in a stall; not made to work. — O. H. C. *stal* (G. *stall*), a stall, stable; see *Stal* (above).

**still** (1), motionless. (E.) M. E. *stille*. A. S. *stille*, still; allied to *stiller*, verb, to remain in a place or stall. — A. S. *stel*, *stal*, a stall, place, see *Stall* above. Du. *stil*, still; *stilten*, to be still, stand to place, from *stal*, a stall; Dan. *stil*; Swed. *stilla*, G. *stil*, still, Dan. *stille* to still, also to place, Swed. *stilla*, quiet, G. *stillen*, to still, *stilken*, place; Dan. *stald*, Swed. G. *stall*, stall. *Still* is to be explained from the base STELLVA, to put into a stall, place, to make still, from the sb. *stal* and means 'brought to a resting-place'. Dor. *still*, adv., A. S. *stille*, continually ever.

**Stalwart**, sturdy. (E.) For natural M. E. *stalwirth*, *stalwurthe*, *stalwurde*, *stalwurde*. A. S. *stalwyrðe*, pl. *stalwyrðas* (end of ships). A. S. *stan* on β We find A. S. *gestalwian* used as a verb for *gestallian*. Hence Sievers explains the form *stal-* or *stel-* as being then *stobel*, a foundation. Thus *stal-*,

for \*stiel-el-wyrðe, lit. 'foundation-worthy,' i.e. firmly fixed, firm, constant. Iwo explains it as *stall worthy*, i.e. worthy of a stall or place, which is hardly intelligible, and does not suit the M. E. forms.

**Stamen**; see **State**.

**Stamin**, **Tamino**. **Taminy**. **Tammy**, kind of stuff, see **State**.

**Stammer**, to stutter. (E.) M. E. *stammer*, vb; from A. S. *stamer*, *stamur*, adj., *stammering*. The suffix -er, -ur is adjectival, expressing 'disposed to'; thus *stam er* = disposed to come to a stand-still, from a base **STAM**, extended from ✓STA, to stand, remain fixed. + Du. *stameren*, *stomelen*, Icel. *stamma*, Dan. *stamme*, Swed. *stamma*, G. *stammern*, *stammeln*, to stammer; Icel. *stamr*, O. H. G. *stam*, Goth. *stammis*, adj., *stammering*.

**Stamp**, to tread heavily, to pound. (E.) M. E. *stampen*. A. S. *stempian*. + Du. *stampfen*, Icel. *stappa*, Swed. *stampa*, Dan. *stampe*, G. *stampfen*; also Gk. *stribēin*, to stamp, Skt. *stambh*, to make firm, stop, make hard, *stamba*, *stambha*, a post. Allied to **Step**. (✓**STABH**; from ✓**STA**.)

**Stampede**, a panic. (Span. — Teut.) *Stampede* is a sudden panic, causing cattle to take to flight and run for many miles; the sudden flight due to panic. — Span. (and Port.) *estampido*, a crash, sudden sound of anything bursting or falling. Formed as if from a verb *estampir* \*, akin to *estampar*, to stamp. The reference appears to be to the noise made by the haws of a pestle upon a mortar. Of Teut. origin; see above.

**Stanch**, **Staunch**; see **Stagnate**.

**Stanchion**, a support, beam, bar. (F.—L.) O. F. *estanchier*, *estasson*, 'a prop, stay;' Cot. Not derived from the O. F. *estancher*, to prop (allied to E. *stanch*), but a diminutive of O. F. *estance*, a situation, condition, also a stanchion (Scheleter). — Low L. *stantia*, a chamber, a house, lit. 'that which stands firm.' — L. *stant-*, stem of *stare*, pt. of *stare*, to stand. See **State**. But the word may have been confused with O. F. *estancher*, to prop (as above), which is the same word as *estancher*, to stanch; for which see **Stanch**. The root is the same either way. (✓**STA**.)

**Stand**. (E.) A. S. *standen*, pt. t. *stod*, p. p. *standen*; + Icel. *standa*, Goth. *standan*; Du. *staan* (pt. t. *standt*); Swed. *ståd* (pt. t. *stådt*); G. *stecken* (pt. t. *standt*). All from

base **STAND**. + L. *stare*; Gk. *εστη*, I stood, Russ. *стоять*, Skt. *sthā*, to stand. (✓**STA**.) For allied words, see **State**. Der. **stand**, sb.; **standish**, put for **standish**, a standing dish for pen and ink.

**standard**. (F. — O. H. G.) O. F. *estandard*, a standard or ensign, a standard measure. The flag was a large one, on a fixed (standing) pole. — O. H. G. *standan*, to stand; with suffix -art (= O. H. G. *hart* a suffix, orig. the same as *hart*, adj., hard) ¶ Cf. Span. *estandarte*, a standard; O. Du. *standaert*, 'a standard or a great trophy, a pillar, column, mill-post' (Hexham), evidently from the verb *stand*. The O. F. *estandard*, Ital. *standardo* are modified forms, as if from L. *extendere*, to spread out.

**understand**. (E.) A. S. *understanlan*, lit. to stand under or among, hence, to comprehend (like L. *intel-ligere*). — A. S. *under*, under; *standan*, to stand; see **With**.

**withstand**. (E.) A. S. *witstandan*, to resist, lit. stand against. — A. S. *wit*, against; *standan*, to stand; see **With**.

**Stang**, a pole, see **Sting**.

**Stank**, a pool; see **Stagnate**.

**Stannary**, relating to tin-mines. (L.) Low L. *stannaria*, a tin-mine. — L. *stannum*, tin.

**Stanza**; see **State**.

**Staple**, (1) and (2); see **Step**.

**Star**. (E.) M. E. *sterre*. A. S. *steorra*, + Du. *ster*; O. H. G. *sterro*. Cf. Icel. *stjarna*, Dan. *stjerne*, Swed. *stjerna*, Goth. *starnia*; also L. *stella* (or *ster-ula* \*), Gk. *dorīs*, Corn. *steren*, W. *seren*, Skt. *śīrā*. Orig. sense 'sprinkler' of light; from ✓**STAR**, to sprinkle (Max Müller).

**Starboard**; see **Stear** (2).

**Starch**; see **Stark**.

**Stare** (1), to gaze fixedly. (E.) A. S. *starian*; from a Teut. adj. **STAR**, fixed, appearing in G. *starr*, fixed; cf. Skt. *sthī*, fixed, allied to *sthī*, to stand. (✓**STA**) + Icel. *stara*, *stira*, to stare; Swed. *stura*, Dan. *stirre*, to stare. ¶ Hence 'staring hair' is 'stiff-standing hair.'

**stare** (2), to glitter. (E.) M. E. *staren*; whence *staring colours* — bright colours. The same word as *stare* (1); from the glittering of staring eyes.

**Stark**, stiff, rigid, entire. (E.) A. S. *stearc*, stiff, strong. + Du. *stark*, Icel. *sterkr*, Dan. *stærk*, Swed. G. *stark* (orig. 'rigid,' from the sense of stretched tight; allied to **Stretch**). Der. *stark*, adv., as in *stark mad*.

**G. stær, a tail.**

**Starling.** (E.) M. E. *sterling*, double dimin. of M. E. *stare*, a starling. — A. S. *star*, a starling. + Icel. *starri*, *star*, Dan. *stær*, Swed. *stare*, G. *staur*, L. *sturnus*.

**Start,** to move suddenly. (E.) M. E. *sterten*; pt. t. *stirte* (Havelok, 873), *sturte*, *storte* (Layamon, 2395). Allied to Du. *storten*, to precipitate, fall, rush, G. *stürzen*; also to O. Du. *steerten*, to flee, run away, which prob. meant 'to turn tail,' or 'shew the tail,' hence to turn over suddenly, and is allied to A. S. *steort*, a tail. See **Stark naked.**

**Starve.** (E.) M. E. *steruen* (*sterwen*), to die (without reference to the means of death). A. S. *sterfan*, pt. t. *steaf*, pp. *sterfen*, to die; whence *sterfan*, to kill (weak verb). + Du. *sterven*, G. *sterben*. (Base STARB.) Der. *starve-l-ing*, double dimin., expressive of contempt; *starvation*, an ill-coined hybrid word, introduced from the North about 1775.

**State,** a standing, position, condition, &c. (F. — L.) O. F. *estat*. — L. *statum*, acc. of *status*, condition. — L. *status*, pp. of *stare*, to stand + Gk. *εστην*, I stood; Skt. *sthā*, to stand; cognate with E. *stand*. (✓STA)

**arrest,** to stop. (F. — L.) O. F. *arrester* (F. *arrêter*), to stay. — O. F. *a* (- L. *ad*), to; L. *restare*, to stay, from *re-*, and *stare*, see **rest** (2) below.

**assist.** (F. — L.) F. *assister*. — L. *assistere*, to step to, approach, assist. — L. *asse* (see *ad*) to; *sistere* to place, stand, from

**to stand against.**

**cost.** (F. — L.) M. E. *coster* (F. *coûter*), to cost. — L. *stand* together, last, also to *co-* *desist.* (F. — L.) O. F. *cease*. — L. *desistere*, to put a desist. — L. *de*, away; *sistere*, stand.

**destine.** (F. — L.) O. F. *ordain*. — L. *destinare*, to destinate. L. *destina*, a prop. support. — L. and *stina*, a prop. derivative. S'IA, to stand. See **obstinate**.

**destitute.** (I.) L. *de* alone; pp. of *destituere*, to pl. L. *de*, away; *statuere*, to place.

**distant.** (F. — L.) O. F. *distantem*, acc. of *distantia*, *pro-* *stare*, to stand apart.

**establish.** (F. — L.) M. E. O. F. *establiſſe*, base of pres. pt. to establish. — L. *stabilire*, to establish, firm; see **stable**.

**estate.** (F. — L.) O. F. *statum*, acc. of *status*, state above.

**exist,** to continue to be. — *istere*, better *existere*, to come to be. — L. *ex*, out; *sistere*, to set, stare.

**extant, existing** (L.) Lat. stem of *extans*, for *extant*, pp. *stare*, to stand forth, exist.

**interstium**, an interval of space. — L. *inter-*, between; *stare*, pp. of *sistere*, to stand, from *stare*, to stand.

**obstae**. (F. — L.) F. *obstacle*. — *obstaculum*, a hindrance. — L. *ob-*, *inst*; *-staculum*, double dimin. from *stare*, to stand.

**obstetric**, pertaining to midwifery. (L.) *obstetricus*, adj., from *obstetrici*, crude of *obstetrix*, a midwife; lit. an assist-stander near. — L. *ob stare*, to stand near; with fem. suffix *-trix* (of the agent).

**obstinate**. (L.) L. *obstinatus*, resolute. — pp. of *obstinare*, to set about, be resolved on. — L. *ob*, near; and *stina*\*, a noun from *STARE*. See *deatine* (above).

**obstinate**. (F. — L.) F. *persiste*. — L. *per-*, to continue, persist. — L. *per-*, enough; *sistere*, to stand, from *stare*.

**obstess** (2), to hire men for service. (F. — L.)

*Prest* is a corruption of the old word *pre*, ready; whence *prest-money*, ready money advanced to a man hired for service, *est money*; also *imprest*, a verb (now *press*), to give a man earnest money. As it became common to use *compulsion* to force men into service, it was confounded with the verb to *press*. *Prest money* money lent. — O. F. *prester* (F. *prêter*), end, advance money. — L. *pre-stare*, to stand forward, also to come forward, provide, furnish, give, offer. Der. *press-gang*, press, impressment.

**obstinate**. (L.) L. *prostitutus*, pp. *prostutere*, to expose openly, prostitute, pro, forth; *statuere*, to place, causal of *stare*.

**obstist**. (F. — L.) O. F. *resister*. — L. *re-*, to stand back, withstand. — L. *re-*, *sistere*, to stand, from *stare*.

**ost** (2), to remain, be left over. (F. — L.) F. *rester*, to remain. — L. *re-stare*, to stand behind, remain. ¶ Distinct from *rest* (see *repose*).

**restitution**. (F. — L.) F. *restitution*, *restitutionem*, acc. of *restitutio*, a returning. — L. *restitutus*, pp. of *restituere*, to restore. — L. *re-*, again; *statuere*, to place, causal of *stare*, to stand.

**ostitive** (F. — L.) Confused with *rest*. But it really means stubborn, refusing to move. — F. *restif*, 'restive, stubborn, going backward.' Cot. — F. *restier*, to stand, see *rest* (2) above. ¶ Hence *ostiv* in the pl. to *turn rusty* — to be worn.

**stable** (1), a stall for horses. (F. — L.)

O. F. *estable*, a stable. — L. *stabulum*, a stall — L. *stare*, to stand still.

**stable** (2), firm. (F. — L.) O. F. *estable* — L. *stabilit*, firm. — L. *stare*.

**establish**. (F. — L.) Short for establish (above).

**stage**. (F. — L.) O. F. *estage*, 'a story, stage, loft, also a dwelling house.' (Cot. Hence it meant a stopping-place on a journey, or the distance between stopping-places.) Cf. Prov. *estage*, a dwelling-place; answering to a Low L. form *stattum*, a dwelling-place. — L. *statum*, supine of *stare*.

**stamen**, male organ of a flower. (L.) Lit. 'a thread.' — L. *stamen*, a thread, the warp standing up in an upright loom. — L. *stare*, to stand. Der. *stamina*, orig. pl. of *stamen*, lit. threads, in a warp, firm texture.

**stamin**, a kind of stuff. (F. — L.) M. E. *stamin* — O. F. *estamine*, 'the stuff tamine'; Cot. — L. *stamineus*, consisting of threads. — L. *stamin*, stem of *stamen*, a thread (above).

**stanza**. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *stanza*, O. Ital. *stantia*, 'a lodging, chamber, dwelling, also stanza or static of verses.' Florio. So called from the stop or pause at the end of it. — Low L. *stantia*, an abode. — L. *stant*, stem of pres. pt. of *stare*.

**station**. (F. — L.) F. *station*. — L. *stationem*, acc. of *statio*, a standing still. — L. *status*, pp. of *stare*. Der. *station-er*, orig. a bookseller who had a *station* or stall in a market-place; hence *station-er*, things sold by a *stationer*. Also *stationary*, adj.

**statist**, a statesman, politician. (F. — L.; with Gk. suffix) Coined from *state* by adding -ist. L. *ista*, Gk. *-τάτης*.

**statue**. (F. — L.) O. F. *statut* (trisyllabic). — L. *statua*, a standing image. — L. *status*, crude form of *status*, a position, standing. — L. *status*, pp. of *stare*.

**statute**, height. (F. — L.) F. *stature* — L. *status*, an upright posture, height. — L. *status*, pp. of *stare*.

**status**, condition. (L.) L. *status*; see *State* (above).

**statute** (F. — L.) F. *statut*. — L. *statutum*, a statute; neut. of *status*, pp. of *stare*, to place, set, causal of *stare*.

**subsist**, to live, continue. (F. — L.) F. *subsister*, 'to subsist.' Cot. — L. *subsistere*, to stay, abide. — L. *sub*, near to; *sistere*, to stand, from *stare*, to stand.

**substance.** (F. — L.) F. *substance*. — L. *substantia*, substance, essence. — L. *substant-*, stem of pres. pt. of *substare*, to exist, lit. 'to stand near or beneath.' — L. *sub-*, near; *stare*, to stand. Der. *substanti-al*; also *substant-i-ve*. F. *substantif*, L. *substantius*, self-existent, used of the verb *esse*, and afterwards applied, as a grammatical term, to nouns substantive.

**substitute,** sb (F. — L.) F. *substitut*, a substitute. — L. *substitutus*, pp. of *substituere*, to put in stead of. — L. *sub*, near, instead of; *statuere*, to put, causal of *stare*, to stand.

**superstition.** (F. — L.) F. *superstition*. — L. acc. *superstitionem*, a standing near a thing, amazement, dread, religious awe, scruple. — L. *superstitti*, crude form of *superstes*, one who stands near, a witness. — L. *super*, above near; *statum*, supine of *sistere*, to stand, from *stare*, to stand.

**transubstantiation**, the doctrine that the bread and wine in the Eucharist are changed into Christ's body and blood. (F. — L.) F. *transubstantiation* — Late L. acc. *transubstantiationem*; see Hildebert of Tours (died 1134), sermon 93. — Late L. *transubstantiatus*, pp. of *transubstantiare*: coined from *trans*, across (implying change) and *substantia*, substance; see *substance* (above).

**Statics,** the science treating of bodies at rest. (Gk.) From Gk. *οτανικός*, at a stand-still; *θατηνίκη*, statics. — Gk. *οταν-ίκη*, placed, standing; verbal adj. from *οταν*, base of *ιστημι*, I place, stand. (✓ STA.)

**apostasy.** (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *apostasie*. Low L. *apostasia*. — Gk. *ἀποστασία*, late form of *ἀπόστασις*, revolt, lit. 'a standing away from.' — Gk. *ἀπό*, off, away; *στάνει*, a standing, from *στάνω*, base of *ιστημι* (above).

**apostate.** (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *apostate*, apostat. — Low L. *apostata*. — Gk. *ἀπόστατη*, a deserter, apostate. — Gk. *ἀπό*, off; *στάνη*, standing, from *στάνω* (above).

**ecstasy.** (F. — L. — Gk.) Englished from O. F. *estase*. — Low L. *ecstasis*, a trance — Gk. *ἐκστασία*, displacement; also, a trance. — Gk. *ἐκ*, out; *στάσις*, a standing; see *apostasy* (above).

**system,** method. (L. — Gk.) XVII cent. — L. *systema*. — Gk. *σύστημα*, a complex whole put together, a system — Gk. *σύν*, together; *τίθειν*, to stand, from *ιστημι*, I stand.

**Station, Statist, Status;** see *State*

## STEAL.

**Stature, Status, Statute;** see *State*.  
**Staunch;** see *Stagnate*.  
**Stave;** see *Staff*.

**Stay** (1), to remain, prop. delay. O. Du.) O. F. *estayer*, 'to prop.' Cot. — O. F. *estaye*, sh. tem. 'a prop.' id. — O. Du. *staile* or *stayer*, 'a prop.' Hexham; O. Flem. *stayz*, a prop. to E. *Stead*. The loss of *d* between vowels is not uncommon in Dutch, brother, brother, *teer* (or *teder*), tender, staid, grave. (F. — O. Du.) stay'd, pp. of *stay*, verb, to support, steady.

**stays**, a bodice. (F. — O. Du.) a pl. of *stay*, a support. (So also *bodies*.)

**Stay** (2), a rope supporting a mast. A. S. *stag*, a stay. + Du. *stag*, Icel. Swed. G. *stag*. Der. *stay-sail*.

**Stead.** (E.) M. E. *state*. A. S. place. + Du. *stad*, a town, Icel. *staðr*, a place; Dan. Swed. *stad*, town, Dan. place; G. *stadt*, *stall*, town, place, *staths*, place. Allied to L. *status*, a place. (✓ STA.) Der. *home-stead*, *bed-sted*.

**bestead.** (Scand.) Chiefly as a Dan. *bestedt*, placed, bestead; with same use as in E. — Dan. *bæd* (= E. *bed*), a place; with pp. suffx -ed.

**instead.** (E.) For *in stead*, i.e. place.

**staith,** a landing-place. (E.) stieß, stea, bank, shore. + Icel. *staðr*, labour, roadstead. Allied to *Stead*.

**steadfast.** (E.) A. S. *stated* in its place. — A. S. *stele*, place him; see *Fast*. + O. Du. *stelede*, *stalde*, Dan. *staldet*.

**steady,** firm. (E.) M. E. *stedy* steddy, steady. — A. S. *stedi*, steady; see *staitho* (above). + O. Du. *stevig*, Dan. *stalig*, Swed. *stävlig*, steady, continual, from *stati*, a place.

**stith,** an anvil. (Scand.) M. E. — Icel. *stedi*, an anvil; allied to a fixed place; named from its form. Swed. *städ*, an anvil. Der. *stithy*, perh. a smithy, also an anvil.

**Steak;** see *Stick* (1).

**Steal.** (E.) A. S. *stelen*, pl. t. *stolen*. + Du. *stelen*, Icel. *steða*, Dan. Swed. *stjäla*, G. *stehlen*, both *stelen* Gk. *στέλλειν*, to put away.

**stalo** (1), a snare. (E.) M. E. *stalo*, a trap. A. S. *stalon*, *steth* — *stalo*, pl. t. of *stelen*, to steal.

- (E.) M. E. *steem*. A. S. *stēm*, snell, smoke. + Du. *stoom*. *ēb*. *orse*: see *Stud* (1).
- (E.) M. E. *steel*. A. S. *stēl*. Only found as *style*, steel, which *ling*. + Du. *staal*, Icel. *stål*, Swed. *stål*, G. *stahl*, O. H. G. *stah-al* shews the A. K. as in Skt. *stak*, to resist, as, a stake. Named from its n. Dor. *steel*, vb., A. S. *styfan*.
- (E.) Orig. the yard in the *steel* was sold by German law; hence a weighing made in this yard; now generally used as meaning a yard or bar precipitons. (E.) M. E. *steep*. *sep*, high. + Icel. *steypir*, steep, d. to *Stoop*, whence the notion down, or tilted up: cf. Swed. *sping*; Norweg. *stupa*, to fall, cliff. See *Stoop*.
- (E.) A. S. *stēfel*, a lofty *stēfel*; so called from its *stēp*, steep, steep, high (with regum ed to y). *to soak*; see *Stoop* (1). *see Stoop* (1).
- (E.) A young ox. (E.) A. S. *stebr*, a bull, Icel. *stjórr*, Goth. *trus* (for *staurus*), Gk. *ταῦρος*); Russ. *tar*, W. *tarw*. B. merely 'full-grown' or 'large.' *tilla* (for *sthira*), great, large, *tira*, a man, *sthurin*, a pack. *to A. S. stor*, Icel. *stör*, Dan. *uge*. (✓ STU; for ✓ STA.) *a bullock*. A. S. *styr ic* (with i from eō to y).
- to guide* (E.) M. E. *steren*, *styan*, to steer + Du. *sturen*, in *styre*, Swed. *styr*, G. *steuern*, *sth*, *sturjan*, to confirm. B. from the sb. appearing in M. E. *stur*. Icel. *stýri*, G. *steuer*, a *stained in star board*; see *star*).
- ed, the right side of a ship. *steerbord*. A. S. *stebrbord*, i.e. the side on which the steers. In the first instance, he prop. a paddle, not a helm. Cf. at the helm, or on the star. A. S. *stör*, a rudder or paddle to steer with; *bord*, board, border, edge or side; see *Board*. The O. H. G. *stiura* means a prop, staff, paddle, rudder, allied to Icel. *staurr*, a post, stake, Gk. *σταύρις*, an upright pole or stake. (✓ STU, allied to ✓ STA.) + Du. *stuurbord*, Icel. *stjörnburði*, Dan. Swed. *styrbord*; all similarly compounded.
- stern* (2), hind part of a vessel. (Scand.) Icel. *stýrn*, a steering, steerage, helm; hence a name for the hind part of a vessel. From Icel. *stýri*, a steerer, allied to E. *steer* (2).
- Stellar*. (L.) L. *stellaris*, starry. — L. *stella*, star; short for *ster-ula*\*, a dimin. form allied to E. *Star*.
- constellation*. (F. — L.) F. *constellation*. — L. acc. *constellationem*, cluster of stars. — L. *con-* (cum), together; *stella*, star.
- Stem* (1), (2), and (3); see *Staff*, *Stench*; see *Stink*.
- Stencil*; see *Scintillation*.
- Stenography*, shorthand writing (Gk.) From Gk. *στενός*, narrow, close; *γράφειν*, to write.
- Stentorian*, extremely loud. (Gk.) From Gk. Στέντων, Stentor, a Greek at Troy, with a loud voice (Homeric) — Gk. *στεν-ων*, to groan; with suffix -*ton*. (✓ STAN.) See *Stun*.
- Step*, a pace, degree, foot-print. (E.) M. E. *steppe*. A. S. *stępe*. — A. S. *stapen*, to go, advance; pt. t. *stop*, pp. *stapen*; whence *stepan*, weak verb, which corresponds better to the mod. E. word. Cf. Du. *stap*, G. *stappe*, a footstep; Russ. *stopa*, a step; Skt. *stambh*, to make firm. (✓ STABH, from ✓ STA.) See also *Stamp*.
- staple* (1), a loop of iron. (E.) A. S. *stapul*. Orig. sense a prop, something that holds firm. — A. S. *stapan*, strong verb, to step, tread firmly. + Du. *stapel*, staple, stocks, a pile; Dan. *stabel*, Swed. *stapel*; G. *staffel*, a step, *stapel*, a staple (below).
- staple* (2), a chief commodity of a place. (F. — Low G.) The sense has changed; it formerly meant a chief market, with reference to the place where things were most sold. — O. F. *estaple*, 'a staple, a mart or general market, a publicque storehouse'; Cot. (f. *stape*) — Low G. *stapel*, a heap; hence a heap laid in order, store, store-house; the same word as *staple* (1). The Du. *stapel* means (1) a staple, (2) the stocks, (3) a pile or heap. All from the notion of fixity or firmness.

**Stepchild.** (E.) A. S. *steþpild*; where *cild* - E. child; see Child. We also find A. S. *steþbearn*, step-bairn, stepchild, *steþfader*, stepfather, *steþmæder*, stepmother, &c. β. The sense of *step* is 'orphaned,' and *steþpild* is the oldest compound. we find A. S. *steþaþte*, pl., made orphan, also O. H. G. *stiufan*, to deprive of parents. + Du. *stießkind*, stepchild; Icel. *stjórbarn*, step bairn; Swed. *stygbarn*; G. *stießkind*.

**Steppe,** a large plain. (Russ.) Russ. *stepa*, a waste, heath, steppe.

**Stereoscope,** an optical instrument for giving an appearance of solidity. (Gk.) From Gk. *stereos*, solid, stiff; *oπων*, to behold.

**Stereotype,** a solid plate for printing. (Gk. + Gk. *stereos*, hard, solid; and *typē*, q. v.)

**Sterile.** (F. - L.) O. F. *sterile*. - L. *sterilis*, acc. of *sterilis*, barren.

**Sterling;** see East.

**Stern** (1), severe, austere. (E.) M. E. *sterne*. A. S. *styrne*, stern (which should rather be spelt *sturn*). Allied to Du. *stuurzich*, stern, Swed. *sturk*, refractory; Goth. *andstaurian*, to murmur against.

**Stern** (2); see Stoer (2).

**Sternutation,** sneezing. (L.) L. *sternutatio*, a sneezing. - L. *sternutatus*, pp. of *sternutare*, to sneeze, frequentative of *sternuere*, to sneeze. Allied to Gk. *κράψωμαι*, to sneeze.

**Stertorous,** snoring. (L.) Coined from L. *stertore*, to snore.

**Stethoscope,** the tube used in auscultation, as applied to the chest. (Gk.) Lit. 'chest-examiner.' - Gk. *στήθος*, chest; *ανα* *ειν*, to consider.

**Steveodore;** see Stipulation.

**Stew,** to boil slowly. (F. - Teut.) M. E. *stauen*, orig. to bathe; formed from the old sb. *stew* in the sense of bath or hot-house (as it was called); the pl. *stews* generally meant brothels. An Anglicised form of O. F. *estue*, a stew, stove, hot-house (F. *stuve*). - O H G. *stufi*, a hot room for a bath (mod. G. *stube*, a chamber). Allied to *Stove*, q. v.

**Steward.** (E.) A. S. *steward*, *steward*, a steward. Lit. 'a sty-ward:' from A. S. *steþo*, a sty, *wærd*, a warden. The orig. sense was one who looked after the domestic animals, and gave them their food; hence, one who provides for his master's table, or who superintends household affairs. We also find *stiwita*, *stigwita*, a

steward, with the same prefix. S under *Stair*; and *Ward*.

**Stick** (1), to stab, pierce, thrust here. (E.) The orig. sense was pierce, stab, fasten into a thing; be thrust into a thing, to adhere; are confused in mod. E., viz. (1) pierce; (2) stick, to be fixed in.

(1) M. E. *steken*, strong verb, to p. t. *stak*, pp. *steken*, *stiken*. and an A. S. *steacan*, pt. t. *stacan*, p. (not found); cognate with Low (pt. t. *stak*, pp. *steken*), G. *steck*, *stach*, pp. *gestochen*). Further Gk. *στίχειν* (= *στίχων*), to prick, to pierce, to prick, Skt. *tij*, to be set to E. *Sting*. (✓ *STAG*, *STIG*); also find (2) A. S. *sticcan*, pt. *sticcan* verb: allied to Icel. *stika*, to do; Swed. *stikka*, Dan. *stikke*, to do; G. *stecken*, to stick, set, also to remain.

**etiquette,** ceremony. (F. - G.) *quette*, a label, ticket, also a production. - O. F. *etiquet* (for a little note, such as is stuck up on of a court, &c.; Col. - G. *stecken*, put, set, fix; allied to G. *stecken*, pierce (above); see *ticket* (below).

**stack,** a large pile of wood, &c. M. E. *stak*. - Icel. *stakkr*, a stack; *stakka*, a stump as in our chimneys; Swed. *stack*, a rick, heap, stack; I. The sense is 'a pile,' that which is up. Allied to *stake* (below).

**stagger,** to reel, vacillate. (S. weakened form of *staker*, M. E. - Icel. *stakra*, to push, to stab; quantitative of *staka*, to punt, punt to Icel. *stjaki*, a punt-pole; and (below).

**stake,** a post, strong stick. (S. *stake*. A. S. *stana*, a stake. Teut. base *STAK*, to pierce, apply. G. *stach*, pt. t. of *stecken*, to stick; see *Stick* (1) (above).

**steak,** a slice of meat for (Scand.). M. E. *steke*. - Icel. *steik*; so called from being a wooden peg, and roasted before Icel. *steikna*, to roast, on a spit. Allied to Icel. *stiks*, a stick; and (1). + Swed. *steck*, roast meat, roast; allied to *stick*, a prirk, stick, stab; Dan. *stege*, a roast, spit, to turn the spit. Cf. G. *stecken*, put on a spit, *ansstecken*, to pierce

**Stick** (2), a small branch of a tree  
M. E. *sticke*. A. S. *stica*, a stick; nail. So called from its piercing or  
ring into anything; the orig. sense  
‘peg,’ then a small bit of a tree.  
See to **Stick** (1) above. + Icel. *stika*,  
stick.

**Hickleback**, a small fish. (E.) So  
named from the *stickles* or small prickles on  
back. *Stuk-le* is dimin. of *stick* (2).

**stich**, a pain in the side, a passing  
rough stuff of a needle and thread. (E.)  
A. S. *stiche*. A. S. *stican*, to prick, pierce.  
*stocando, stocata*, a thrust in fencing.  
(L = Lat.) *Stocando* is an accommodated  
form, as if it were Spanish. — Ital.  
*ata*, ‘a soyne, thrust.’ Florio. — Ital.  
‘a short sword, a tuck,’ Florio;  
pp. suffix *-ata*. — G. *stock*, a stick,  
trunk, stump; cognate with E. *stock*  
now.

**stock**, a post, &c. (E.) The sense is a  
thing stuck or fixed, hence a post, trunk,  
a fixed store, fund, capital, cattle,  
the butt-end of a gun, &c. A. S. *stoc*,  
post. Formed as if from an A. S.  
*steocan*, pp. of a strong verb *steocan*,  
noted s. v. **Stick** (1) above. + G.  
or O. H. G. *stoch*, from *gestochen*, pp.  
‘broken’, to stick, pierce; Du. *stok*, Icel.  
or Dan. *stok*, Swed. *stock*.

**cockade**, a breastwork formed of  
stocks (E.; with F. suffix). Coined in  
imitation of F. *estocade*, which only meant  
thrust in fencing. From E. *stock*  
(above).

**stocking**. (F.) *Stocking* is a dimin.  
of *stock*, used as short for *nether-stock*.  
*bas des chausses*, a stocking or nether-  
stock. — Cot. The clothing of the lower  
part of the body consisted of a single  
garment, called *hose*, in F. *chausses*. It  
was afterwards cut in two at the knees, and  
led into *upper-stocks*, and *nether-stocks*  
*stocking*. In this case, *stock* means a  
post, a stump, a piece cut off; see *stock*  
(above).

**stoker**, one who tends a fire. (Du.)  
Used to mean one who looked after a  
brew-house (Phillips). — Du. *stoker*,  
shaker, or settler on fire; Hexham. —  
*stoken*, to kindle a fire, stir a fire —  
*stok*, a stock, stick (hence, a poker for  
a fire). Cognate with *stock* (above).

**stot** (5), credit. (F. — G.) Short for  
Notes abeaus that to take things

without immediate payment was to take  
*on ticket*, afterwards shortened to *on tick*;  
see below.

**ticket**, a bill stuck up, a marked card.  
(F. — G.) O. F. *etiquet*, ‘a little note, bill,  
or ticket, esp. such as is stuck up on the  
gate of a court;’ Cot. — G. *stucken*, to stick,  
stick, up, fix; cognate with E. *stick*.

**tuck** (2), a rapier. (F. — Ital. — G.) F.  
*estoc*, ‘the stock of a tree, a rapier, a tuck;’  
Cot. — Ital. *stocco*, a truncheon, rapier,  
tuck; Florio. — G. *stock*, a stock, stump,  
&c.; see *stock, stocando* (above).

**Stick** (1), a staff, twig; see **Stick** (1).  
**Stickleback**, a fish; see **Stick** (1).

**Stickler**, one who parts combatants, or  
settles disputes between two who are fighting.  
(E.) Now only used of one who insists  
on etiquette or persists in an opinion.  
Corruption of M. E. *stightlen*, *stightlen*,  
to dispose, order, arrange, govern, subdue;  
commonly used of a steward who arranged  
matters, acting as a master of ceremonies.  
See Will. of Palerne, 1199, 2899, 3281,  
3441, 5379; Destruction of Troy, 117,  
1997, 2193, 13382, &c. This M. E.  
*stightlen* is a representative of A. S. *stihtan*,  
*stihtan*, to control. Cognate with O. Du.  
*stichten*, to build, impose a law; Dan.  
*stifte*, to institute, Swed. *stifta*, *stikta*, G.  
*stiften*, to found, institute.

**Stiff**. (E.) M. E. *stif*. A. S. *stif*, stiff.  
+ Du. *stijf*, Dan. *stru*, Swed. *stif*. Allied  
to Lith. *stiprus*, strong, *stip-ti*, to be stiff,  
L. *stipes*, a stem; also to E. *Staff*.

**stifle**. (Scand.; confused with F. — L.)  
Icel. *stifla*, to dam up, choke. Norweg.  
*stivila*, to stop, hem in, lit. to stifle;  
*stivra*, to stifle; frequentatives of Norw.  
*stiva*. Dan. *stive*, to stifle. All from the  
adj. above. Confused with O. F. *estiver*, to  
pack tight, stive; see *stovedore*.

**Stigmatise**. (F. — Gk.) F. *stigmatiser*,  
to brand with a hot iron, defame. — Gk.  
*stigmaris*, to mark, brand. — Gk. *stig-*  
*mar*, ba-e of *stigma*, a prick, mark, brand.  
— Gk. *stigmen* (= *stig-mu*), to prick.  
Allied to **Stick** (1). (✓STIG.)

**Stile** (1), a set of steps; see **Stair**.  
**Stile** (2), the correct spelling of **Style**  
(1), q. v.

**Stiletto**; see **Style** (1).

**Still** (1), calm; see **Stall**.

**Still** (2), to distil, trickle down. (L; or  
F. — L.) In some cases, it represents L.  
*stillare*, to fall in drops; more often, it is  
short for *distil* (below).

**distill.** (F. — L.) O. F. *distiller.* — L. *distillare*, *destillare*, to drop or trickle down. — L. *de*, down; *stillare*, to drop, from *stilla*, a drop.

**instil.** (F. — L.) F. *instiller.* — L. *instillare*, to pour in by drops. — L. *in*, in; *stilla*, to drop (above).

**still** (3), sb., an apparatus for distilling. (L.) Short for M. E. *stillatorie*, a still, from *stillat-us*, pp. of *stillare* (above).

**Stilt.** (Scand.) M. E. *stiltē*. — Swed. *stytta*, Dan. *stytte*, a stilt; Dan. *stytte*, to walk on stilts. + Du. *stelt*; G. *stelze*, a stilt; O. H. G. *stelza*, prop. crutch. Allied to **Stalk** (1). Also to Gk. *ar̄thron*, a column; orig. sense a high post, upright pole.

**Stimulate.** (L.) From pp. of L. *stimulare*, to prick forward. — L. *stimulus*, a goad (put for *stig-mulus*). Allied to **Stick** (1) and **Stigmatiso**. (✓STIG.)

**instigate**, to urge on. (L.) From pp. of *instigare*, to goad on. — L. *in*, on; and base STIG, to prick; cf. L. *stingere*, to prick; see **Distinguish**.

**Sting.** (E.) A. S. *stingan*, pt. t. *stang*, pp. *stungen*. + Icel. *stinga*, Swed. *stinga*, Dan. *stinge*. Nasalised form of **Stick** (1).

**stang.** a pole, stake. (Scand.) M. E. *stange*. — Icel. *stöng* (gen. *stangar*), a pole, stake; Dan. *stang*, Swed. *stäng*, Du. *stang*, G. *stange*. From the pt. t. of the verb *to sting* (above).

**stingy**, mean. (E.) The same as Norfolk *stingy* (pronounced *stin-ji*), nipping, unkindly, ill-humoured. Merely the adj. from *sting*, sb., which is pronounced *sting* in Wiltshire. So also Swed. *sticken*, pettish, fretful, from *sticka*, to sting.

**Stink.** (E.) A. S. *stincan*, pt. t. *stanc*, pp. *stuncen*. + Du. *stinken*, Icel. *stökkva* (pt. t. *stökk*), Dan. *stinke*, Swed. *stunka*, G. *stinken*; Goth. *stigkwan* (for *stingkwan*), to smite, strike, thrust. The orig. sense seems to have been 'to strike against'; hence to strike against the sense of smell.

**stench**, sb. (E.) A. S. *stene*, a strong smell, often in the sense of fragrance. — A. S. *stanc*, pt. t. of *stincan* (above). + G. *rrank*.

**Stint**; see **Stunted**.

**Stipend**; see **Stipulation**.

**Stipple**, to engrave by means of small dots. (Dut.) Du. *stippelen*, to speckle, dot over. — Du. *stippe*, a speckle; dimin. of *stip*, a point. Allied to **Stab**.

**Stipulation**, a contract. (F. — L.) F.

**stipulation.** — L. *see stipulations* covenant. — L. *stipulatus*, pp. of *stip* to settle an agreement. — O. Lat. *stip*, firm, fast; allied to *stipes*, a (✓STAP, from ✓STA.) ¶ Not *stipula*, a straw, though this is an word, dimin. of *stipes*.

**constipate.** (L.) From pp. of L. *stipare*, to join closely, press together. **costive.** (F. — L.) From O. F. — L. *constipatus*, constipated. See *con* in *Littre*.

**stevedore**, one who stows a (Span. — L.) Span. *estivador*, a packer; hence a stoker of wool exportation, and generally, one who a cargo. — Span. *estivar*, to compress to stow a cargo. — L. *stipare*, to together. Cf. Span. *estiva*, O. F. stowage; Ital. *stiva*, ballast.

**stipend**, salary. (L.) L. *stipendi* tax, tribute; put for *stipe* genuine payment in money. — L. *stipa*, crude of *stips*, small coin; *pendere*, to weigh pay, see **Pendant**. B. *Stips* is sup to mean 'pile of money'; from *stipe* heap together; cf. *stipes*, a post (perh. pile).

**Stir.** (E.) M. E. *stiren*, *sturen*. *styrian*, to move, stir. Allied to *styrr*, a stir, Du. *storen*, Swed. *stora*, to store, to disturb. O. H. G. *stir*, scatter, destroy, disturb. Further all L. *sternere*, to scatter. (✓STAR.)

**storm.** (E.) A. S. *storm*, storm 'that which lays low.' + Icel. *storm*. Swed. Dan. *storm*, G. *sturm*. Prof same root as E. *stir* and L. *sternere* above.

**sturgeon**, a fish. (F. — O. F. O. F. *estourgeon*, *esturgen*; Low L. *sturionem*, from nom. *sturio*. — O. I. *sturjo*, *sturo*, a sturgeon; lit. 'a because it stirs up mud by flounder the bottom of the water. — O. H. G. to spread, stir (G. *stören*); see **Stir** (1). + A. S. *styria*, *styriga*, a stinger, a geon, from *stirian*, to stir; Swed. *stor*, sturgeon, from Swed. *stora*, to a

**Stirk**; see **Steer** (1).

**Stirrup**; see **Stair**.

**Stitch**; see **Stick** (1).

**Stith**, an anvil; see **Staard**.

**Stiver**, a Dutch penny. (Dut.) *stuiver*, a small coin. Perhaps orig. a small piece; cf. G. *studer*, a which appears to be related to G.

st., be scattered, *staub*, dust, atom.

animal. (Scand.) *Stoat* also *lion* (Bailey); M. E. *stot*, a bullock. It was, in fact, a general name for a male animal, a bull. Swed. *stut*, Dan. *stud*, dial. *stut*, a young ox, young *stut*, a bullock, an ox horn. *sther*, hence ox-horn, strong *de*. Allied to Du *stoeten*, to *stooter*, stallion), Swed. *stöta*, G. *stossen*, Goth. *stautan*, to STUT.)

*Stoccata*; see Stick (1). *Stockade*, Stocking; see

(— Gk.) L. *Stoicus*. — Gk. *στοιχ*; lit. 'belonging to a colonia' Zeno taught under a colonia. — Gk. *στρά* (Attic *στρά*), a row of pillars. (✓ STA.)

see Stick (1). *Stole*, robe, scarf. (L. — Gk.) L. *stola*, equipment, robe, stole. *stoy*, to equip. Allied to Stall, dilatation of the heart. (Gk.) a drawing asunder, dilatation. *ἀλλεί*, to put aside or apart apart; *στίλλειν*, to place,

letter. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *epistre*. — L. *epistola*. — Gk. message, letter. — Gk. *ἐπιστέλλειν*, — Gk. *ἐπι*, to; *στέλλειν*, to

contraction of the heart, of a syllable. (Gk.) Gk. drawing together. — Gk. *συν*-draw together. — Gk. *σύν*, to *θει*, to place, put. See also

spid. (L.) L. *stolidus*, firm, spid. Allied to Stultify, and

(F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *stomak*. — L. *stomachum*. — Gk. mouth, gullet, stomach; dimin. bath.

) M. E. *stoon*. A. S. *stūn*. — Icel. *steinn*, Dan. Swed. *sten*, st. stains. Cf. Gk. *στία*, a

M. E. *stool*. A. S. *stōl*, seat. Icel. *stóll*, Dan. Swed. *stol*, seat, chair; G. *stuhl*, chair, *stol*; table. Lath. *stolis*,

table. Lit. 'that which stands firm'; cf. Gk. *στήλη*, pillar. (✓ STA.)

*Stoop* (1), to lean forward (E.) A. S. *stipian*. + O. Du. *stuypen*, O. Icel. *istufa*, to stoop; Swed. *stupa*, to tilt, fall. Allied to Steep (1).

*steep* (2), to soak in a liquid. (Scand.) M. E. *steopen*, Icel. *steypa*, to make to stoop, overturn, pour out liquids, cast metals (hence to pour water over grain or steep it); causal of *stypa*, to stoop (above); so also Swed. *stopa*, to cast metals, steep corn, Dan. *stöbe*, the same.

*Stoop* (3), a beaker; see Stoup.

*Stop*. (L.) Not E., but L. M. E. *stopfen*, A. S. *stopian*, to stop up; so also Du. *stoppen*, to stop, stuff, cram, Swed. *stoppa*. Dan. *stoppe*, G. *stopfen*, Ital. *stoppare*, to stop up with tow. Low L. *stupare*, to stop up with tow, cram, stop. All from L. *stupa*, *stuppa*, coarse part of flax, hanks, oakum, tow. Cf. Gk. *στύρη*, *στύρων*, the same; Skt. *stumbh*, to stop. Allied to Stub, Stupid, Stump. Der. *stop-pe-le*, i.e. stopper.

*estop*. (F. — L.) A law term; to stop, impede. — O. F. *estoper*; Low L. *stupare* (above).

*Storax*, a resinous gum. (L. — Gk.) L. *storax*, *styraç*. — Gk. *στύραξ*.

*Store*, sb. (F. — L.) M. E. *stor*, *stoor*, provisions. — O. F. *estor*, a nuptial gift; *estoire*, store, provisions; Low L. *staurum*, the same as *instaurum*, store. — L. *instaurare*, to construct, build, restore; Low L. *instaurare*, to provide necessities — L. *in*, in; *staurare*, to set up, place; also found in *re-staurare*, to restore. From an adj. *staurus*\* — Skt. *sthivara*, fixed; cf. Gk. *σταύρος*, an upright pole (✓ STA.) Der. *store*, verb, O. F. *estorer*, from Low L. *staurare*\* = *instaurare*.

*restaurant*. (F. — L.) Mod. F. *restaurant*, lit. 'restoring'; pres. pt. of *restaurer*, to restore, refresh (below).

*restore*. (F. — L.) O. F. *restorer*, also *restaurer*. — L. *restaurare*, to restore. — L. *re-*, again; *staurare*\*; see Store.

*story* (2), set of rooms on a level or flat. (F. — L.) Orig. merely 'a building' or 'thing built.' — O. F. *estore*, a thing built; fem. of pp. of *estorer*, to build — Low L. *staurare*', put for L. *instaurare*, to construct, build, &c. See Store. Der. *clere-story*, i.e. clear-story, story lighted with windows, as distinct from *blind-story*.

**Stork**, bird. (E.) A. S. *storc*. + Dn. *stork*, Icel. *storkr*, Dan. Swed. G. *stork*. Cf. Gk. *τόρπος*, large bird. Prob. allied to **Stalk** (2); cf. A. S. *stealc*, high; also to **Stark**.

**Storm**; see **Stir**.

**Story** (1), a narrative; see **History**.

**Story** (2), set of rooms; see **Store**.

**Stot**, stallion, bullock; see **Stoat**.

**Stoup**, **Stoop**, flagon. (Scand.) M. E. *stope*. — Icel. *staup*, a knobby lump, also a stoup; Swed. *stop*, three pints. + A. S. *stiep*, a cup; Du. *stoep*, a gallon; G. *stauf*, a cup. Ong. a lump, mass; properly a mass of molten metal; cf. Icel. *steypa*, to cast metals; see **steep** (2), under **Stoop**.

**Stout**. (F. — O. Low G.) M. E. *stout*. — O. F. *estout*, stout, bold. — O. Du. *stolt*, stout, stout, bold; Low G. *stolt*, A. S. *stolt*, the same. + G. *stots*, proud. Allied to **Stolid**. Der. *stout*, sb., a strong beer.

**Stove**. (E.) A. S. *stofa*. + O. Du. *stove*, 'a stewe, hot-house, or a baine,' Hexham; Low G. *stove* + Icel. *stofa*, *stufa*, a bathing-room with a stove; G. *stube*, a room.

**stew**, vb. (F. — Teut.) The verb was formed from the sb. *stew* orig. a bath, hot-house; pl. *stews*, a brothel. The sb. was commonly used in the pl. *stues*, *stueves*, *sturves*, &c., various spellings of O. F. *estuves*, 'stews, stoves, or hot-houses.' Cot. Mod. F. *étauve*. — O. H. G. *stupid*, a hot room for a bath (G. *stube*, a room); cognate with O. Du. *stove* (above). Der. *stew*, sb., stewed meat.

**Stover**, food for cattle. (F. — L.?) In Shak.; M. E. *stouer* (*stover*), necessities. — O. F. *estover*, *estovoir*, necessities; orig. the infin. mood of a verb which was used impersonally with the sense 'it is necessary.' Perhaps from L. *studere*, to endeavour.

**Stow**, to pack away. (E.) M. E. *stowen*, lit. to put in a place. — A. S. *stow*, a place. + Icel. *eld-sto*, fire place; Lit. *stova*, place where one stands, from *stöti*, to stand. (✓ STA.)

**bestow**. (E.) From *stow*, with prefix *be-*.

**Straddle**; see **Stride**.

**Straggle**. (E.) Formerly *strangle*. Put for strangle; cf. prov. E. *strangle-brained*, thoughtless. Frequentative of M. E. *straken*, to roam, wander; P. *Flowman's Crede*, 82. Allied to **Strike**, q. v.

**Straight**: see **Stretch**

**Strain**, **Strait**, see **Stringent**.

**Strand** (1), shore. (E.) A. S. *strand*. +

## STRATUM.

Icel. *strönd* (gen. *ströndar*), margin, edge; Dan. Swed. G. *strand*.

**Strand** (2), thread of a rope. (Du.) The final *d* is added. — Du. *streken*, a *rk* in, *rek* of thread. + G. *strähne*, a skein, hair (Prob. allied to *stretch* and *string*.)

**Strange**; see **Exterior**.

**Strangle**, to choke. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *estrangler*. — L. *strangulare* — Gk. *στραγγιλεῖν*, *στραγγάλισμα*, to strangle. Gk. *στραγγύλη*, a halter. — Gk. *στρῶμα* twisted. Allied to **String** and **Stretch** (✓ STARG.).

**strangury**. (L — Gk.) L. *stranguria* — Gk. *στραγγουρία*, retention of urine, when it falls by drops. — Gk. *στρᾶψη*, *droc* *στρᾶψη*, a drop, that which oozes out (also *στρᾶψης*, twisted); *οὐρή*, urine.

**Strap**. (L.) Prov. E. *strap*; A. S. *stræp* — L. *strappus*, strap, thong, fillet. Allied to Gk. *στρόφιος*, a twisted band; see **Strophe**. (Hence also F. *strappe*.)

strap, a piece of leather, for sharpening razors. (L.) A. S. *stropp*, a strap, *sc* **Strap** (above).

**Strappado**. (Ital. — Tent.) A modish form of *strappato* (just as *stocciato* was for *stocciata*). — Ital. *strappato*, a pulling; wringing, the strappado. — Ital. *strappo* to pull, wring. — H. G. (Swiss) *strappe* to pull tight, allied to G. *straff* tight. (Perhaps not really Teutonic, but borrowed from L. *strappus*; see **Strap**.)

**Stratagem**. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *stratageme*. — L. *strategema*. — Gk. *στρατηγία*, the device of a general — Gk. *στρατηγός*, general, leader. — Gk. *στρατός*, (orig. camp, allied to L. *stratus*, see below) *ἀγέας*, to lead.

**Stratum**. (L.) L. *stratum*, a layer, the which is spread flat; neut. of *stratus*, ipf. of *sternere*, to spread. + Gk. *στρώμα*, spread out. (✓ STAR.)

**consternation**. (F. — L.) F. *consternation*. — L. acc. *consternationem*, sing. — L. *consternatus*, pp. of *consternare*, to frighten; intensive form of *consernare*, bestrew, throw down. — L. *con* = *cer*, together; *sternere*, to strew.

**prostrate**. (L.) L. *prostratus*, pp. of *prosternere*, to throw forward on the ground. Der. **prostration**.

**stray**, to wander. (F. — L.) O. F. *estrayer*, to wander; orig. to rove about the streets or ways. Cf. Prov. *estrade*, a wanderer in the streets, one who roves from Prov. *estrada* (= O. F. *estrade*), &c.

**stradiotto**, a wanderer, from *strada*, L. *strata*, a street; see below, *say*, *estrav*, sb.

✓ **st.** (L.) A. S. *strekt*. — L. *strata*, *ta uia*, a paved way; *strata* being pp. of *sternere*, to strew, pave.

✓, sb. (E.) A. S. *strew*, *strew*. Du. *stroo*, Icel. *strið*, Dan. *straas*, G. *stroh*. Allied to L. *stramen*, Lit. 'what is scattered'; see **Straw**.

✓ **w.-berry**. (E.) A. S. *stredberige*, *erry*: from the resemblance of its to straws.

✓ **w. straw**, vb. (E.) M. E. *strewen*, *nowian*, to strew, lit. scatter straw, straw, straw. + Du. *strooijen*, to from *stroo*, straw. Der. *be-strew*.

; see **Stratum**.

✓ **X**; see **Strike**.

✓ **vn.** (E.) A. S. *stredm*. + Du. *stroom*, *umr*, Swed. Dan. *strøm*, G. *straum*.

✓ Russ. *struia*, Irish *sroth*, a stream.

✓ **SRU**, to flow, which in Teut. became **STRU**; cf. Skt. *srū*, Gk. *flow*.

; see **Stratum**.

✓ **sth**; see **Strong**.

✓ **uous**. (L.) L. *strenuus*, vigorous,

Gk. *στρεψις*, strong, *στρεπτος*, firm;

; see **Stringent**.

✓ **jl.** (E.) M. E. *strecken*. — A. S.

pt. L. *strechit*, pp. *strect*. Formed

causal verb from A. S. *strec*, *strec*, strong, variant of A. S. *steare*, see **Stark**. Thus *stretch* = to make

tard, as in straining a cord. + Du. Dan. *strække*, Swed. *sträcka*; G. from *strack*, adj., straight. Allied

gent. (✓ **STARG.**)

✓ **ght** (E.) M. E. *streigt*, orig. pp. *strecken*, to stretch; A. S. *strekt*, *rekan* (above). Der. *straight*, adv., *reikt*; *straight-way*; *straight-en*.

; see **Straw**.

✓ **an**; see **Strike**.

; see **Stringent**.

✓, vb. (E.) M. E. *striden*, pt. t. *wood*. A. S. *stridan*, to strive, also

pt. t. *strid*. So also Low G.

(pt. t. *stries*), to strive, to stride;

Icel. *streita*, Dan. *stride*, strong

to strive, contend; Icel. *striða*,

weak verbs, to strive. β. sense was 'to contend.' hence to

steps (as if in contention with

Der. *be-stride*.

✓ **straddle**. (E.) Formerly *striddle* (Levins); frequentative of *stride*.

✓ **strife**, (F. — Scand.) O. F. *estrif*, strife. — Icel. *strið*, strife, contention. Cf. O. Sax. and O. Fries *strið*, strife. From the verb *Stride* (above).

✓ **strive**. (F. — Scand.) M. E. *striven* (*striven*), properly a weak verb. — O. F. *estriver*, to strive. — O. F. *estrif*, strife (above).

✓ **Strike**, to hit. (E.) M. E. *striken*, orig. to proceed, advance, to flow, hence used of smooth swift motion, to strike with a rod or sword. The verb is strong; pt. t. *struk*, pp. *striken*; the phrase 'stricken in years' meant 'advanced in years.' A. S. *striken*, to go, proceed, advance swiftly and smoothly; pt. t. *stric*, pp. *striken*. + Du. *strijken*, to smooth, rub, stroke, spread, strike; G. *streichen*, the same. Cf. Icel. *stryka*, to stroke, rub, wipe, strike; Swed. *stryka*, Dan. *stryge*, the same. Allied to L. *stringere*, to graze, touch lightly with a swift motion. Der. *strike*, sb., the name of a measure, orig. an instrument with a straight edge for levelling (striking off) a measure of grain.

✓ **streak**, a line or long mark. (Scand.) M. E. *strike*. — Swed. *strek*, a dash, streak, line; Dan. *stryg*, the same. + Goth. *striks*, a stroke with the pen; A. S. *stria*, a line (whence M. E. *strike*).

✓ **stroke** (1), a blow. (E.) M. E. *strook*. — A. S. *stric*, pt. t. of *striken*, to strike.

✓ **stroke** (2), to rub gently. (E.) M. E. *stroken*. A. S. *stracian*, to stroke; a causal verb, from *stric*, pt. t. of *striken* (above). Cf. G. *stricheln*, to stroke, from *streichen*, to rub.

✓ **String**; see **Strong**.

✓ **Stringent**. (L.) L. *stringent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *stringere*, to draw tight, compress, urge; pp. *strictus*. Allied to **Strong**.

✓ **astringent**. (L.) From L. *astricatio*, a drawing together. — L. *astrictus*, pp. of *astringere* (below).

✓ **astrigent**. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of *astrigere*, to bind or draw closely together. — L. *a-* (for *ad*), to; *stringere*, to draw tight.

✓ **constrain**, to compel. (F. — L.) O. F. *constraindre*, later *contraindre*. — L. *com-stringere*, to bind together, fetter.

✓ **distrain**. (F. — L.) O. F. *destraindre*, to strain, press, very extremely (hence to seize goods for debt). — L. *di-stringere*, to pull asunder.

**distress**, calamity. (F. — L.) O. F. *destresse*, oldest form *destree*. A verbal sb. from a Low L. *districtiare*\* (not used), regularly formed from L. *districtus*, pp. of *distringere*, to pull asunder (in late L. to punish, afflict); see above.

**district**, a region. (F. — L.) O. F. *district*. — Low L. *districtus*, territory wherein a lord has power to distract (Ducange). — L. *districtus*, pp. of *di-stringere*.

**obstruction**, obligation. (L.) Coined from L. *obstrictus*, pp. of *ob-stringere*, to bind, fasten.

**restrain**. (F. — L.) O. F. *restraindre* (F. *restreindre*), to restrain. — L. *re-stringere*, to draw back tightly, bind back. Der. *restraint*, from O. F. *restraine*, fem. of pp. of *restraindre*.

**restrict**. (L.) From L. *restrictus*, pp. of *re stringere*, to bind back.

**strain**. (F. — L.) O. F. *estraindre*, 'to wring hard'; Cot. — L. *stringere*, to draw tight.

**strait**, adj. (F. — L.) M. E. *streit*. — O. F. *estrait* (F. *étroit*), narrow, strict. — L. *strictum*, acc. of *strictus*; see *strict* (below).

**stress**, strain. (F. — L.) Sometimes short for *distress*; see *distress* (above). Otherwise, from O. F. *estrecir*, *estroissir*, to straiten, pinch, contract. This answers to a Low L. *districtare*\* (not used), regularly formed from L. *strictus* (below).

**strict**. (L.) L. *strictus*, pp. of *stringere*, to tighten, draw together, &c.

**Strip**. (E.) M. E. *stripen*. A. S. *stripian*, to plunder, strip. + Du. *stroopen*, to plunder, *strippen*, to strip off leaves. *strepēn*, to stripe. Der. *strip*, sb. a piece stripped off.

**stripe**. (Du.) Orig. a streak; M. E. *stripe*; not an old word; prob. a weaver's term. — O. Du. *strije*, a stripe in cloth; Du. *streep*; Low G. *stripe*, a stripe or strip. + G. *streif*. From the notion of slaying; the O. Du. *stroopen* meant to slay; hence *strije*, a strip, mark of a lash, a stripe.

**stripling**. (E.) A double dimin. from *strip*; hence a lad as thin as a strip, a growing lad not yet filled out.

**Strive**; see *Strike*.

**Stroke**, (1) and (2); see *Strike*.

**Stroll**, to wander. (Scand.) Formerly *stronic stragle*. (A contracted form, as if for *strangle*\*) Frequentative of Dan. *stryge*, to stroll. Swed. *stryka*, to stroke, also to ramble. Allied to *Strike*; cf. M. E. *striken*, to go, proceed, wander.

**Strong**. (E.) A. S. *strang*, *strong*. + Du. *strong*, Icel. *strangr*, Dan. *strong*. Swed. *strang*; G. *streng*, strict. Nasalized form of *Stark*. Cf. Gk. *σπαγγός*, tightly twisted.

**strength**. (E.) A. S. *strength*. — A. S. *strang*, strong.

**string** (E.) A. S. *streng*, cord; from its being tightly twisted — A. S. *strong*, strong, violent. Cf. Gk. *σπαγγόν*, a halter; from *σπαγγός*, tightly twisted + Du. *strong*, string, from *strong*, severe, so also Icel. *strengr*, Dan. *strang*. Swed. *strang* G. *strang*, cord, string.

**Strop**; see *Strap*.

**Strophe**, part of a poem or dance. (Gk. Gk. *στροφή*, a turning; the turning of the chorus, dancing to one side of the orchestra, or the strain song during this evolution; the *strophe*, to which the *antistrophe* answers. — Gk. *στρέψειν*, to turn.

**antistrophe**. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀντιστροφή*, a return of the chorus (see above). — Gk. *ἀντί*, over against; *στροφή*, a strophe.

**apostrophe**. (L. — Gk.) L. *apostrophe*. — Gk. *ἀναστροφή*, a turning away. The mark called an apostrophe; in rhetoric a turning away to address one person only. — Gk. *ἀπό*, away; *στρέψειν*, to turn. See also *Catastrophe*.

**Strow**; see *strew*, under *Straw*.

**Structure**. (F. — L.) F. *structure*. — L. *structura*, a structure. — L. *structus*, pp. of *struere*, to build, orig. to heap together. Allied to *Stratum*.

**construct**. (L.) From L. *constructus*, pp. of *construere* (below).

**construe**. (L.) L. *construere*, to heap together, build, also to construe a passage. — L. *con-* (cum), together; *struere*, to pile build. Der. *mis-construe*.

**destroy**. (F. — L.) M. E. *desstroien*. — O. F. *destruire*. — L. *destruere* to pull down, unbuild, overthrow (pp. *destructus*). Der. *destruct-ion* (from the pp.).

**instruct**. (L.) From L. *instruere*, pp. of *in-struere*, to build into, instruct.

**instrument**. (F. — L.) F. *instrument*. — L. *instrumentum*, an implement, tool.

— L. *instruere* (above); with suffix *-mentum*.

**obstruct**. (L.) From L. *obstruere*, pp. of *ob-struere*, to build in the way of anything, lit. built against.

**superstructure** (L.) From L. *super* above, and *Structure*.

**Struggle**, vb. (Scand.) M. E. *strygian* a weakened form of *strykian*\*. not found

A frequentative verb; from Icel. *strok*, stem of *strokinn*, pp. of *stryrka*, to strike, beat, flog (hence, to use violence); cf. Icel. *stryrka*, to churn with a hand-churn (called *strokkr*) made with an upright shaft which is worked up and down. Note also Swed. *stryka*, to strike, Dan. *stryge*, to strike, to stroke; the weakening from *k* to *g* being common in Danish.

**Strum**, to thrum on a piano. (Scand.) An imitative word, put for *strhum*\*. Made by prefixing an intensive *s-* (= O. F. *es-* = L. *ex*), very, to *Thrum*, q.v.

**Strumpet**. (F. = L.) M. E. *strompet*. The *m* is an E. insertion; it stands for *strupet*\* or *strupet*\*. The *-et* is a F. dimin. suffix. — O. F. *strupre*, variant of O. F. *strupre*, concubinage. — L. *struprum*, dishonour, violation. Cf. also Ital. *strupare*, the same as *strupare*, to ravish; Span. *estrupar*, the same as *estrupar*.

**Strut** (1), to walk about pompously. (Scand.) M. E. *strouten*, to spread or swell out. — Dan. *strutte*, *strude*, to strut; cf. Norw. *strut*, a spout that sticks out, a nozzle. The orig. sense seems to be 'to stick out stiffly'; cf. Icel. *strítr*, a hood sticking out like a horn; Low G. *strutt*, rigid + G. *strotzen*, to strut, be puffed up; cf. *strauss*, a tuft, bunch.

**Strut** (2), a support for a rafter. (Scand.) Orig. a stiff piece of wood; from *strut*, to stick out or up. Cf. Icel. *strítr*, Low G. *strutt* (above).

**Strychnine**. (Gk.) From Gk. *στρύχνος*, eight-stake, poison; with F. suffix -ine.

**Stub**, stump of a tree. (E.) A. S. *styb*, stub. + Du. *stobbe*, Icel. *stubbi*, Dan. *stub*, Swed. *stabbe*. Cf. Gk. *αρύνος*, a stump. Skt. *stambha*, to make firm, set fast. (✓ STUP; from ✓ STA.)

**stubble**. (F. = O. H. G.) M. E. *stobil*, *stobbe*. — O. F. *estoublé*, *estuble*. — O. H. G. *stufzibbi*, G. *stopfel*, stubble. + Du. *stoppel*, stubble; L. *stupula*, dimin. of *stipes*.

**stubborn**. (E.) M. E. *stoburn*, *stiborn*; also *stibornesse*, *stybornesse*, stubbornness, for which Palsgrave has *stibblenesse*. The final *n* is due to misunderstanding *stiborn*, etc. as *stiborn-nesse*; or, in any case, has been added; cf. bitter-n, slatter-n. *Stibor*\* represent an A. S. form *stybor*\*, not found, but of perfectly regular form: *bor* being a common adj. suffix, as in bit-or, bitter. From A. S. *styb*, a stub. Thus *stiborn* = stock-like, not easily moved, like an old stub or stump.

**stump**. (Scand.) M. E. *stumpe*. — Icel. *stumpi*, Swed. Dan. *stump*, stump, end, bit. + Du. *stomp*, G. *stumpf*. Cf. Skt. *stambha*, a post, stem, Icel. *stiffr*, a stump. A nasalised form of *stub*.

**Stucco**. (Ital. — O. H. G.) Ital. *stucco*, hardened, encrusted; *stucco*. — O. H. G. *stucchi*, a crust; G. *stück*, a piece, patch. Allied to *Stock*.

**Stud** (1), a collection of breeding-horses and mares. (E.) M. E. *stood*. A. S. *stöd*, a stud; orig. an establishment or herd in a stall. + Icel. *stöd*, Dan. *stod*, G. *gestüt*. Cf. Russ. *stado*, a herd or drove, Lith. *stodas*, a drove of horses. (✓ STA.) Der. *stud-horse*.

**steed**. (E.) M. E. *steede*. A. S. *stöda*, a stud-horse, stallion, war-horse. — A. S. *stöd*, a stud (with the usual change from *ö* to *ö*). + G. *stute*, a stud-mare; Icel. *stöb-hestr*, stud-horse, *stödmerr*, stud-mare.

**Stud** (2), a rivet, large-headed nail, &c. (E.) Also a stout post, prop; hence a projection, boss, support. — A. S. *studu*, *stuþu*, a post. + Icel. *stöð*, Swed. *stöd*, a post; Dan. *stöd*, stub, stump. (✓ STU, allied to ✓ STA.)

**Student**. (L.) From L. *student-*, stem of *p̄ies*, pt. of *studere*, to be busy about, to study.

**study, sb.** (F. = L.) M. E. *studie*. — O. F. *estudie* (F. *étude*). — L. *studium*, zeal, study. Cf. Gk. *ενθυμίη*, zeal. Der. *studio*, Ital. *studio*, a school, from L. *studium*.

**Stuff**, materials. (F. = L.) O. F. *estoffe*, 'stuff'; Cot. — L. *stupa*, *stuppa*, the coarse part of flax, hards, tow; the pronunciation of this L. word being Germanised before it passed into French (Dier). Cf. G. *stoff*, stuff, materials. β. The sense of the L. word is better preserved in the verb *to stuff*, i.e. to cram, to stop up, G. *stopfen*, to fill, stuff, quilt, from Low L. *stuppare*, to stop up; whence also E. *Stop*, q. v.

**stuffy**, close, stifling. (F. = L.) From O. F. *estouffer*, to choke (F. *étouffer*). The same as O. F. *estoffer*, to stuff or cram up. — O. F. *estoffe*, stuff (above). ¶ So Scheler, disputing the suggestion of Dier, who needlessly goes to the Gk. *τύφος*, smoke, mist, in order to explain *estoffe*.

**Stultify**. (L.) Coured, with suffix -fy (F. *fier*, L. *scire*), from L. *stulti* = *stolid*, crude form of *stultus*, foolish. Allied to *Stolid*.

**Stumble**, vb. (Scand.) The *b* is ex crescent. M. E. *stomblen*, *stomelen*, *stum-*

len; also *stomeren*. — Icel. *stumra*, Norw. *stumna*, to stumble; Swed. dial. *stambla*, *stomla*, *stammera*, to stumble, falter. Practically a doublet of *stammer*, with reference to hesitation of the step instead of the speech; see *Stammer*.

**Stump**; see *Stub*.

**Stun**, to make a loud din, to amaze, esp. with a blow. (E.) M. E. *stonien*. — A. S. *stunian*, to make a din. — A. S. *stun*, a din. + Icel. *styrn*, a groan; G. *stöhnen*, to groan, Gk. *οτίν-ειν*, to groan; Skt. *stan*, to sound, to thunder. (✓*STAN*.) Der. *astonish*, *astound*; see *Astonish*.

**Stunted**, hindered in growth. (E.) From A. S. *stunt*, adj., dull, obtuse, stupid, orig. 'short'; hence, metaphorically, short of wit; also not well grown; but the peculiar sense is Scand. + Icel. *stuttr* (for *stuntr*\*), short, stunted; O. Swed. *stunt*, cut short.

**stint**, to limit, restrain, cut short. (E.) Orig. 'to shorten.' M. E. *stintan* (also *stian*). A. S. *styntan*, in *for-styntan*, properly 'to make dull'; formed from A. S. *stunt*, stupid, by vowel-change from *u* to *y*. The peculiar sense is Scand. + Icel. *styrra* (for *stynta*\*), to shorten, from *stuttr*, short, stunted; Swed. dial. *stynta*, to shorten, from *stunt*, small, short. See above.

**Stupefy**, **Stupendous**; see *Stupid*.

**Stupid**. (F. — L.) F. *stupide*. — L. *stupidus*, senseless. — L. *stupere*, to be amazed. Cf. Skt. *stambh*, to stupefy, make immovable; also *sthāpayā*, to set, place firmly, from *sthā*, to stand. (✓*STA*.)

**stupefy**. (F. — L.) F. *stupifer*; due to *stupf-air*, pp., made directly from L. *stupescere*, made stupid. — L. *stupere*, to be stupid; *fatus*, pp. of *facer*, to make.

**stupendous**. (L.) L. *stupendus*, amazing, to be wondered at, fut. pass. part. of *stupere*, to be amazed.

**Sturdy**. (F. — L.?) It formerly meant rash or reckless; hence, brave, bold. M. E. *sturdi*, *sturdy*, rash. — O. F. *estourdi*, amazed, also rash, heedless; pp. of *estourdir*, 'to amaze'; Cot. (Mod. F. *stourdir*, Ital. *stordire*, to stun, amaze.) B. Explained by Dierz from a Low L. form *extorpidare*\*, to unbind, render senseless. If so, it is from L. *ex*, out, thoroughly; and L. *torpidus*, dull. See *Torpid*.

**Sturgeon**; see *Star*.

**Stutter**. (Scand.) Frequentative of *stun*, once common in the same sense.

'I stutte, I can nat speake my word redly,' Palsgrave. M. E. *stoter* = Icel. *stauta*, to beat, strike, also to stulte. Swed. *stöta*, Dan. *støle*, to strike against. G. *stossen*; Goth. *stautan*, to strike. On 'to strike against,' to trip. (✓*STUD*.)

**Sty**, (1) and (2); see *Stair*.

**Style** (1), a pointed tool for writing, mode of writing. (F. — L.) It should be *stile*, as it is not Gk. M. E. *stite*. — L. *stile*, style, 'a stile, manner of inditing.' Cot. — L. *stilus*, an iron pin for writing a way of writing. Lit. 'a pricker.' Allied to *Stimulate*. (✓*STIG*.)

**stiletto**, a small dagger. (Ital. — L. *stiletto*, a dagger; dimin. of O. Ital. *stilo*, a dagger. — L. *stilum*, acc. of *stilis*, an iron pin (above').

**Style** (2), the middle part of the pistil of a flower; gnomon of a dial. (Gk.) Gk. *στύλος*, a pillar, long upright body like a pillar; allied to *στήλη*, a pillar. (✓*STU*) by-form of ✓*STA*.)

**Styptic**, astringent. (F. — L. — Gk.) *styptique*. — L. *stypticus*. — Gk. *στύφαρις*, astringent. — Gk. *στύφαρις*, to contract, draw together, to be astringent; orig. to make firm; allied to *στύφω*, a stump, stem, blood.

**Suasion**, advice. (F. — L.) F. *suasion*. — L. acc. *suasionem*; from *suadere*, persuade, lit. 'to make sweet.' — L. *suadere*, persuasive; allied to *suavis* (= *savans*), sweet. See *Sweet*.

**assuage**. (F. — L.) O. F. *assouager*, *lososten*, appease. (Prov. *assouer*, — F. *a* (— L. *ad*), to; and L. *suadere*, dissuade. (F. — L.) O. F. *dissuader*. Cot. — L. *dissuadere*, to persuade from. L. *dis-*, apart; *suadere*, to persuade. — *Suasion*.

**persuade**. (F. — L.) F. *persuader* — *per-suadere*, to advise thoroughly, succeed in advising.

**suave**, pleasant. (F. — L.) F. *suave*. Cot. — L. *suavis*, sweet.

**Sub-**, prefix. (L. or F. — L.) L. (and F.) *sub*, prefix. Orig. form *sup\**; whence the comparative form *super*, above, allied to Skt. *upari*, above. *Sub* seems to have meant 'close to'; hence it came to mean both just above, above, and just below; it is cognate with E. *Up*, q.v., also with Gk. *ὑπό*; see *Hypo*. *Sub* becomes *sub-* before *r*, *sup-* before *f*, *rug-* before *g*, *sum-* before *m*, *rugf-* before *p*, *ra-* before *r*; and *sub-*, *below*.

**consummate.** (L.) From pp. of L. *con-summare*, to bring into one sum, to perfect. — L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *summa*, a sum below.

**soprano.** (Ital. — L.) Ital. *soprano*, supreme; highest voice in music. — Low L. *superanus*, chief; see sovereign (below).

**sovereign.** (F. — L.) M. E. *soverain* (*soverain*) — O. F. *soverain*, later *souverain*, princely, chief. — Low L. *superanus*, chief. — L. *super*, above; see super- (below).

**sum,** amount, total. (F. — L.) M. E. *sunne* — F. *somme*. — L. *summa*, sum, chief part, amount; orig. fem. of *summus* (= *supinus*), highest, superl. form from *sub* (= *supus*), above. Der. *summ-ar-y*, sb., from F. *sommairie*, 'a summary.' Cot., from L. *summarium*, a summary.

**summit,** top. (F. — L.) F. *summets*, top. Dimin. of O. F. *sum*, top of a hill. — L. *summum*, highest point, neut. of *summus*, highest; see sum (above).

**super-**, prefix. (L.) L. *super*, above; cf. L. *superus*, upper. Comparative form of *sub* (*supus*). + Gk. *en*, above; from *en*, above; Skt. *upari*, above, locative case of *upa*, upper, comparative of *upa*, near, close to.

**superior.** (F. — L.) Formerly *superius*. — F. *supérieur*. — L. *superiorem*, acc. of *superior*, higher; comparative from *superus*, high, which is itself an old comparative form from *sub* (*supus*).

**supernal.** (F. — L.) F. *supernel*, 'supernatural'; Cot. Answering to a Low L. *supernalis*, from L. *supernus*, upper; from *super*, above; see super- (above).

**supine,** on one's back, lazy. (L.) L. *supinus*, lying on one's back. — L. *supus*, sing. form of *sub*, up; with suffix *-inus*.

**supra-, prefix,** above. (L.) L. *supra*, above, adv. and prep.; short for *superis*; abl. fem. of *superus*, upper; see super- (above). Der. *supramundane*.

**supreme.** (F. — L.) F. *suprême*. — L. *superemus*, highest. Put for *supra-i-mus*, from a form *supera* (= L. *superus*, upper), with Aryan suffices *-ya* and *-ma*. See super- (above).

**sur- (2), prefix.** (F. — L.) F. *sur*, above. — L. *super*, above. See super- (above).

**sus-, prefix.** (L.) L. *sus-*, prefix; put or *sub* (+), extended form of *sub*, under.

**suzerain,** a feudal lord. (F. — L.) F. *suzerain*, 'sovereign, yet subaltern'; Cot. A coined word, made from F. *suz* = L. *sumus* or *superium*, above; so that F.

*suzerain* answers to a Low L. *suzeranus* or *surseranus*. β. The L. *sursum* = *subversum*\*, lit. turned upwards; from *su* = sub, up, and *versum* = *versum*, neut. of pp. of *vertere*, to turn.

**Subaltern;** see Alien.

**Subaqueous;** see Aquatic.

**Subdivide;** see Divide.

**Subdue;** see Duke.

**Subjacent,** Subject; see Jet (1).

**Subjoin,** Subjugate, Subjunctive; see Join.

**Sublime.** (F. — L.) F. *sublime*. — L. *sub-limis*, lofty, raised on high. (Origin doubtful.)

**Sublunar;** see Lucid.

**Submerge;** see Merge.

**Submit;** see Missile.

**Subordinate;** see Order.

**Suborn;** see Ornament.

**Subpœna;** see Pain.

**Subscribe;** see Scribe.

**Subsequent;** see Sequence.

**Subserve;** see Serve.

**Subside,** Subsidy; see Bedientary.

**Subsist,** Substance; see State.

**Substitute;** see State.

**Subtend;** see Tend (1).

**Subterfuge;** see Fugitive.

**Subterranean;** see Terrace.

**Subtle;** see Text.

**Subtract;** see Traeo (1).

**Suburbs;** see Urbane.

**Subvert;** see Verso.

**Succeed;** see Cedo.

**Succinct;** see Cineture.

**Succory;** see Chicory.

**Succour;** see Current.

**Succulent,** juicy (F. — L.) F. *succulent*. — L. *succulentus*, *succulentus*, full of juice — L. *sucu-s*, *sucu-s*, juice; with suffix *-lentus*.

+ Gk. *barb*, juice. See Soak, Opium.

**Succumb;** see Covey.

**Sueh,** of a like kind. (E.) M. E. *swele*, swelt, swich, such. A. S. *swylc*. + O. Sax. *swilc*, Du. *swilk*, Icel. *slíkr*, Dan. *slyg*, Swed. *slik*, G. *solch*, Goth. *swaleiks*. β. The Goth. *swaleiks* is from *sua*, so, and *lesks*, like; hence such = so-like; see So and Like.

**Suck** (E.) M. E. *souken*. A. S. *sican*, pt. t. *sicel*, pp. *socen* [There is an A. S. liv-form *sirgan*; cognate with Icel. *syrga*, *siuga*, Dan. *suge*, Swed. *syga*, G. *saugen*.] β. The A. S. *sican* is cognate with L. *ingere*, W. *ingno*, Gael. *sug*, to suck; W. *sug*, Irish *sugh*, Gael. *rugh*, juice; cf. L. *sucus*, juice; see Succulent.

**soak.** (E.) It also means to suck up,

imbibe. M. E. *soken*, (1) to suck, (2) to soak. A S. *sókan*, to suck, to soak. See **Suck**.

**Suck.** Cf. W. *stuga*, soaked, *sugno*, to suck. **suction.** (F. — L.) F. *suction*. Formed (as if from L. *suctio*\*) from L. *suctus*, pp. of *sugere*, to soak.

**Sudatory**, a sweating bath. (L.) L. *sudatorium*, a sweating bath; neut. of *sudatorius*, serving for sweating. — L. *sudatori*, crude form of *sudator*, a sweater. — L. *suda-re*, to sweat; with suffix *-tor*. Cognate with E. **Sweat**.

**exude.** (L.) From L. *exudare*, better *ex-sudare*, to sweat out, distil.

**audorific.** (F. — L.) F. *sudorifique*, causing sweat. — L. *sudorificus*, the same. — L. *sudori*, crude form of *sud-or*, sweat, allied to *sudare*, to sweat; *ficus*, making, from *facere*, to make.

**Sudden**; see **Itinerant**.

**Buds**; see **Seethe**.

**Sue**; see **Sequence**.

**Suet.** (F. — L.) M. E. *suet*. Formed, with dimin. suffix *-et*, from O. F. *seu*, *suis* (F. *suif*), suet, fat. — L. *sebum*, *seuum*, tallow, suet, grease.

**Suffer**; see **Fertile**.

**Suffice**; see **Fact**.

**Suffix**; see **Fix**.

**Suffocate.** (L.) From pp. of L. *suffocare*, to choke; lit. to put under the throat. — L. *suf*. (for *sub*), under; *fauc-*, stem of *fauc-es*, sb. pl., guliet, throat.

**Suffrage**, a vote. (F. — L.) F. *ruffrage*. — L. *suffragium*, a vote, suffrage.

**Suffusion**; see **Fuse** (1).

**Sugar.** (F. — Span. — Arab. — Pers. — Skt.) F. *sucré*. — Span. *azucar*. — Arab. *assokkar*; put for *al*, the, *sokkar*, *sakkar*, sugar. — Pers. *shakar*. — Skt. *garkari*, gravel, also candied sugar. Prob. allied to Skt. *karkara*, hard.

**saccharine.** (F. — L. — Gk. — Skt.) F. *saccharin*, adj., from L. *saccharon*, sugar. — Gk. *oúxopov*. — Skt. *garkard* (above).

**Suggestion**; see **Gerund**.

**Suicide**, self-murder; one who dies by his own hand. (F. — L.) A word coined in England (before A.D. 1750), but on a F. model; the F. *suicide*, oddly enough, was borrowed from us. Like *homicide*, the word has a double meaning, (1) answering to L. *suicidium*\*, from L. *sui*, of himself, and *-cidium*, a slaying, from *cadere*, to slay; (2) = L. *suicida*\*, from L. *sui*, of himself, and *-cida*, a slayer. See **Ossatura**.

**Suit**, Suite; see **Sequence**.

**Sulcated**, furrowed. (L.) L. *sulcatus*,

pp. of *sulcare*, to furrow. — L. *sulcus*, furrow.

**Sulky**, obstinate, silently sullen. (E.) Not an old form, but deduced from the *sulkiness*, by dropping *-ness*. However *sulkiness* is itself a corrupt form, standing for *sulkenness*, formed by adding *-ness* to the adj. *sulken*. This appears as A. S. *soleen*, slothful, remiss; chiefly in the comp. *a-solen*, also *be-solen*, with a like sense. The sb. *dsolcennes*, sloth, disgust, sulkiness, is quite a common word. β. Full the *solen* was the pp. of a strong verb *solen* (pt. t. *seale*), to be slothful or to stupify. **Sullen**; see **Sole** (3).

**Sully**, to tarnish, spot. (E.) M. E. *sulien*. A S. *tylian*, to sully, defile, lit. to bemire. Formed (with the usual change from *e* to *y*) from A. S. *sol*, mud, mire. — Swed. *sola*, to bemire, Dan. *søle*. Goth. *bisauljan*, G. *sühlen*; from the sb. appearing as Dan. *sol*, G. *suhle*, M. H. G. *sol*, mire. ¶ Not allied to the verb *to sol*, with which it is doubtless often confused.

**Sulphur.** (L. — Skt.?) L. *sulfur*. Perhaps borrowed from Skt. *culvira*, sulphur.

**Sultan.** (F. — Arab.) F. *sultan*. — Ital. *sultán*, victorious, also a ruler, prince. Del. *sultan-a*, from Ital. *sultana*, fem. of *sultan*, from Arab. *sultán*.

**Sultry, Sweeltry**, very hot and oppressive. (E.) *Sweeltry* is the older form, and short for *sweeler-y*, from the verb to swoon (M. E. *sweeleren*, *swealteren*). *Asgard swelter* is a frequentative form from M. E. *swelten*, to swoon, faint, die. — A. S. *switan*, to die + Icel. *svelta* (pt. t. *svitla*), Dan. *suite*, Swed. *svulta*, Goth. *switlan*, to die. **Sum**; see **Sub**.

**Sumach**, a tree. (F. — Span. — Arab.) F. *sumac*, also *sumach*. — Span. *sumaq*. — Arab. *sumdq*, a species of shrub, sumac.

**Summer** (1), hot season. (E.) M. E. *somer*, *sumer*. A. S. *summer*, *summer* + Icel. *summer*, Icel. *sumar*; Dan. *summer*, *sumar*, G. *summer*, O. H. G. *sumar*. Further allied to O. Welsh *ham*, W. *hawd*, Zend *hama*, summer, Skt. *samsa*, a year. **Summer** (2), a beam; see **Sumpter**. **Summerset**; see **Somersault**.

**Summit**; see **Sub**.

**Summon**; see **Monition**.

**Sumpter**, a pack-horse. (F. — L. — Gk.) *Sumpter* is an extension from *somer*, a pack-horse, which must be considered. β. M. E. *somer* is from *somier*, *sommier*, *summer*, a pack-horse

Low L *sagmarius*, corruptly *salma*. pack-horse = Gk. οάρμα, a pack-saddle. Gk. ούρειν (base ονκ-), to pack, fasten well, orig. to fasten. Hence E. *sumpter*, orig. meant (not a pack-horse, but) a horse-driver, baggage carrier. — O. F. *sumptier*, a pack horse-driver; answering low L *sagmarius*\*. — Gk. οαγμαρ-, cf. οάρμα (above). The old word *sumpter*, a beam, was so called from its being a great weight, and is the same as *bomber* (above). Hence E. *bressomber*, a form of *breast-summer*, a beam or breast-wise, to support a superincumbent wall. ¶ I explain *sumpter* in K. p. 4 219, as meaning 'pack-horse' = a man, not a horse.

*Sumptuary*, *Sumptuous*; see *Ex-*

(E.) M. E. *sonne*. A. S. *sunne*, + Du. *zon*, G. *sonne*. Goth. *sunno*, minime; Goth. *sunna*, masc. Cf. L. *sol* rya, the sun. Lit. 'that which gives or produces.' (✓ SU.) Der. south,

*sundr*, to divide. (E.) A. S. *syndrian*, *san*, to put asunder. — A. S. *sundor*, asunder, apart. + Icel. *sundra*, Dan. *sundr*, Swed. *sundra*, G. *sondern*, to put apart; from Icel. *sundr*, Dan. Swed. *sundr*, adv. apart, G. *sonder*, adj., separate. *SUND*; root unknown.)

to imbibe, lap up. (E.) M. E. A. S. *sippan* (pt. t. *seip*, pp. *sopen*), drink in. Parallel form to *Suck*, *suppen*, Icel. *sipa*, Swed. *supa*, G. *supan*. (Base *SUP*.)

vb. (E.) M. E. *sippen*. It answers A. S. *syppan*\*, regular causal form A. S. *sippan*, to sup. Der. *sip*, sb. pet, a little sop. (E.) Dimin. of *sop*, vowel-change (from o to y = i).

sb. (E.) M. E. *soppe*. It answers A. S. *soppa*\*, regularly formed from vb. of *sippan*, to sup. Cf. Icel. *sop*; from *sop-inn*, pp. of *sipa*, to Der. *milk-sop*.

sp. (F. — Teut.) F. *soupe*. — O. Du. *sot*, broth, *soppe*, *soppe*, a sop; Icel. *sopps*, a sop. See above.

*soper*. (F. — Teut.) M. E. *soper*. — *soper* (F. *souper*), a supper. It is the word used as a sb. — (O. F. *soper*, to *souper*). — Low G. *supen*, Icel. *sipa*, *sopps*, to sup. See *Sup*.

*sur-*, prefix; see *Sub-*.

*tannuate*, see *Animals*.

*Superb*. (F. — L.) F. *superbe*. — L. *superbus*, proud; one who thinks himself above others. — L. *super*, above. See *super-*, under *Sub-*.

*Supercargo*; see *Car*.

*Supercilious*, disdainful. (L.) From L. *supercili-um*, (1) an eye-brow, (2) haughtiness, as expressed by raising the eye-brows. — L. *super*, above; *cilium*, eyelid, lit. 'covering' of the eye. Cf. L. *celare*, to hide; see *Cell*.

*Supererogation*; see *Rogation*.

*Superficies*; see *Face*.

*Superfine*; see *Final*.

*Superfluous*, excessive. (L.) L. *superfluus*, overflowing. — L. *super*, over; *fluere*, to flow; see *Fluent*. Der. *superfluity*, F. *superfluité*, from L. acc. *superfluitatem*. *Superinduce*; see *Duko*.

*Superintend*; see *Tend* (1).

*Superior*; see *Sub-*.

*Superlative*; see *Tolerate*.

*Supernumerary*; see *Number*.

*Superscription*; see *Scribe*.

*Supersede*; see *Sedentary*.

*Superstition*; see *State*.

*Superstructure*; see *Structure*.

*Supervane*; see *Venture*.

*Supervise*; see *Vision*.

*Supine*; see *Sub-*.

*Supper*; see *Sup*.

*Supplant*. (F. — L.) F. *supplanter*. — L. *supplantare*, to put something under the sole of the foot, trip up, overthrow. — L. *sup*. (- sub), under; *planta*, sole; see plant, under *Plate*.

*Supple*; see *Ply*.

*Supplement*; see *Plenary*.

*Suppliant*, *Suppliciate*; see *Ply*.

*Supply*; see *Plenary*.

*Support*; see *Port* (1).

*Suppose*; see *Pose* (1).

*Supposition*; see *Position*.

*Suppress*; see *Press* (1).

*Suppurate*; see *Pus*.

*Supra-*, prefix; see *Sub-*.

*Supreme*; see *Sub-*.

*Sur-* (1), prefix. (L.) Put for *sub* before only in *sur-reptitious*, *sur-rogate*.

*Sur-* (2), prefix (L. — L.) See *Sub-*.

*Surcease*; see *Sedentary*.

*Surcharge*; see *Car*.

*Surd*, having no rational root. (L.) L. *surdus*, deaf; hence, deaf to reason, irrational. *Surdus* also means dirty, and is allied to *Sordid*.

*absurd*, ridiculous. (L.) L. *absurdus*.

contrary to reason, inharmonious. — L. *ab*, away; *surdus*, dim, indistinct, harsh in sound, deaf.

**Sure;** see **Cure.**

**Surf,** the foam of the waves on the shore. (E.) The *r* is intrusive; spelt *suffe*, with the sense of 'rush,' in Hack-lust's Voyages, ed. 1598, vol. ii. pt. i. 227: 'The suffe of the sea [sweep or rush of the inflowing wave] setteth her [a raft's] lading dry on the land.' I suppose *suffe* to be the same as 'sough of the sea,' also spelt *sous*, such in Jamieson. M. E. *swoȝen*, from *swoȝhen*, *swoȝuen*, to make a rushing noise. — A. S. *swoȝan*, to make a rushing noise; see *Swoon*.

**Surface;** see *Faco*.

**Surfeit;** see *Fact*.

**Surge,** the swell of waves. (L.) 'Surge of the see, *wave*;' Palsgrave. Coined directly from L. *surgere* (= *sur-rigere*, i. e. *sub regere*), to rise; see *Regent*.

**Surgeon, Surgery;** see *Chirography*.

**Surloin;** see *Lumbar*.

**Surly;** see *Senate*.

**Surmiso;** see *Missile*.

**Surmount;** see *Mount*.

**Surname;** see *Name*.

**Surpass;** see *Patent*.

**Surplice;** see *Pell*.

**Surplus;** see *Plural*.

**Surprise;** see *Prehensile*.

**Surrebutter.** (F. — L. and O. H. G.) A legal term, meaning an answer or reply to a *rebut*. From F. *sur* (L. *super*), upon, in reply to; and F. *rebouter*, to rebut, the infin. mood being used as a sb. See *rebut*, under *Beat*. And see *Surrejoinder*.

**Surrender;** see *Date* (1).

**Surrejoinder.** (F. — L.) A *rejoinder* in reply. 'The plaintiff may answer him by a *rejoinder*; upon which the defendant may *rebut*; and the plaintiff may answer him by a *surrebutter*'; Blackstone, Comment. b. iii. c. 20. From F. *sur*, upon, in reply to; and F. *rejoindre*, to rejoin, used as a sb. See *Rejoin*, under *Join*.

**Surreptitious;** see *Reptile*.

**Surrogate;** see *Bogation*.

**Surround,** see p. 407, col. 1.

**Surtout;** see *Total*.

**Surveillance;** see *Vigil*.

**Survey;** see *Vision*.

**Survive;** see *Victuals*.

**Sus., prefix;** see *Sub-*.

**Susceptible;** see *Capacious*.

**Suspoot;** see *Speciea*.

## SWALLOW.

**Suspend;** see *Pendant*.

**Suspicion;** see *Speciea*.

**Sustain;** see *Tenable*.

**Sutler,** one who sells provisions. (Dn.) Du. *soetelaar* usually *soeteelaar*; O. Du. *soetelion*, a sutler, or a victualler; Otrig. a scullion, drudge, menial dirty work, formed with suffix *-er* from *soetelen*, 'to sully, daub.' Cognate with Low G. *sudde* *sudde*, G. *sudeln*, to sully, daub, are frequentative forms, with suffix *-i*; from Swed. *sudda*, to daub soil. Allied to Icel. *sudla*, to cook, drizzling rain, *suddaligr*, dank, *söd*, broth in which meat is sodden; all from Icel. *sudla*. Further allied to E. *suds*, and to *Seethe*, q. v.

**Suture,** a seam. (F. — L.) F. *L. sutura*. — L. *sutus*, pp. of *suet*, see *Sew*.

**Suttee.** (Skt.) Skt. *satt*, a virtuous wife, a term applied to who immolates herself on the funeral pyre of her husband; hence unburned burning of a widow. Skt. *sant* fem. of *sant*, being, existing, virtuous; pres. pt. of *as*, to be. See *Booth*.

**Suzerain;** see *Sub-*.

**Swabber.** (Du.) Older than *swabber* — Du. *swabber*, 'a swabber, the ship's'; *Sewel*. Cf. Du. *swabber*, drudge. + Swed. *swab*, a fire broom to swab; Dan. *stæbber*, to splash about. *schwabber*, a swabber. Cf. al. *stabba*, to splash about. Allied to *Swoop, Sweep*.

**Swaddle;** see *Swath*.

**Swagger;** see *Sway*.

**Swain.** (Scand.) Icel. *sviðr*, lad, servant; Swed. *svinn*, Dan. *svain*, servant. + Low G. *swaian*; *swain*, A. S. *swain*. Allied to *swainth*, strong.

**Swallow** (1), a bird. (E. *swalewe*. + Du. *swalewe*, Icel. *svale*, Swed. *svala*, G. *schwalbe*). Du. *swalpen*, 'to flit, tease, be with waves,' *flexian*. It moves or moves to and fro; flaps its wings.

**Swallow** (2), to absorb. (E. *swolwen*, *swolhen*. A second from A. S. *swylfen*, pp. of *swallow*, strong verb + Du.

*vælgja*, Dan. *svælge*, Swed. *svölja*, *svälgen*, to swallow. Der. ground-sel,

amp; see *Swim* (1).

*swan*. (E.) A. S. *swan*. + Du. *swaan*, *swanr*, Dan. *svane*, Swed. *svan*, G. *swan*.

*swip*, to strike. (E.) M. E. *swappen*, like; also, to go swiftly. Allied to *swoop*. It means 'to strike with a spring stroke.'

*rind*. (E.) It orig. meant skin, rind, covering. A. S. *sward*, the skin of a rind. *Green-sward* is the grassy covering of the land, green turf. + Du.

*rind* of bacon; Icel. *skórnir*, skin, *grassvörðr*, green-sward; Dan. *grøn*, flesh-sward, *grønsward*, green-

(i). *schwarze*, rind, bark, skin. *swarm* (E.) A. S. *swarm*; lit. 'that hums'; from ✓SWAK, to hum, as in Skt. *smi*, to sound, *svara*, voice, *surus*, a hum. + Du. *swerm*, Icel. *svør*, Dan. *sverm*, Swed. *svärm*, G. *swarm*. Cf. Lith. *surma*, a pipe.

*swart*, *Swart*. (E.) The proper was *swart*, afterwards *swarth*, whence *sway*. M. E. *swart*. A. S. *swært*. + *wart*, Icel. *swartr*, Dan. *sort*, Swed. *G. schwartz*, Goth. *swarts*. Allied *swartid*, dity. Orig. sense 'blackened' (✓SWAR, to glow.)

*swash*, to strike forcibly. (Scand.) Cf. dial. *swaska*, to make a swashing as when one walks with water under feet. Prov. E. *swack*, a blow, fall, *swung*, crushing, huge.

*swath*, a row of mown grass. (E.) A. S. a track, foot-track, trace. + Du. *swade*, a swath (Newel); G. *schwad*.

use of 'mown grass' is original; cf. G. *swad*, a swath, *swade*, a scythe. Earliest meaning seems to have been 'or 'slice'; cf. Norweg. *svanda*, vb. *svæte* to shred or slice off, to flake off outside, to swathe an infant. (E.) early *swaddle*, *swain!*; put for *swathe*, *swain* to wrap in a swaddling-band.

This was called a *swathel* or *swethel* — *swætl*, a swaddling-band; lit. 'that swathes'; see below.

*swathe*, to enwrap, bandage. (E.) *swathen*. A. S. *swætan*, to enwrap.

*swathm*, (1) as much grass as is at once. (2) a sheet of cloth

used as a bandage; orig. a 'shred'; see *Swath*.

*Sway*, to swing, incline, rule over. (Scand.) M. E. *sweyen*. — Icel. *svigja*, to bend aside, swing a distaff, *svægga*, to make to sway or swing. Causal form from a lost verb *sviga*\*, to bend, whence *svigna*, to give way, *svigi*, a bending switch; this verb is preserved in Swed. dial. *sviga* (pt. t. *svig*), to bend; cf. Swed. *svag*, weak (pliant). Cf. also Dan. *svaie*, Du. *zwaaijen*, to sway, swing, brandish. Allied to *Swing*. (Base SWAG.)

*swagger*. (Scand.) Frequentative of *swag*, to sway from side to side. 'I swaggy, as a fatte person belli swaggeth as he goth'; *I alsgrave*. *Swag* = *sway*; see *Sway*.

*switch*, a pliant rod. (Du.) Put for *swich*, weakened form of *swick*. — O. Du. *swick*, 'a switch, or a whip'; Hexham. — O. Du. *swicken*, 'to totter or to waggle'; id. A switch is a pliant rod; the base is SWIK, weakened form of SWAK, which appears (nasalised) in Du. *swanken*, to bend, and in O. Du. *swanch*, a switch. The base SWAK is parallel to SWAG, appearing in *Sway* (above); hence Norw. *svige*, *svag*, a switch, Icel. *svigir*, *svigi*, a switch. And see *Swink*.

*swear*. (E.) M. E. *sweren*. A. S. *swerian*, pt. t. *swēr*, pp. *sworen*, to swear; also as weak verb, to speak, declare. + Du. *swören*, Icel. *svöra*, Dan. *svære*, Swed. *svörja*, G. *schwören*. Allied to Goth. *swaran*, Icel. *svara*, to answer. Orig. 'to speak loudly'; cf. Skt. *svara*, sound, voice. See *Swarm*. (✓SWAR.)

*answer*, to reply. (E.) A. S. *answerian*, *answærian*, to answer, speak in reply. — A. S. *and-*, against, in reply; *swærian*, to speak, to swear. The A. S. *and-* — G. *ant-* (in *ant-worten*) — Gk. *dōti*; see *Anti*.

*Sweat*, sb. and vb. (E.) M. E. *swoote*, sweat, sb.; whence *sweaten*, to sweat. A. S. *swið*, sb.; whence *swiðtan*, vb. The A. S. *swiðtan* became M. E. *sweten*, and should be mod. E. *sweat*, the vowel being shortened; similarly A. S. *hētan* — M. E. *letēn* — mod. E. *let*. The spelling *sweat* is thoroughly bad. The sb. should be *swoote*, but has been modified to agree with the verb. + Du. *sweett*, sb.; Icel. *svetti*, Dan. *sved*, Swed. *svett*, G. *schweiß*; Skt. *sveda*, sweat, from *swid*, to sweat. (✓SWID.) See *Sudatory*.

**Sweep**; see **Swoop**.

**Sweet.** (E.) M. E. *sweete*, with by-forms *swoote*, *sote*. A. S. *suite*, *sweet*. + O. Sax. *suiti*, Du. *soet*. Icel. *satr*, Dan. *sod*. Swed. *söt*, G. *süß*, O. H. G. *suzzi*. β. The Teut. type is SWOTVA, from a base SWAT- Aryan √ SWAD, to please; whence Skt. *swad*, *swid*, to taste, eat, please, *svidu*, sweet, Gk. ηδες, L. *suisus*. See **Suave**.

**sweethart.** (E.) M. E. *sweete herte*, lit. sweet heart, i.e. dear love; see Chaucer, Troil iii. 1181, 1210, and last line.

**Swell.** (E.) M. E. *swellen*, pt. t. *swal*. A. S. *swellan*, pt. t. *swall*, pp. *swollen*. + Du. *swollen*, Icel. *svella*, Swed. *svolla*, G. *schwollen*. (Base SWAL, to toss, boil up, swell.) See **Swallow** (1).

**Swelter**; see **Sultry**.

**Swerve**, to turn aside. (E.) M. E. *swernen* (*swerven*). A. S. *sweorfan*, pt. t. *swearf*, pp. *sworfen*, to rub, file, polish (hence to move swiftly to and fro, to turn aside in moving) + Du. *zwerfen*, to swerve, waver, riot, rove; O. Sax. *swerban*, to wipe; O. Fris. *swerva*, to creep; Icel. *sversa* pt. t. *svarf*, to file; Goth. *bizwairban*, to wipe. β. The particular sense appears in Dan. dial. *svirre*, to move to and fro, to swerve, to turn aside; cf. Dan. *svirre*, to whirl round, *svare*, to revel, *svarre*, *varbe*, to turn in a lathe. Swed. *svirra*, to murmur, *svarf*, to turn in a lathe. From √ SWAK, to hum (see **Swarm**); whence the senses to whirl, to work to and fro, wipe, rub, file, go to and fro, wander, swerve; from the sounds made by rapid motion. *Swerving* is due to rapid motion; see **Swirl**.

**Swift.** (E.) A. S. *swift*. Put for *swiftn*, from Teut. base SWIP, to move swiftly; cf. Icel. *svipa*, to swoop, flash, whip, *svifall*, shifty, *svifligr*, swift, G. *schweif-en*, to move along, &c. See **Squib** and **Swivel**.

**Swill**, to wash dishes, drink greedily. (E.) M. E. *swilien*. A. S. *swilien*, to wash. From a Teut. base SKWAL; cf. Swed. *svala*, to gush, *sval*, a gush, wash of water, *svalor*, washings, swill. Hence M. E. *squyler*, a washer of dishes; also Icel. *skyla*, Dan. *skylle*, to swill, rinse, wash, *skyllevand*, dish-water, G. *spülen* (for *spunden* \*), to swill, rinse. Der. *swill*, sb., hog's-wash; whence *swill*, verb, to drink like a pig, Rich. III, v. 2. 9.

**scullery**, a place for swilling dishes, &c. (E.) The suffix -y (= F. -ie) is the same as 1: *butter-y*, *pantry-y*. Sculler is a

remarkable variant of *swiller*, due to influence. It was formerly spelt, and a menial who washed dishes a *squyllare* or *squylier*. This is due to Swed. *sqvator*, washings; Icel. *skyla*, Dan. *skylle*, to no perhaps some confusion with caused a change from *squillery* to Examples of these changes are See **Swill** above. ¶ Not allied lion.

**Swim** (1), to move about in water. A. S. *swimman*, pt. t. *swam* + men, Icel. *swimna*, Dan. *swimma*; G. *schwimmen*. (Base Cf. Skt. *sl*, to impel.

**swamp.** (Scand.) Not an. The f is ex crescens. — Dan. Swed. sponge, fungus; (hence applied to ground, which seems to be excluded by E. use). + M. H. G. *swam*, *schwam*, a sponge, fungus; Icel. *swammas*, sponge; Low G. *swamp*, fungus; A. S. *swam*, from √ SWAM, to swim. β. Full to Gk. *σφυρός*, spongy, Goth. *swamp*; and even to **Sponge**, also prov. E. *swank*, *swang*, a swamp; E. *swamp*; Gk. *σφυρίς*

**Swim** (2), to be dizzy. (E.) F. *swime*, aizziness. A. S. *swimne*, swimming in the head + Icel. *swinn*, Dan. *swimle*, to be giddy, swoon; Swed. *swimma*, to be dizzy, dizziness. β. A. S. *swinna* = the real base is SWIN; hence S. Icel. G. *uhwin-del*, dizziness; *swinna*, to disappear, Icel. *swin* side (as a swelling). The origin of that of failure, giving way, subsidence, see **swindler** (below).

**squeamish**, over-nice. (See F. suffix.) **Squamish**, Baret (1582) *skeymous*, *sueymous*; Prompt P. *mus*, disdainful. Formed, with (= O. F. *-eus* = L. *-osum*), from M. vertigo, dizziness, swoon; *sue* grief. The word meant 'over-dizziness,' faint; hence express of disgust at, over-nice, fastidio, *swimne*, a bustle, a stir; Not hovering about, a sudden sickness. Allied to Icel. *swini*, a swimming, Swed. *swimming*, a swimming, giddiness, dizziness, rolling fit. See above. ¶ Frak-

*qua/mish*; but *quain* is from a totally different source; see *Quell*.

**windier**, a cheat. (G.) XVIII cent. — **schwindler**, an extravagant projector, a swindler. — G. *schwindeln*, to be dizzy, act flightlessly. — G. *schwinden*, to decay, vanish, fail. + A. S. *swindan*, pt. t. *swud*, to languish.

**vine**; see *Bow* (?).

**wing**. (E.) M. E. *swingen*, pt. t. sg. pp. *swunten*. A. S. *swingian*, pt. t. sg. pp. *swunten*, to scourge, also to futter, flap with the wings. + Swed. *vinge*, Dan. *svinge*, to swing, whirl; G. *wingen*. (Base SWANG, nasalised form WAG.) Allied to *Sway*.

**winge**, to beat, whip. (E.) M. E. *gen*. A. S. *swengian*, to shake, toss; g. a blow; the causal form of *Swing*. 'to flourish a whip.'

**single**, a staff for dressing flax. (E.) *swungien*, to beat flax; *swingle*, a beater. This answers to an A. S. *swingel*\*, beater, from *swingian*, to beat; see *ng*. Cf. A. S. *swingel*, a scourging.

**single-tree**, the bar that swings at heels of harnessed horses. (E.) M. E. *ges-tre*. — M. E. *swingle*, a beater, but 'a swinger,' or that which swings; *tre*, of wood; see *Tree*.

**Ink**, to toil. (E.) Obsolete; once common. A. S. *swinecan*, pt. t. *swancian*, to labour, work hard. From violent action; allied to *Swing*.

**irl**, to whirl in an eddy. (Scand.) *sg svirla*, to whirl round; frequent. *svira* (= Dan. *svirre*), to whirl, orig. *ra*. See *Bwerve*.

**iteh**; see *Sway*.

**vel**, a link turning on a pin or neck. Spelt *rvissel* in Minshew (1627); with suffix *-el* of the agent, from *rejsjan*, to move quickly, revolve. + *Swift*. Lit. sense 'that which revolves.'

**on**, to faint. (E.) M. E. *swounen*, non. *swouenen*, to swoon. Formed fromative *n*, giving a passive sense, Goth. verbs in *-nan*) from M. E. *swughen*, to swoon, to sigh deeply. + a weak verb, closely allied to A. S. *swigian*, to move or sweep along noisily, *gih*, to sigh as the wind, a strong if which the pp. *geswungen* occurs in actual sense of 'in a swoon.' *geswangen* = be lay in a swoon, Hom. II. 336. So also A. S.

*gerudwung*, a swooning. A. S. *leechdisms*, ii. 176, l. 13. Cf. Low G. *swoegen*, to sigh, *swochten*, to swoon. Allied to *Bough*, q. v. ¶ No connection with G. *schwinden*, for which see *Swim* (?).

**Swoop**, vb. (E.) M. E. *swopen*, usually in the sense to sweep. A. S. *swipian*, to sweep along, rush, swoop; also, to sweep (pt. t. *swipf*, pp. *swipen*). + Icel. *swipa*, to sweep, swoop; *sbpa*, to sweep; G. *schweifen*, to rove. (Base SWIP, from SWIP, weakened form of ✓ SWAP, to move forcibly; Lith. *sup-ti*, to swing, toss, rock a cradle.) Allied to *Swift*.

**sweep**, verb. (E.) M. E. *swepen*. A weak verb, answering to A. S. *swipan*. not used, the regular causal form of A. S. *swipan*, to swoop (above).

**Sword**. (E.) M. E. *sverd*. A. S. *sweord*. + Du. *swaard*, Icel. *svrð*, Dan. *sverd*, Swed. *svärd*, G. *schwert*. Lit. 'wounder'; cf. Skt. *svrd*, to hurt, kill; G. *schwer*, painful. (✓ SWAR.)

**Sybarite**, an effeminate person. (L. — Gk.) L. *Sybarites*. — Gk. Συβαρῖτες, an inhabitant of *Sybaris*, a town named from the river *Sybaris*, on which it was situated; in Lucania, Lower Italy.

**Sycamine**, a tree. (L. — Gk. — Heb.?) L. *sycaminus*. — Gk. συκόμηνος; Luke, xvii. 6. Prob. a Gk. adaptation of Heb. *shiqmim*, pl. of *shiqmâh*, a sycamore; that it has been confused with *sycamore* is obvious.

**Sycamore**, a tree. (L. — Gk.) Better *sycomorus*. — L. *sycomorus*. — Gk. συκόμηνος, lit. 'fig-mulberry.' — Gk. σύκο-*o*, fig; μήνος, a mulberry.

**Syecphant**. (L. — Gk.) L. *sycophanta*, an informer, parasite. — Gk. συκοφάντης, lit. 'fig-shewer,' also an informer, a false adviser. [Etymology certain, but the reason for the peculiar use is unknown; perhaps fig-shewer — one who points out figs to another, a parasite. The usual explanation, 'informant against those who exported sacred figs from Attica,' is wholly unauthorised.] — Gk. αἴξον, a fig; — φάντης, lit. 'shewer,' from φαίνειν, to shew. See *Hitorphant*.

**Syllable**. (F. — L. — Gk.) The third / is intrusive. M. E. *sillable*. — O. F. *sillabe*, also *silable*. — L. *syllaba*. — Gk. συλλαβή, a syllable, lit. 'holding together,' so much of a word as makes a single sound or element. — Gk. αὐθ-, for αὐτ., together, αὐθ-, base of αὐθαίρειν, to take, seize. (✓ RABII.)

**Syllogism**; see *Logia*.

Sylph, an imaginary being inhabiting the air. (F. — Gk.) F. *sylphe*. — Gk. σύλφη, a kind of worm or grub (Aristotle). On this word it would seem that Paracelsus formed the name *sylphe*; he also used the names *gnome*, *salamander*, and *nymph* (all of Greek origin), to signify, respectively, a genius of earth, fire, and water. Hence the form *sylph id*, a false form, but only explicable on the hypothesis of a Greek origin; as if from a nom. σύλφη (base σύλφιδ). ¶ Littré's explanation, that *sylph* is of Gaulish origin, seems to me futile; Paracelsus could hardly know Gaulish.

Sylvan, misspelling of Silvan.

Symbol, a sign. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *symbole*; — L. *symbolum*. — Gk. σύμβολον, a token, pledge, a sign by which one infers a thing. — Gk. συμβάλλειν, to throw together, compare, infer. — Gk. σύν- (σύν), together; βάλλειν, to throw.

Symmetry; see Metre.

Sympathy; see Pathos.

Symphony; see Phonetic.

Symposium, a merry feast. (L. — Gk.) L. *symposium*. — Gk. συμπόσιον, a drinking-party, banquet. — Gk. σύν- (for σύν), together; πόσιον, base of πίω-κα, I drank, πόσιον, a drink. See Potable.

Symptom, an indication of disease. (F. — L. — Gk.) Properly a medical term. — F. *symptome*; Cot. — L. *symptoma*. — Gk. σύμπτωμα, a casualty, anything that befalls one. — Gk. συνιπτέιν, to fall in with. — Gk. σύν- (σύν), together; πτέιν, to fall. (✓ PAT.)

Syn-, prefix. (L. — Gk.; or F. — L. — Gk.) A Latinised spelling of Gk. σύν, together. It becomes *syl-* before *l*; *sym-* before *b, m, p, ph*; and *sy-* before *s* or *z*.

Synærosis; see Heresy.

Synagogue. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *synagogue*; — L. *synagoga*. — Gk. συναγωγή, a bringing together; congregation. — G. σύν, together; ἀγρέω, a bringing, from ἀγειν, to bring, drive. (✓ AG.)

Synalophia, a coalescence of two syllables into one. (L. — Gk.) L. *synalopha*.

— Gk. συναλοφή, lit. a melting together = Gk. σύν, together; λαφεῖν, to anoint. Cf. Skt. *lip*, to besmear, anoint. (✓ RIP.) Synchronism; see Chronioles.

Syncopate, to contract a word. (L. — Gk.) From pp. of L. *syncopare*, of which the usual sense is 'to swoon.' — L. *syncoeca*, a swoon; also, syncope. — Gk. συγκοπή, a cutting short, syncope, loss of strength. — Gk. σύν- (written for σύν, together, before η); κοπή, base of κόπτειν, to cut. (✓ SKAP.)

Syndic. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *syndic*, a syndic, censor, controller of manners. Cot. — L. *syndicus*. — Gk. συνδικός, adj., helping in a court of justice; as sb., a syndic. — Gk. σύν, together; δική, justice. Allied to Diction. (✓ DIK.)

Synecdoche, a figure of speech whereby a part is put for the whole. (L. — Gk.) L. *synecdoche*. — Gk. συνεκδοχή, lit. a receiving together. — Gk. σύν, together; εκδοχαί, receive, from εἰς, out, and δοχαί, I receive. (✓ DAK.)

Synod. (F. — L. — G.) F. *synode*; — L. *synodus*, acc. of *synodus*. — Gk. σύνοδος, coming together, a meeting. — Gk. σύν, together; ὁδός, a way, a coming. (✓ SAD.)

Synonym; see Onomatopœia.

Synopsis; see Optic.

Syntax; see Tactic.

Synthesis; see Thème.

Syphon, Syren; see Siphon, Siren.

Syringe. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *grande*, 'a syringe, squirt'; Cot. — L. *syringa*, acc. of *syrix*, a reed, pipe, tube. — Gk. σύριξ, a reed, pipe, shepherd's pipe, whistle. From the humming or piping noise; see Swarm. (✓ SWAR.) Der. *syringa*, a flowering shrub, so named because the stems were used for making Turkish pipes.

Syrup, Sirup; see Sherbet.

System; see Statica.

Systole; see Stole.

Szyzyg, conjunction. (Gk.) Gk. σύζυγια, conjunction. — Gk. σύζυγος, conjoined. — Gk. σύν- together; γυγή, base of γύγειν, I join; see Yoke. (✓ YUG.)

## T.

Tabard, a herald's coat. (F. — L. — Gk.?) M. E. *tabard*. — O. F. *tabart*, *tabard*, a kind of coat. Etym. unknown; perhaps from L. *tapet-*, stem of *tapete*, hangings, painted cloths, whence also E. *tippet*. See Tapistry.

Tabby, a kind of waved silk. (F. — Spz. — Arab.) A tabby cat is one marked like the silk. — F. *tabis* (15th cent.). — Span. *taba*, a silken stuff; O. Span. *atabi* — Arab. 'udbi, a rich waved silk. It was the sum of a quarter in Bagdad where the silk was

named after prince *Attab*, great-mon of Omeyya. (See Dory and Devic.) *tabi-net*, explained in Webster as 'a delicate kind of tabby.'

*tabnacle*; see Tavern.

*tabid*. (L.) L. *tabidus*, wasting away, *tabere*, to waste away, languish.

*table*. (F. - L.) F. *table*. - L. *tabula*, a flat board, table. I. it. 'extended'; cf. Skt *tata*, stretched out. (✓TA, AN, to stretch.) Der. *tabui-ate*, *tab*, from L. *tabula*; *tabl-eau*, from *deau*, dimin. of F. *table*.

*tablature*. (F. - L.) F. *entablature*, Intablature; Cot. Properly 'some-laid flat,' and, though now applied to part of a building surmounting the gables, orig. applied to a pedestal or st. - L. *in*, upon; *tabulatum*, board-a flooring, from *tabula*, a plank (above).

*tafel*, *taffrail*, upper part of the side of a ship. (Du. - L.) Du. *tafcreel*, *tafel*, a picture, a tablet or board. But

*tafel*\*, dimin. of Du. *tafel*, a table; *tafelci*, boarded work, from G. *tafel*, *tafel* - L. *tabula*, a table, plank, board.

The spelling *taffrail* points to confusion with *tafel*.

*taoo*, Tabu, to forbid the use of. (esian.) *Taboo* is a prohibition in force in the islands of the Pacific;

the *Tabu*, or interdict; Kotrebue, ge, 1830, ii. 178. New Zealand *tao*;

too Islands *tambu*.

*tabor*, Tabor, a small drum. (F. -

- Arab.) F. *tabour* (mod. F. *tambour* - Span. *tambor*, *atambor* (where *a* = Arab. def. article). - Arab. *tambur*,

of lute or guitar with a long neck, & brass strings, also a drum.) Prob.

itative origin; cf. Arab. *tabbal*, a

ter. Der. *tabour-et* or *tabret*, a

form.

*tabour*, a small drum-like frame, for fiddling. (F. - Span. - Arab.) F.

F. *tabour*, tambour, also a drum; see above.

*tabourine*. (F. - Span. - Arab.) F.

*arin*, a tabour, dimin. of F. *tambour*, *tabour* or drum; see Tabour.

*tabular*, Tabulate; see Table.

*tab* (1), a fastening; see Tack.

*tab* (2), a blemish; see Tache.

*tab*, silent. (L.) L. *tacitus*, silent. -

*tre*, to be silent. +Goth. *thahan*, Icel.

to be silent. Der. *taciturn*, F.

*me*, I. *taciturnus*, silent; *taciturnity*,

*tumult*, L. acc *taciturnitatem*, silence.

*reticeant*, silent. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of L. *reticere*, to be very silent. - L. *re-*; and *tacere*, to be silent.

*Tack*, a small nail, a fastening; also to fasten. (C.) M. E. *takke*, *tak*, a fastening; *takken*, to fasten together. - Irish *taca*, pin, peg, nail, fastening; Gael. *tacaid*, tack, peg; Bret. *tach*, a nail, *tacha*, to fasten. Hence a *tack* or rope fastening a sail; also the verb *tack*, to sew slightly. (Prob. from ✓STAG, and allied to Take and Tangent.)

*attach*. (F. - C.) O. F. *attacher*, to attach, fasten. - O. F. *a*, for L. *ad*, to; Bret. *tacha*, to fasten, from *tach*, a tack, nail (above). Der. *attach-ment*.

*attack*. (F. - C.) F. *attaquer*, to assault. A dialectal form of *attacher*; see above.

*detach*. (F. - C.) F. *détacher*, to unfasten. - F. *de* = O. F. *des* = L. *dis*, apart; Bret. *tacha*, to fasten (above). Der. *detach-ment*.

*tache* (1), a fastening. (C.) 'A *tache*, a buckle, a claspe;' Barret (1580), s. v. Claspe. A weakened form of *tack*, like church for kirk; see Tack.

*tache* (2), a blemish. (C.) M. E. *tache*, also *teche*, a bad habit, blemish, vice, caprice, behaviour. - O. F. *tache*, 'a spot, stain, reproach;' Cot. Also spelt *taiche*, *teche*, *teque*, *tek*, a natural quality, esp. a vice, ill habit; mod. F. *tache*, a stain. Cf. Ital. *tacca*, notch, cut, defect, stain; Port. and Span. *tacha*, tack, small nail, defect, flaw, crack. Either the sense of 'nail' has been transferred to that of 'scratch,' or (which is more likely), the sense of scratch, defect, flaw, comes directly from ✓STAG, to stick, sting, pierce, &c. See *tetcho* (below).

*tetchy*, *techy*, fretful, peevish, touchy. (F. - C.) The sense is full of freaks, whims, or caprices; from *tetch*, M. E. *teche*, *teche*, *tache*, a bad habit, whim; see *tache* (2) above. ¶ This is the word which is now corrupted to *touchy*, as if sensitive to the touch.

*Tackle*; see Tack.

*Tact*; see Tangent.

*Tactics*, the art of manoeuvring forces. (Gk.) Gk. *taktiká*, neut pl., *tactus* - Gk. *taktikós*, adj., fit for arranging. - Gk. *taktikós*, arranged, ordered; verbal adj. of *táktos* (base *tak-*), to arrange, order. Der. *tactic-ian*.

*syntax*. (L. - Gk.) L. *syntaxis* -

Gk. *σύραγις*, arrangement; hence, arrangement of words. — Gk. *σύν*, together. *τάξις*, order, from *τάσσειν*, to arrange.

**taxidermy.** the art of stuffing the skins of animals. (Gk.) From Gk. *τάξις*, order (above); *δέρμα*, a skin, from *δέρειν*, to flay, cognate with Tear (1).

Tadpole: see Toad.

Taffarel, Taffrail; see Table.

**Taffeta, Taffety,** a thin silk stuff. (F. — Ital. — Pers.) F. *taffetas*, 'taffata'; Cot. — Ital. *tastèt*, 'taffeta'; Florio. — Pers. *tâf-tah*, twisted, woven, taffeta. — Pers. *tâftan*, to twist, spin, curl.

**Tag.** a point of metal at the end of a lace, &c. (Scand.) 'An aglet or tag of a poynt'; Baret (1580). — Swed. *tagg*, a prickle, point, tooth. + Low. G. *takk*, point, tooth. Prob. of Celtic origin; see Taek. Der. *tag-rag*, for tag and rag = every appendage and shred.

**Tail** (1), hairy appendage, appendage. (E.) M. E. *tayl*. A. S. *tagel*, *tagl*, a tail. + Icel. *tagl*, Swed. *tagel*, hair of mane or tail; Goth. *tagl*, hair; G. *tagel*, a tail. Root uncertain.

Tail (2); see under Tailor.

**Tailor.** (F. — L.) Properly 'a cutter,' or cutter out. M. E. *taylor*. — O. F. *tailleur*, later *tailleur*, 'a cutter'; Cot. — F. *tailler*, to cut. — F. *taille*, a slitting, an incision. — L. *talea*, a thin rod, stick, slip; an agricultural term for a slip or layer (D.ez).

**detail,** a small part (F. — L.) O. F. *detail*, 'a piece-meal, also retale, or a selling by parcels'; Cot. — O. F. *detailler*, to cut into pieces. — O. F. *de-* (= L. *de-*), down, fully; *tailler*, to cut; see above. Der. *detail*, verb (which is from the sb. in E., though in F. it is the other way).

**entail,** to bestow as a heritage. (F. — L.) Orig. to cut into; also to abridge, to limit; hence to limit in a peculiar legal way. Spelt *entayle* in Levins (1570); M. E. *entailen*, to cut, carve. — O. F. *entailleur*, to carve, grave. — F. *en-* (= L. *in*), in; *tailler*, to cut; see Tailor. And see tail (2) below.

**intaglio,** a kind of carved work. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *intaglio*, a sculpture, carving. — Ital. *intagliare*, to cut into — Ital. *in* (= L. *in*), in; *tagliare* = Low L. *taleare*, to cut twigs, to cut, from *talea*, a slip, wig.

**retail,** sb. (F. — L.) 'To sell by retail' is to sell by small pieces. — O. F. *retail*, a shred, particle, small piece. — O. F. *retailier*,

to shred, cut small. — O. F. *re-* (= L. *re-*) again; *tailler*, to cut; see Tailor.

**tail** (2), the term applied to an estate which is limited to certain heirs. (F. — L.) Better spelt *taille*; see Todd & Johnsons. — F. *taille*, a cutting, &c.; the same was as tally (below). And see entall, above.

**tally,** a stick notched so as to match another stick; an exact match. (F. — L.) M. E. *taille*, a tally; for keeping account. — F. *taille*, a notch, cut, incision, cutting; also a tally, or score kept on a piece of stick by notches. — L. *talea*, a slip of wood; see Tailor. ¶ The final *-y* in *tally* due to the frequent use of F. *taillié*, pp. f. signify 'notched'; cf. *lev-y*, *jur-y*, puns where *-y* = F. *-e*.

Taint; see Tinge.

**Take.** (Scand.) M. E. *taken*, pt. t. *tol* pp. *taken*. — Icel. *taka*, pt. t. *tol*, pp. *tekinn*, to lay hold of, seize, grasp, take. Swed. *taga*. O. Swed. *taka*, Dan. *tage*. + Goth. *tekan*, to touch; cognate with L. *tangere*; see Tangent. (✓STAG.)

**betake.** (E. and Scand.) M. E. *be taken*, to deliver, hand over, commit. Formed from M. E. *taken*, to take (old to deliver); with E. prefix *be-*. = A. S. *de bi*; see By.

**tackle,** equipment, gear, tools (Scand. M. E. *takel*). — Swed. and O. Swed. *takel* tackle of a ship; Dan. *takkel*, tackle whence *takle*, to rig. Cf. Du. *takel* pulley, *takelen*, to rig. The suffix *-le* denotes the agent; *tak-le* is that which takes or grasps, from its holding the mast firmly. — Icel. *taka*, to grasp, seize &c. also to take (above). ¶ The W. *takel*, tool, is either borrowed from M. E. *takel* or it may be cognate; the root *tak* STAG.

**undertake,** to take upon oneself; attempt. (E. and Scand.) M. E. *undertaken* compounded of *under* and M. E. *taken*, to take. Der. *undertaker*, lit. one who takes a business in hand; Oth. iv. 1. 224.

**Tale,** a mineral. (F. — Span. — Arab.) F. *tale*. — Span. *talco*. — Arab. *taly*, tale, mica.

**Tale,** a number, a narrative. (E. M. E. *tale*. A. S. *talu*, a number, also a narrative. + Du. *taal*, speech; Icel. *tal*, speech; *tala*, number; Dan. *tale*, speech; Swed. *tal*, number, speech; G. *zahl*, number. Perhaps related to Skt. *tri*, to count; d-*data*, regard, care.

**tell,** to count, narrate. (F.) A. S. *tellan*, pt. t. *tealdie*, pp. *teald*, a verb with

— A. S. *talus*, number, narrative (above). + Du. *teilen*, Icel. *tefja*, Dan. *tolle*, Swed. *tafa*, G. *zählen*; all from the sbs. above.

**Talent.** (F.—L.—Gk.) The sense of 'ability' is from the parable; Matt. xxv. 14. *talent*, 'a talent in money; also will, desire'; Cot.—L. *talentum*.—Gk. *ráxarion*, a balance, weight, sum of money, talent. Named from being listed and weighed; cf. Skt. *tul*, L. *tollere*, to lift. Lk. *τάλας*, sustaining. (✓TAL.) Allied to **Tolerate**. Der. *talent-ed*, in use before 1700.

**Talisman**, a spell. (Span.—Arab.—Gk.) Span. *talisman*, a magical character.—Arab. *tilsamdn*, pl. of *tilsam*, *tilism*, a talisman, magical image. — Late Gk. *τέλεσμα*, mystery, initiation; Gk. *τέλεωρ*, payment; *τέλεωρ*, an accomplishment. — Gk. *τελειων*, to accomplish, end.—Gk. *τελος*, end, also initiation into a mystery. Cf. Skt. *tr*, to pass over, fulfil, *tara*, a passage, a spell. (✓TAR.)

**Talk**. (Scand.—Lith.) Connected with *tell* and *tale* in popular etymology; but wrongly. M. E. *talken*. — Swed. *tokta*, Dan. *tolke*, Icel. *tolka*, to interpret, explain, plead — Swed. Dan. *tolk*, Icel. *tolkr*, an interpreter, speaker; M. H. G. *tolk*, the same. — Lithuanian *tulkas*, an interpreter; *tuksi*, to interpret; *per tuikas kalbetti*, to teach by means of an interpreter. Prob. allied to Skt. *tark*, to suppose, speak. The only Lithuanian word in English; due to some intercourse between the Scandinavians and Lithuanians by means of an interpreter.

**Tall**, high in stature, lofty. (E. or C.?) M. E. *tal*, which meant seemly, elegant; it also means obedient, good, obsequious, valiant, bold, great. Allied to A. S. *tal*, appearing in *les tal*, friendly, *un-tala*, bad. Northumb. Gospels, Matt. xxvii. 23. The sense of *tal* seems to have been good or excellent; allied to A. S. *teala*, *tel*, *tv*, well, excellently. So also Goth. *ta-taſt*, indocile, uninstructed, from which we infer *talts*, docile, allied to Goth. *gutilis*, suitable. A. S. *til*, fit, good, excellent (a Germanic word), whence E. *till*, verb. See *Till* (1). β. But in the particular sense of 'lofty' (almost the only sense left in the mod. E. *tall*), the word may be Celtic; cf. W. *tal*, high. Corn. *tal*, high; Corn. *tal* *an*, the high rock. It is remarkable that Irish *talla* means 'meet, fit, proper, just.' (A difficult word.)

**Tallow.** (O. Low G.) M. E. *talgh* — O. Du. *talgh*, *talch*, tallow; Du. *talk*, Low G. *talig*; Dan. Swed. *talg*; Icel. *tólg*, *tólk*. So also G. *talg*, tallow (apparently borrowed from Low G.).

Tally; see Tailor.

**Talmud**, the body of Hebrew laws, with comments. (Chaldee.) Chaldee *talmud*, instruction, doctrine; cf. Heb. *talmid*, a scholar, from *lamed*, to learn, *limmad*, to teach.

**Talon**. (F.—L.) Particularly used of a hawk's hind claw and toe.—F. *talon*, a heel. — Low L. *talonem*, acc. of *talo*, heel. — L. *talus*, heel.

**Tamarind.** (F.—Span.—Arab. and Pers.) F. *tamarind*.—Span. *tamarindo*. — Arab. *tamr*, a ripe date; Hind. India. Lit. 'Indian date.' β. The Arab. *tamr* is allied to Heb. *támd*, a palm-tree; Hind is borrowed from Pers. (which turns *s* into *t*), and is derived from Skt. *sindhu*, the river Indus. See **Indigo**.

**Tamarisk**, a tree. (L.) L. *tamariscus*, also *tamarix*, *tamarice*. + Skt. *tamukala*, a tree with a dark bark; allied to *tamas*, darkness.

**Tambour, Tambourine**; see **Tabour**.

**Tame**, adj. (E.) M. E. *tame*. A. S. *tam*, tame; whence *tamian*, *temian*, to tame. + Du. *tam*, Icel. *tamr*, Swed. Dan. *tam*, G. *zahm*. Allied to L. *domare*, Skt. *dam*, Gk. *δαμαυρ*, to tame. (✓DAM.) See **Daunt**.

**Tammy, Tamine**: the same as **Stannin**. **Tamper**; see **Temper**.

**Tampion**, a plug; see **Tap** (2).

**Tan**. (F.—Bret.) From F. *tan*, 'the bark of a young oak, wherewith leather is tanned'; Cot.—Bret. *tann*, an oak, also tan. (The G. *tanne*, fir-tree, is prob. borrowed from Celtic.) Der. *tan*, verb, &c.; *tan-ling*, Cymb. iv. 4. 29.

**Tawny**. (F.—C.) Put for **tanny**: spelt **tenny** in heraldry. 'Tanny colour, or tawny'; Prompt. Parv.—F. *tanne*, tawny; lit. tanned; pp. of *tanner*, to tan.—F. *tan*, sb. tan (above).

**Tandem**. (L.) L. *tandem*, at length; applied to two horses harnessed at length. A University joke.

**Tang** (1), a strong taste; see **Tongs**.

**Tang** (2), to make a shrill sound. (E.) To *tang* is to ring out; an imitative word; allied to **tinker**, **tingle**, **twang**.

**Tang** (3), part of a knife-blade; see **Tongs**.

Tang (4), seaweed: see Tangle.

**Tangent.** (L.) From L. *tangēt-*, touching, stem of pres. pt. of *tangere* (base *tag-*), to touch; pp. *tactus*. + Gk. base *ray-*, as in *τεταγμός*, having taken; Goth. *tekan*, to touch; Icel. *taka*, to take. (✓STAG.) Allied to Take, Tack.

**attain.** (F. - L.) M. E. *atteinen*. - O F. *ateindre*, *atindre*, to reach to. - L. *attinere*, to attain. - L. *at-*, for *ad*, to; *tangere*, to touch.

**attainder.** (F. - L.) From the O. F. *atteindre*, verb, to convict; used substantively; see above.

**attaint,** to convict. (F. - L.) From M. E. *ateynt*, *ateynt*, convicted, whence the verb has been evolved; orig. pp. of *atteinen*, to reach to, also to convict. - O. F. *ateindre* (above). ¶ In no way allied to *taint*.

**contact,** sb. (L.) L. *contactus*, a touching. - L. *contactus*, pp. of *con tingere*, to touch closely.

**contagion.** (F. - L.) F. *contagion*. - L. *contagionem*, acc. of *contagio*, a touching, hence contagion. - L. *con-* (= *cum*); with; *tag-*, base of *tangere*, to touch.

**contaminate.** (L.) From pp. of L. *contaminare*, to defile. - L. *contaminā-*, stem of *contāmen*, contagion; which stands for *contagmen*. - L. *con-* (= *cum*); *tag-*, base of *tangere*, to touch.

**contiguous.** (L.) L. *contiguus*, that may be touched, near. - L. *contig-*, base of *contingere*, to touch (below).

**contingent,** dependent on. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of *contingere*, to touch, relate to. - L. *con-* (= *cum*); *tangere*, to touch.

**entire.** (F. - L.) O. F. *entier*, whole. - L. *integrum*, acc. of *integer* (below).

**integer,** a whole number. (L.) L. *integer*, whole, entire; lit. untouched, i. e. unharmed. - L. *in-*, not; *tag-*, base of *tangere*, to touch.

**redintegration, renovation.** (L.) From L. *reintegratio*, restoration. - L. *red-*, again; *integer*, whole, entire (above).

**tact** (L.) L. *tactus*, touch; hence, delicacy. - L. *tactus*, pp. of *tangere*, to touch.

**tangible.** (F. - L.) F. *tangible*. - L. *tangibilis*, touchable. - L. *tangere*, to touch.

**task, sb.** (F. - L.) Lit. a tax. M. E. *taskē*. - O F. *taskue*, *tasche*, a task (mod. F. *tasche*). - Low L. *tasca*, a tax, another

form of Low L. *tasca*, a tax. - L. *tas-* (below).

**taste.** (F. - L.) Orig. to handle, the usual sense of M. E. *taſcen* (-), *taster*, to handle, feel, taste. Cf. Low L. *taxta*, a probe for wounds; which prob. that O. F. *taster* answers to a Low L. *taxitare*\*, iterative form of *taxare*, to handle (Gellius). Again *taxare* (-, *tare*\*) is an intensive form of L. *tangere* (pp. *tactus*).

**tax, sh.** (F. - L.) M. E. *taxe*. - F. *taxer*, to tax. - L. *taxare*, to have value, appraise, tax. Put for *taſcere* from *tactum*, supine of *tangere*, to touch.

**Tangle,** to knot confusedly. (Scand. Spelt *tangel* in Palsgrave) To *tangere* 'to keep twisting together like seaweed' a frequentative verb from North E. sea-sea-weed - Dan. *tang*, Swed. *tang*, Icel. *tang*, kelp or bladder-wrack, a seaweed (whence the idea of confused heap). Icel. *bougnill*, sea-weed. So also Prov. tangle, sea-weed; Norman F. *tanguer*, kind of sea-weed (*Fucus flagellaris* Mélétier). Dor. *en-tangle*, with F. *en-* (= L. *in*).

**Tanist,** a presumptive heir to a princ. (Irish) Irish *tanaisce*, apparent heir. - Ir. *tanuse*, second in rank (Rhys).

**Tank;** see Stagnate.

**Tankard.** (F. - L. - Gk. *τάνκαρος*) O. F. *tankard*, a tankard (Rabelais). Of uncertain; the suffix *-ard* is common French. Perhaps from L. *canarium*, tankard, from Gk. *κανθάρος*, the same.

**Tansy,** a plant (F. - Low L. - Gk. M. E. *tansaye*, *tansey*. - O F. *tanaisie*; earlier form *athanasie*, *athan* (Cf. O. Ital. *athanaria*, Port. *atanas*, tansy). - Low L. *athanasia*\*, merely Latinised form of Gk. *ἀθανασία*, immortality. Cf. O. Ital. *athanata* (lit. immortal) the rose-campion; Florio Prob. named supposed virtue, and its use in medicine. Gk. *ἀθανάτος*, immortal. - Gk. J. n. *θανάτης*, a sort of *νεκρός*, toxic.

**Tantalise.** (Gk.) Formed with suffix *-izer* (= L. *-izare* - Gk. *-ιζεῖν*) (Gk. Τάνταλος, Tantalus in allusion to story. The table was that he was held up to his chin in water, which flooded his lips whenever he desired to drink. Tantalus is the sun, that evaporates water. The name means 'enduring'; it is difficult to endure).

**Tantamount.** (F. - L.) First use

verb, with the sense 'to amount to as much' — F. *tant*, so much, as much, from *tantum*, neut. of *tantus*, so great; and *amount* (of F. origin); see *Amount*.   
**Tap** (1), to knock gently. (F. — Teut.) *taper, tapper*, 'to tap, hit, bob;' Cot. — Low G. *tappen*, to grope, fumble, *tapp*, *tapp*, fist, paw, a blow; Icel. *tappa*, to p. Prob. of imitative origin; cf. Russ. *tata*, to stamp with the foot. Arab. *tubl*, drum; E. *dub-a-dub*.

**tip** (1), to tilt. (Scand.) Generally in the phrase *tip up*, or *tip over*; a weakened form of *tap*. Cf. *tip and run*, i. e. tap and run (a game); *tip for tap*, blow for blow (Jallinger's Works, i. 283), now *tit for tat*. Swed. *tippa*, to tap, tip, strike gently, touch lightly. Cf. Icel. *tappa*, to tap. **Tipple**, to drink habitually. (Scand.) Norweg. *tipla*, to tipple; frequent. of *tip*, to drip from a point or tip. — Norw. *tip*, a tip; cognate with *tip* (1), p. 515, l. 1. (Misplaced.)

**tipsy**. (Scand.) Formed from *tip* with suffix -sy, as in *trick-sy*, &c.; see *tip* (2) above.

**Tap** (2), a short pipe to draw liquor from cask, a plug. (E.) M. E. *tappe*. A. S. *tepe*\*, not found; but we find A. S. *tefpe*, one who taps casks + Du. *taf*, Icel. *taf*. Dan. *tap*, a tap; Swed. *tapp*, a tap, useful, wisp. G. *zapfen*, a tap. **B.** The **g** idea was prob. a tuft or wisp of something, to stop a hole with; cf. Swed. *tapp* (above), and G. *zapf*, a top of a tree, a fit of hair, Icel. *tafpr*, a tuft or lock of hair. Allied to **Top** and **Tuft**. Der. **root**; *tap-ster*, A. S. *tappestre*, a sem. m. of *tappere* (above).

**tampion**, a kind of plug. (F. — Teut.) *tampon*, bung, stopple; nasalised form F. *tapon*, the same. Formed (with suffix -on) from F. *taper, tapper*, to stop with a ring (a Picard word). — Du. *tap*, a bung, p.; Low G. *taffe*, the same.

**tape**; see *Tapestry*.

**tapec** (1), a small wax candle. (C.?) F. *taper*. A. S. *tapor, tafor*. Prob. of Icel. origin; from Irish *táfar*, a taper, *tampr*, a taper, torch. Cf. Skt. *tapas*, *taf*, to shine. Perhaps allied to **pid**.

**taper** (2), long and slender. (C.?) **ter** means *taper-like*, shaped like the **ter** used in churches, which were sometimes thinner at the top. Holland has *ter-wise*, sharp-pointed in the top; tr. of

Pliny, xvi. 16. See above. ¶ The A. S. *taper-ax*, a kind of axe, is unallied; cf. Russ. *topor'*, an axe.

**Tapestry**. (F. — L. — Gk.) A corruption of the old form *tapisserie*. — F. *tapisserie*, tapestry. — F. *tapisser*, to furnish with tapestry. — F. *tapis*, tapestry hangings; Low L. *tapesciūs*. — L. *tapete*, cloth, hangings. — Gk. *ταπητης*, stem of *τάπην*, a carpet, woollen rug. Cf. Pers. *tabastah*, a stinged carpet.

**tape**. (L. — Gk.) M. E. *tape*, also *tappet*. A. S. *tappe*, a tape, a fillet; closely allied to A. S. *tappet*, a *tippet*. The A. S. pl. *tappian* probably meant strips of stuff or cloth. Borrowed from L. *tapete*, cloth; see above.

**tippet** (L. — Gk.). M. E. *tipet, tetpet*. A. S. *tappet*, a *tippet*. — L. *tapete*, cloth (above).

**Tapioca** (Brazilian.) Brazilian *tipioca*, the poisonous juice which issues from the root of the cassava when pressed (Latré); hence tapioca, which is also prepared from the root of the cassava.

**Tapir**, a quadruped. (Brazilian.) Brazilian *taþyra*, a tapir (Mahn).

**Tar**. (E.) M. E. *terre*. A. S. *teru* tar; also spelt *teru*, *tyrwa*. + Du. *teer*, Icel. *tyra*, Dan. *tiere*, Swed. *tyrra*. **B.** Cf. also Icel. *tyri*, resinous wood; allied to Lithuan. *darwa*, *derwa*, resinous wood, particularly the parts of the fir-tree that readily burn, also to Russ. *drevu*, a tree, *drevu*, wood, timber, W. *derw*, an oak-tree, and E. *tree*. Orig. sense 'wood,' esp. resinous wood for fuel; hence resin from such wood. Allied to **Tre**. ¶ **For tar** — sailor, see below.

**tarpauling**, a cover of tarred canvas. (E. and L.) It means *tarred fawning* or *tarred falling*; a *falling* is a covering, from the verb *fall*, to cover. This verb is from *fall*, sb., a cover; see *Pall*. Dor. *tarpaulin*, an old name for a sailor (Smollett), now abbreviated to *tar*.

**Taraxacum**, the dandelion. (Arab.) From Arab. *taraxon*, explained as a kind of succory, Pers. *tar-khashqún*, wild endive; Latinised *astaraxacon*, in Avicenna. (Devie; supp to Latré.)

**Tardy** (F. — L.) F. *tardif*, tardy. (Cf. Ital. *tardivo*, tardy.) From L. *taridus*, slow; with suffix *-ius*. Allied to *terere*, to rub, also to waste time. See *Trite*.

**retard**, to delay. (F. — L.) F. *retardier*, to hinder. — L. *retardare*, to delay. — L. *re-*.

again; *tardare*, to make slow, from *tardus*, slow.

Tare (1), a plant. (E.) M. E. *tare*. Not in A. S.; but peculiar to English. Prob. from the verb *to tear*; cf. prov. E. *tearing*, great, rough, *tare*, brisk.

Tare (2), an allowance. (F. — Span. — Arab.) F. *tare*, loss, waste in merchandise. — Span. *tara*, tare, allowance in weight. Lit. ‘what is thrown away.’ — Arab. *tarha*, what is thrown away, detriment (Devic); *tirh*, *turrah*, thrown away. — Arab. root *taraha*, he threw prostrate, threw down.

Target, a small shield, &c. (E. ; with F. suffix.) Formerly also *tergat*; the -et is the F. dimin. suffix. — A. S. *targe*, a targe, shield. + Icel. *targa*, a target; O. H. G. *sarza*, a frame, side of a vessel, wall. G. *sarge*, frame, case, side, border. (The F. *targe*, Span. *tarja*, &c., are of Teut. origin.) Cf. Lith. *darias*, enclosure, border, halo round the moon. ¶ Distinct from Arab. *darkat*, *darakat*, a shield, whence Port. and Span. *adarga*, a small square target.

Targum, a Chaldee paraphrase of the Old Testament (Chaldee.) Chaldee *targim*, an interpretation. — Chal. *targém*, to interpret. Cf. Arab. *tarjumán*, an interpreter; see Dragoman.

Tariff. (F. — Span. — Arab.) F. *tariffe*, a casting of accounts. — Span. *tarifa*, a list of prices, book of rates. — Arab. *ta'rif*, giving information, notification (because a tariff gives notice). — Arab. *'arf*, knowing, knowledge. — Arab. root *'arafa*, he knew.

Tarn, a pool. (Scand.) M. E. *terne*. — Icel. *tjorn* (gen. *tjornar*), a tarn, pool; Swed. dial. *tjärn*, *tärn*, a pool without an outlet.

Tarnish. (F. — O. H. G.) F. *terniss*, stem of pres. pt. of *se ternir*, to become dim, lose lustre (Cot.). — M. H. G. *ternen*, O. H. G. *tarnjan*, to obscure, darken. + A. S. *dernan*, *dyrnan*, to hide, from *derne*, *dyrne*, adj., secret; cf. O. Sax. *derni*, hidden, secret; Gk. θάλαυρος, a secret chamber, lurking-place. (✓ DHAR.)

Tarpauling; see Tar.

Tarragon, a plant; see Dragon.

Tarry. (E.; confused with F. — L.) The present form is due to confusion of M. E. *targen*, to delay, tarry, with M. E. *tarien*, to irritate. a. M. E. *targen*, to delay. — O. F. *targer*, to tarry, delay; answering to a Low L. form *tardicare*. — L. *tardus*, slow; see Tardy. β. M. E. *tarien*, to irritate, provoke, also to tire; hence to hinder, delay. [This is the true

source of the word, though its meaning has been affected and fixed by the F. — A. S. *tergan*, to vex, provoke; allied to *tire* (4); see Tear (1).

Tart (1), acrid; see Tear (1).

Tart (2), a small pie: see Torture.

Tartan, a woollen stuff. (F. — S. L.?) F. *tiretaine*, ‘linsie-wolsie, or therof, worn ordinarily by the peasants;’ Cot. — Span. *tirritase*, woollen stuff; so named from its fine texture.

— Span. *tiritar*, to shiver, shake with cold. Doubtless from a lost Latin verb, all Gk. *rapapicuv*, to shake with cold. Tartar (3).

Tartar (1), an acid salt in casks, excretion on the teeth. (F. — Low. L. — A term due to the alchemists; called *tre*, *ortartre*, in Chaucer. — F. *tartre*, Cot.; Low L. *tartarum*. — Arab. *dard*, sediment, tartar of wine; *dardily*. Cf. Arab. *dardad*, a shedding of teeth; Devic connects with *tatar* on the tip.

Tartar (2), a native of Tartary.

A perverse spelling of *Tatar*, owing to popular etymology which regarded it as let loose out of *Tartarus* or hell below). From *Tatar*, a Tatar, or a native of Tatary (as it should be spelt).

Tartar (3), Tartarus, hell. — L. ‘The gates of Tartar;’ Tw. Nl. It. — L. *Tartarus*. — Gk. Τάρπας, the infernal regions; conceived as a place of extreme cold; cf. Gk. *sophos*, to shiver with cold.

Task; see Tangent.

Tassel (1), a bunch of silk, &c. ornament. (F. — L.) M. E. *tassel*, *tassel*, an ornament, clasp; also a small square stuff (cf. Ital. *tassello*, a square collar of a cloak). — L. *taxillus*, *taxillus*, a small die; dimin. of knuckle-bone, a die made of a bone. *Talus* = *tax-lus* \*, as shown in dimin. *taxillus*, and means a bone squared; cf. Skt. *taksh*, to hew, to make. (✓ TAK.) ¶ The application of a tassel is curious; a wood-cut of Guillim’s Display of Heraldry shews a tassel ornamented with six dots; these strings divide it into six each of which (having a dot in the middle) resembles an ace on a die.

Tassel (2); the same as Tassel.

Taste; see Tangent.

Tatter, a shred. (Scand.) Also totter. — Icel. *tötur*; pl. *tötvar*,

tags, tatters; Norweg. *totor*, *tottrur*, also *talarar*, pl. rags, tatters. + Low G. *tallern*, rags; *taldrig*, ragged. Thus *tatter* stands for *taller*; the *t* became *t* by the assimilation so common in Icelandic. I suppose the orig. sense was 'that which flaps or flutters about,' and that it is closely allied to *tatter*, q. v.

**Tattle**, vb. (E.) M. E. *tatelen*, *totelen*, *tateren*, to tattle, prattle. We also find M. E. *titeren*, to tattle, whence mod. E. *tittle*, in the phrase *tittle-tattle*. *Tattle* and *tittle* are frequentative forms, from a base TAT or TIT, expressive of the iteration of the syllables *ta*, *ta*, *ta*, or *ti*, *ti*, *ti*, to indicate constant prattling. So also Du. *tateren*, to stammer, E. *tarantara*, the sound of a trumpet, Low G. *tittetaten*, to little tattle, *taat-goos*, a gabbling goose, a chatterer; Ital. *tattarella*, chat, prattle. **Der. tittle**, weakened form of *tattle*, as above; whence *tittle-tattle*.

**titter**, to giggle. (E.) The same as M. E. *titeren*, to prattle; from a repetition of the syllable *ti*, which was also used to indicate laughter, as in the word *te-hee* (in Chaucer). See also *twitter* and *twaddle*.

**Tattoo** (1), the beat of a drum recalling soldiers to their quarters. (Du. or Low G.) Formerly *taftoo* (Phillips); used as early as A. D. 1663. — Du. *tapoe*, tattoo. — Du. *tap*, a tap; toe, to, i.e. shut, closed. Due to the phrase appearing in Low G. *tappen* to *slagen*, lit. 'to strike a tap to,' a proverbial phrase (like E. *shut up*) signifying to close, conclude; esp. used of closing the taps of the public-houses, at the sound of the drum. So also G. *zappenstreich*, the tattoo, is lit. 'tap-stroke'; and Low G. *zappenslag*, the tattoo, is lit. 'tap-shutting.' The Du. *tap* is cognate with E. *tap*; and Du. *oe* with E. *to*, prep. See *Tap* and *To*.

**Tattoo** (2), to mark the skin with figures, by pricking in colouring matter. (Tahitian) See Cook's First Voyage, b. i. c. 17, b. iii. n. 9 — Tahitian *tatau*, tattoo-marks; derived from *ta*, a mark (Littré).

**Taunt**: see *Tonable*.

**Taurus**. (L.) L. *taurus*, a bull. — Gk. *taύρος*; A. S. *steor*. See *Steer* (1).

**Taut**: see *Tight*.

**Tautology**. (E. — Gk.) L. *tautologia*. — Gk. *ταυτολογία*, a repetition of what has been said already. — Gk. *ταυτόλογος*, repeating what has been said. — Gk. *τούτος*, short for *τότε αὐτός* or *τότε αὐτόν*, the same thing; *λογεῖ*, speaking, from *λέγειν*, to speak.

**Tavern**. (F. — L.) F. *taverne*. — L. *taberna*, a hut, orig. a hut of boards; a tavern. Allied to L. *tabula*, a plank, board; see *Table*. (✓ TA-TAN.)

**tabernacle**. (F. — L.) F. *tabernacle*. — L. *tabernaculum*, a tent; double dimin. of *taberna*, a booth.

**Taw**, **Tew**, to prepare skins, curry; also to toil. (E.) M. E. *tawen*, *tewan*. A. S. *tawian*, to prepare, dress, get ready; also, to scourge. Cf. A. S. *getawa*, implements. + Du. *touwen*, to curry leather; O. H. G. *tawjan*, to make, prepare; Goth. *tawjan*, to do, cause. (Base TAU; from ✓ DU, to work; Max Muller, tr. of Rig-Veda, i. 63, 191.)

**team**, a family, set, animals harnessed in a row. (E.) M. E. *tem*, *team*. A. S. *tedm*, a family, offspring. + Du. *toom*, a rein (from the notion of reducing to order); Low G. *toom*, offspring, also a rein; Icel. *taumr*, a rein; Dan. *timme*, Swed. *tom*, a rein; G. *zaum*, a bridle, from O. H. G. *zaujan*, to cause, prepare (above).

**team** (1), to be prolific. (E.) M. E. *temen*, to team, a verb formed from the sb. *tem*, progeny (above).

**tool**. (E.) M. E. *tol*, *tool*. A. S. *tol*, *tohl*, a tool. + Icel. *tol*, neut. pl. tools. Lit. an implement for working with; from Teut. base TU = ✓ DU, to work. Cf. Zend *du*, to do, work. See *Taw* above.

**tow** (2), coarse part of hemp. (E.) M. E. *tow*. A. S. *tow*, occurring in *tow-ile weorc*, material for spinning, lit. 'tow-like stuff' and in *tow-hils*, a tow-house, house for spinning. Orig. the operation, not the material; cf. A. S. *getawa*, implements. Allied to A. S. *tawian*, to prepare, work; see *Taw* (above). + O. Du. *touw*, tow, *touwen*, to tan leather, *touwe*, a weaver's implement; Icel. *tb*, a tuft of wool for spinning.

**Tawdry**, showy, gaudy. (E.) Formerly used in the phrase *tawdry lace*, which means lace bought at St. Audry's fair, held in the Isle of Ely (and elsewhere) on St. Audry's day, Oct. 17. *Tawdry* is a familiar contraction of *St. Awdry*. B. Again *Audry* is a popular form of *Etheldreda*, the Latinised form of the A. S. female name *Ælfrida* or *Ælftrida*. It means 'noble strength'; from A. S. *æfel* or *æfsl*, noble, and *þryð* or *þryðu*, strength. Cf. Icel. *þrýðr*, the name of a goddess; and the suffix in *Ger-trude*, a name of O. H. G. origin.

Tawny; see Tan.

Tax: see Tangent.

Taxidermy, see Taoties.

**Tea.** (Chinese.) Spelt *tee* in Pepys' Diary, Sept. 28, 1660; *cha* in Blount (1674). From the Amoy pronunciation (*ch'a*) of the Chinese name for the plant, which is (in other parts of the empire) called *ch'a* or *ts'a*; Williams, Chin. Dict. p. 5; Douglas, Chin. Dict. of the Amoy vernacular, p. 481. Hence Ital. *cia*, tea; F. *thé*, G. *thee*, Malay *th*, tea.

Teach; see Token.

**Teak**, a tree. (Malayálam.) Malayálam *tukka*, the teak tree; Tamil *tékku*, the same (H. H. Wilson).

Teal; see Till (1).

Team; see Taw.

**Tear** (1), to rend. (E.) M. E. *teren*. A. S. *teran*, pt. t. *ter*, pp. *toren*. + Goth. *ga-tairan*, to break, destroy; Lith. *dir-ti*, to slay, (Gk. *dep-ir*, to slay); Russ. *drast*, to tear; Zend *dar*, to cut; Skt. *dti*, to burst. (✓ DAR.) Cf. also G. *zehren* (weak verb).

**tart** (1), acrid, sharp, severe. (E.) A. S. *teart*, *tart*, severe; lit. tearing, i.e. bitter — A. S. *ter*, pt. t. of *teran*, to tear.

**tire** (1), to exhaust. (E.) M. E. *terien*, *teorien*. A. S. *terorian*, (1) to be tired, (2) to tire; weak verb, due to A. S. *teran*, to tear.

**tire** (4), to tear a prey, as is done by predatory birds. (E.) M. E. *tiren*, to tear a prey. A. S. *tirigan*, to provoke, vex, irritate; but orig. to tear. Derivative of A. S. *teran*, to tear. (See also Tarry.)

**Tear** (2), a drop of fluid from the eye. (E.) M. E. *tere*. A. S. *teár*, *tár*. + Icel. *tír*, Dan. *taar*, *taare*, Swed. *tår*, Goth. *tagr*, O. H. G. *zahar* (pl. *zahere*, whence mod. G. *zahre*). + O. Lat. *dacrima*, L. *lacrima*, Gk. *ἀλπυ*, *ἀλπυα*, W. *dagr*, a tear. **B.** All from ✓ DAK, to bite, Gk. *ἄστρεν*, Skt. *dag*, from the notion still preserved in the phrase *bitter*, i.e. biting, tears.

**train-oil.** (Du.; and F. — L. — Gk.) For oil, see Oil. Formerly *trane-oyle* or *trane*. — O. Du. *traen*, 'trayne-oyle made of the fat of whales; also a tear, liquor pressed out by the fire.' Hexham. The orig. sense is 'tear,' then drops forced out in boiling lubber, &c. Mod. Du. *traan*, a tear, G. *trahne*. The G. *trahne* is really a pl. form — M. H. G. *trahene*, pl. of *trahen*, a tear, closely allied to M. H. G. *zaher* (put for *zähern*), a tear. Similarly, Du. *traan*

is allied to Dan. *taur*, a tear, and to E. *tear* above).

**Tease**; see Touse.

**Teasel**; see Touse.

**Teat**, nipple of the female breast. (E.) Also *tit*. M. E. *tete*; also *tette*, *tete*. A. S. *tit*, a teat; pl. *tittas*. + O. Du. *titte*; G. *zitze*. Cf. also F. *tette*, Span. *teta*, Ital. *tetta*, all of Teut. origin. Also W. *tau*, *dud*, a teat. (As if from an Aryan base DL.) ¶ Distinct from W. *teth*, G. *tutu*, Gk. *τιθην*, *τιθησις*, a teat, which appear to be allied to Skt. *dhe*, to suck, Goth. *daðjan*, to suckle.

**Teazle**, i.e. teasel; see Touse.

**Technical**. (Gk.) Formed with *τεχνή* (= L. *-alis*) from Gk. *τεχνικός*, belonging to the arts. — Gk. *τέχνη*, art, allied to *τέχνη*, a carpenter. Allied to *Tactio*, architect. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *technie*, *technete*. — L. *architectus*, the same as *architector*. — Gk. *ἀρχιτέκτων*, a chief builder or artificer. — Gk. *ἀρχι-*, chief (see *Arch*). *τέκτων*, a carpenter, builder. (See also *Text*.)

**Ted**, to spread mown grass. (Scand.) Icel. *teðja*, to spread manure; from *tað* manure; cf. *taðs*, hay grown in a well-manured field, *taða-verk*, hay making, 'ted work.' So also Norw. *tedja*, Swed. dial. *tesa*, to spread manure, from *tað* manure. + Bavarian *setzen*, to strew, i.e. *ver-setzen*, to scatter.

**Tedious**. (L.) L. *tediosus*, irksome — L. *tedium*, irksomeness — L. *tedet*, it irks one. (We also use *tedium*, sb.)

**Teem** (1), to be prolific; see Taw.

**Teem** (2), to think fit. (E.) Rare, and obsolete. (E.) See *Teem* in Hellwell Cf. the A. S. suffix *-tyme*, *-tyme*, fit, in *intyme*, love-betting, pleasant. *un**fit* *tyme*, unbesetting. Related to Goth. *zitom* (pt. t. *gatam*), to suit, agree with, and allied to E. *Tame*. Cf. G. *ziemend*, to be fit, ziemlich, passable; Du. *betrekken*, to be seen, &c.

**beteeem**. (E.) It means to think fit, hence to permit, to allow; Mils N. 19 i. 1. 131; Hamlet, i. 2. 141. From *teem* above, with prefix *be*.

**Teem** (3), to empty; see Toom.

**Teen**, vexation, grief. (E.) M. E. *teyn*. A. S. *teina*, accusation, vexation. — A. S. *tein*, contracted form of *tehian*, to accuse + Goth. *gutiehan*, to tell, make known; *tezhen*, to accuse; L. *dicere*, to make known. Allied to *Diotion*. (✓ Dilk.) ¶

**tes** a making known, public accusation, touch, injury, vexation, grief.

**teetotaller**, a total abstainer. (F. — L.; E. prefix and suffix.) *Tee-total* is an anglicised form of *Total*, q. v. The word originated with R. Turner, of Preston, who, at a temperance meeting about 1833, asserted that nothing but *te-te-total* will do; the *Staunch Teetotaller*, ed. by J. Livesey of Preston Jan. 1867. (Haydn.)

**totum, Totum**, a spinning toy. (L.) *merly totum* (Ash, 1775; Phillips, 1706), called from the side formerly marked *T*, which signified *totum*, i. e. all the stake, or L. *totum*, neut. of *totus*, the whole; **Total**. Hence the name *totum*, or *T*.

**tegument**, a covering. (L.) L. *tegu-mum*, a covering. — L. *tegere*, to cover. *तरिया*, Skt. *sthag*, to cover. Allied *thatoh*. (✓ STAG.)

**teect**. (L.) From L. *detectus*, pp. of *decrere*, to uncover, expose.

**tegmentum**. (L.) L. *integumentum*, covering, skin. — L. *in*, upon; *tegere*, to cover.

**protect**. (L.) From L. *protectus*, pp. *tegere*, to protect; lit. cover in front. **tile**. (L.) M. E. *tile*, contracted form A. S. *tigela*, a tile. — L. *tegula*, a tile. — *tegere*, to cover.

**tega** (L.) L. *tega*, a mantle, lit. cover. — L. *tegere*, to cover.

**lime-tree**, a linden tree. (F. — L.; and O. F. *teil*, the inner bark of a lime-tree ad. F. *tille*). — L. *tilia*, a lime-tree; also, inner bark of a lime-tree.

**telegraph**. (Gk.) Modern. From Gk. *τηλε*, *γράψιν*, to write. Der. *tele-*, coined to express 'telegraphic mes-

*;* from *γράψιν*, a written character.

**lescope** (Gk.) From Gk. *τῆλε*, *σκοπεῖν*, to behold. See *Scopo*.

**telluric**; see *Tale*.

**terrestrial**, belonging to earth. (L.) From *terri-*, crude form of *telus*, earth, *terri-um*, a rare metal.

**temerity**. (F. — L.) F. *temerité*. — L. *temeritatem*, rashness. — L. *temerus*, only found in the adv. *temere*, rashly. The sense of *temerity* was 'in the dark'; *at tamas*, gloom.

**tempor.** vb. (F. — L.) M. E. *tempren*, *temper*, to temper — L. *temprare*, to portion, regulate, qualify. Allied to *tempori*, adv., seasonably, and to *tempus*, time; see *Temporal*.

**attemper**. (F. — L.) O. F. *atemprer*, to modify. — O. F. *a* (= L. *ad*), to; *temprer*, to temper (above).

**distemper** (1), to derange the temperament of body or mind. (F. — L.) M. E. *distemperen*. — O. F. *desemprer*, to derange.

— O. F. *des-* (= L. *dis-*), apart; *temprer* (mod. F. *tremper*), from L. *temperare*.

**distemper** (2), a kind of painting. (F. — L.) O. F. *destemperer*, later *destemper*, 'to soak, steep, moisten, make fluid, liquid, or thin.' Cot. The same word as the above.

**tamper**, to meddle, practise upon. (F. — L.) The same word as *temper*, used actively, but in a bad sense; 'to influence in a bad way.'

**Tempest**; see *Temporal*.

**Temple** (1), a fane. (L.) A. S. *tempel*, *tempel*. — L. *templum*, a temple. + Gk. *τέμπλον*, a sacred enclosure, piece of ground cut off; allied to *τέμνειν*, to cut. (✓ TAM.) Der. *templar*, Low L. *templarius*.

**contemplate**. (L.) From pp. of *contemplari*, to observe, consider, prob. used at first of augurs who frequented the temples. — L. *con-* (= *cum*); *templum*, a temple.

**Temple** (2), flat portion of the side of the head above the cheek bone. (F. — L.) M. E. *tempis*, pl. — O. F. *temples*, pl., the temples (mod. F. *tempes*). — L. *tempora*, pl., the temples. Der. *temporal*, adj., belonging to the temples.

**Temporal** (1), worldly, secular. (F. — L.) M. E. *temporal*. — O. F. *temporal*, *tempore*, adj. — L. *temporalis*, temporal. — L. *tempor-*, crude form of *tempus*, time.

**contemporaneous**. (L.) L. *contemporaneus*, adj., at the same time. — L. *con-* (*cum*), with; *tempor-*, stem of *tempus*, time.

**contemporary**. (L.) L. *con-*, with; and L. *temporarius*, temporary, adj., from *tempor-*, stem of *tempus*, time.

**extempore**. (L.) From L. *ex tempore*, at the moment — L. *ex*, from, out of; *tempore*, abl. of *tempus*, time.

**tempest**. (F. — L.) O. F. *tempete* (F. *tempête*), a storm; answering to a Low L. *tempesta*, fem. of Low L. *tempestus*, adj., which was used instead of L. *tempes*, season, fit time, weather, also bad weather, storm. Allied to L. *tempus*, time (above).

**tense** (1), part of a verb, indicating time of action. (F. — L.) M. E. *tempis*, Chaucer, C. T. 16343. — F. *temps*, time also O. F. *tens*). — L. *tempus*, time, also a tense.

**Temporal** (2), belonging to the temples; see **Temple** (2).

**Tempt**; see **Tenable**.

**Ten.** (E.) A. S. *tēn*, also *týn*, *tebn*, *ten*. + Du. *tien*, Icel. *tti*, Dan. *ti*, Swed. *tio*, Goth. *taihun*, G. *zehn*, L. *decem*, Gk. *δέκα*, Lith. *desimtis*, Russ. *desiate*, W. *deg*, Irish and Gael. *deich*, Pers. *dah*, Skt. *dāpan*. (Aryan DAKAN.)

**tenth.** (E.) M. E. *tenþe*, due to confusion of A. S. *tebba*, tenth, with Icel. *tlundi*, tenth; the true E. word is *tithe*.

**tithe**, a tenth part. (E.) M. E. *tithe*, also *tethe*. A. S. *tebba*, tenth; put for *seon·ða\**, (*n* being lost) from A. S. *tebn* or *týn*, ten.

**Tenable**, that can be held. (F. - L.) F. *tenant*, 'holdable.' Cot. - F. *tenir*, to hold. - L. *tenere*, to hold, keep; orig. to extend. + Skt. *tan*, to extend, stretch. (cf TAN.)

**abstain.** (F. - L.) O. F. *abstener* (F. *abstiner*). - L. *abstinere*, to refrain from. - L. *abs*, from; *tenere*, to hold. Der. *abstinence*, F. *abstinenç*, from L. *abstinentia*, sh.

**appertain.** (F. - L.) O. F. *apartenir* (F. *appartenir*), to belong to. - F. *a* (= L. *ad*), to; *pertenere*, to belong; see **pertain** (below).

**appurtenance.** (F. - L.) O. F. *apartenance*, *apartenance*, which that belongs to. - O. F. *apartenir*, to belong to (above).

**attempt.** (F. - L.) O. F. *atempter*, to undertake. - L. *attentare*, to attempt. - L. *at-* (for *ad*), to; *tentare*, to try; see **tempt** (below).

**contain.** (F. - L.) O. F. *contenir*. - L. *con-tinere*, to hold together, contain; pp. *contentus*.

**content,** adj. (F. - L.) F. *content*, satisfied. - L. *contentus*, content; pp. of *continere* (above). Der. *dis-content*.

**continent.** (F. - L.) F. *continent*, adj., moderate. - L. *continent*, stem of pres. pt. of *continere*; see **contain** (above).

**continue.** (F. - L.) F. *continuer*. - L. *continuare*, to continue. - L. *continuus* (below). Der. *dis-continue*.

**continuous.** (L.) L. *continuus*, lit. holding together. - L. *con-tinere*, to hold together, contain.

**countenance.** (F. - L.) O. F. *contenance*, gesture, demeanour, also look, visage. - L. *continentia*, continence, which in late L. meant 'gesture, demeanour.' - L. *continent*, stem of pres. pt. of *continere*; see **contain** (above). Der. *dis-countenance*, vb.

**counter-tenor.** (F. - Ital - L.) O. F. *contre-tenor*; Cot. - Ital. *contratenore*; counter-tenor, the highest adult male voice. - Ital. *contra*, against, over against, *tenore*, a tenor; see **tenor** (below).

**detain.** (F. - L.) O. F. *detenir*. - L. *detinere*, to hold back; pp. *detenus*. Det. *deten-*ion** (from the pp.).

**entertain.** (F. - L.) O. F. *entretenir*. - Low L. *inter-tene-re*, to entertain, lit. 'to hold or keep among.'

**impertinent**, not pertinent. (F. - L.) From F. *im-* - L. *im-* (for *in-*), not; and **pertinent** (below).

**obtain.** (F. - L.) F. *obtenir*. - L. *obtinere*, to hold, obtain. - L. *ob*, near; *tenere*, to hold.

**pertain.** (F. - L.) M. E. *pertenenc* - O. F. *partenir*. - L. *per-tinere*, to extend through to, belong.

**pertinacity.** (F. - L.) F. *pertinacité* (16th cent.). Coined, with suffix *-té* = L. *-tatem*, from L. *pertinaci*, crude form of *pertinax*, very tenacious. - L. *per*, thorough; *tenax*, tenacious, from *tenere*, to hold.

**pertinent.** (F. - L.) F. *pertinent*. - L. *pertinent*, stem of pres. pt. of *pertinere*, to belong to, relate to; see **pertain** (above).

**purtenance.** (F. - L.) Short for M. E. *apertenance*; see **appurtenance** (above).

**rein.** (F. - L.) M. E. *reine*. - O. F. *reine*, rein of a bridle. (The same as Ital. *redina*, Span. *rienda*, transposed form of *redina*.) - Low L. *retina\**, not found, but easily coined from L. *retinere*, to hold back (whence L. *retinaculum*, a rein). See below.

**retain.** (F. - L.) F. *retenir*. - L. *re-tinere*, to hold back; pp. *retentus*. Det. *retent-*ion** (from the pp.).

**retinue.** (F. - L.) M. E. *retenu* - O. F. *retenue*, a body of retainers; fem. *retenu*, pp. of *retenir* (above).

**sustain.** (F. - L.) M. E. *sustainen* - O. F. *sustenir*, *sostenir* (F. *soutenir*). - L. *sustinere*, to uphold. - L. *sus-* (for *sub*) up; *tenere*, to hold. Der. *sustenance*. O. F. *sustenance*, L. *sustentatio*, sh. *sus-* tentation, from L. *sustentatio*, maintenance from *sustentare*, frequentative of *sustinere*.

**taunt,** vb. (F. - L.) O. F. *taunter*, occasional form of *tenter*, 'to tempt, provoke, essay, suggest, provoke, or more *mal* evill'; Cot. - L. *tentare*, to try, *pro* attack, assail, &c.; see **tempt**; also

¶ The meaning seems to have been after

F. *tancer* (formerly also *tencer*), to tick, taunt, reprove; this is closely allied, being equivalent to a Low L. form *tentius*, due to *tentum*, supine of *tenere*.

**tempt.** (F.-L.) O. F. *tempter*, later *ter*, to tempt, prove. — L. *temptare*, stare, to handle, try the strength of, test, tempt; frequentative of *tenere* (pp. *tenus*), to hold.

**Tenacious.** (L.) Coined from L. *tenaci-*, crude form of *tenax*, holding fast. L. *tenere*, to hold.

**Tenacity.** (F.-L.) F. *tenacité*. — L. *tenacitatem*, acc. of *tenacitas*, a holding on. — L. *tenaci-* (above).

**Tenant.** (F.-L.) F. *tenant*, holding, pp. pt. of *tenir*. — L. *tenere*, to hold. Der. *tenant*, q. v.

**Tenement,** a holding. (F.-L.) F. *tenement*. — Low L. *tenementum*, a fief. — *tenere*, to hold.

**Tenet.** (L.) L. *tenet*, he holds; 3rd pers. sing. pres. of *tenere*. (Cf. *habitat*, *exit*.)

**Tenor.** (F.-L.) F. *tenor*, 'a tenon,' end of a rafter put into a mortise; so called because it holds fast. — F. *tenir*, to hold fast. — L. *tenere*, to hold.

**Tenor.** (F.-L.) Formerly (better) *tenor*. M. E. *tenour*, import. — F. *teneur*, part, content of a matter. — L. *tenorem*, *tenor*, a holding on; a course, or of a law. — L. *tenere*, to hold. ¶ The use of *tenor* in music (Ital. *tenore*) is due the notion of holding or continuing the dominant note (Scheler).

**Tent** (2), a roll of lint used to dilate a wound. (F.-L.) M. E. *tente*. — F. *tente*; it. A verbal sb. from F. *tenter* = L. *tare*, to try, prove, probe. Cf. Span. *ta*, a probe. See *tempt* (above).

**Tentacle,** feeler of an insect. (L.) coined from L. *tenta-re*, to feel; with *ex-cu-lum*; see *tempt* (above).

**Tentative.** (L.) L. *tentatius*, adj., trying, tentative. — L. *tentare*, to try; see *tempt* (above).

**Tenure.** (F.-L.) F. *tenure*. — Low L. *tenra*, a holding (of land). — L. *tenere*, hold. See also *Tend*, Lieutenant, *tenant*.

**Tenacious.** Tenant; see *Tenable*. *Tench*, a fish. (F.-L.) O. F. *tenche* (*tanche*). — L. *tinca*, a tench. Prob. blster; cf. *tinea*, a moth.

**Tend** (1), to aim at, move towards, incline, bend to. (F.-L.) F. *tendre*. — L. *tere*, to stretch, extend, direct, tender.

Allied to *tenere*, to hold; see *Tenable*. (✓ TAN.) Der. *tend-ency*, formed by adding -y to the obsolete sb. *tendence*, coined from the stem of the pres. part.

**attend.** (F.-L.) O. F. *atendre*, to wait. — L. *attendere* (pp. *attentus*), to stretch towards, give heed to. — L. *at-* (for *ad*), to; *tendere*, to stretch. Der. *attention* (from the pp.); *attent*, adj., 2 Chron. vi. 40, vii. 15.

**contend.** (F.-L.) F. *contendre*. — L. *con-tendere*, to stretch out, exert, fight. Der. *content-ion* (from the pp.).

**distend.** (L.) L. *dis-tendere*, to stretch apart. Der. *distent-ion* (from the pp.).

**extend.** (L.) M. E. *extenden*. — L. *extender*, to stretch out; pp. *extensus*. Der. *extens-ion*, -ive (from the pp.); also *exten*, sb. (as if from a pp. *extensus*).

**intend.** (F.-L.) M. E. *intenden*. — F. *intendre*. — L. *in-tendere*, to stretch to, bend or apply the mind to, design.

**intense.** (L.) L. *intensus*, stretched out, pp. of *intendere* (above).

**intent, design.** (F.-L.) M. E. *intents*. — F. *entente*, intention; participial sb. from F. *intendre*, to intend; see *intend* (above).

**intent, adj.** (L.) L. *intentus*, bent on; pp. of *intendere*; see *intend* (above).

**ostensible.** (L.) Coined from *ostensi-* = *ostenso-*, crude form of *ostensus*, pp. of *ostendere*, to shew; with suffix -bilis. See below.

**ostentation.** (F.-L.) F. *ostentation*. — L. *ostentationem*, acc. of *ostentatio*, display. — L. *ostentatus*, pp. of *ostentare*, intensive form of *ostendere*, to shew, lit. stretch before. — L. *os-* (for *ob-s-*, lengthened from ob), near, before; *tendere*, to stretch.

**portend.** (L.) L. *portendere*, to predict; lit. to stretch out towards, point out. — L. *por-* (O Lat. *port-*), towards; *tendere*, to stretch. Der. *portent*, O. F. *portent*, L. *portentum*, neut. of pp. of *portendere*.

**pretend.** (F.-L.) O. F. *pretendre*. — L. *pra-tendere*, to spread before, hold out as an excuse, allege, pretend. Der. *pretence*, misspelt for *pretense*, from late L. *pratensis*, used for L. *pratentus*, pp. of *pratendere*.

**subtend.** (L.) L. *sub-tendere*, to stretch or extend beneath.

**superintendent,** an overseer. (F.-L.) F. *superintendant*; Cot. — L. *superintendent*, stem of pres. pt. of *super-intendere*, to superintend. — L. *super*, above; *inten-*

dere, to apply the mind to; see intend (above).

tend (2), to take care of. (F.-L.) A docked form of attend (above).

tender (2), to proffer, offer, shew. (F.-L.) F. *tendre*, 'to tend, . . . also to tender or offer unto;' Cot. — L. *tendere*, to stretch out.

tender (3), a small vessel that attends a larger, a coal-carriage attached to a locomotive engine. (F.-L.) Short for attendant, i. e. attendant on; see attend (above).

tendon. (F.-L.) F. *tendon*, 'a tendon, or tail of a muscle;' Cot. From a Low L. form *tendo*, gen. *tendonis* and *tendinis*; cf. Span. *tendon*, Ital. *tendine*, a tendon. Lit. 'stretcher.' — L. *tendere*, to stretch.

tense (2), tightly strained. (L.) L. *tensus*, pp. of *tendere*, to stretch. Dor. tense-ness, with E. suffix.

tension, the act of straining, a strain. (F.-L.) F. *tension*, used in 16th cent. — L. *tensionem*, acc. of *tensio*, a stretching. — L. *tens-um*, supine of *tendere*. So also tens-or, a coined word.

tent (1), a pavilion. (F.-L.) F. *tente*. — Low L. *tentia*, a tent; fem. of L. *tentus*, pp. of *tendere*, to stretch, spread out.

tent (4), heed, attention. (F.-L.) Lowl Sc. *take tent*. Short for attent, i.e. attention.

tenter, a frame for stretching cloth. (F.-L.) Properly *tenture*; but a vb. *tend* was coined, and from it a sb. *tenter*, which supplanted M. E. *tenture*. — F. *tenture*, a stretching. — L. *tentura*, a stretching. — L. *tenuis*, pp. of *tendere*, to stretch. Dor. tenter-hook.

toise, a measure, 6 ft. 4*½* in. (F.-L.) F. *toise*, 'a fadome;' Cot. — L. *tensa*, fem. of *tensus*, pp. of *tendere*, to stretch (reach). Tend (2); see Tend (1).

Tender (1), soft, delicate. (F.-L.) F. *tendre*. — L. *tenerum*, acc. of *tener*, tender, orig. thin; allied to *tenuis*, thin. (✓ TAN.) Dor. tender, vb., to regard fondly, a word more or less confused with tender (2); whence tender, sb., regard, care, K. Lear, i. 4, 130.

tendril. (F.-L.) From O. F. *tendrillon*, pl. 'tendrils;' Cot.; or from an O. F. *tendrille*\*, not recorded. We also find O. F. *tendron*, 'a tender fellow, also a tendril,' Cot. — F. *tenire*, tender (above).

Tender (2), to offer; see Tend (1).

Tender (3), a small vessel, &c., Tendon; see Tend (1).

Tendril; see Tender (1).

Tenebrous, Tenebrious, (F.-L.) F. *tenebreux*. — L. *tenebris*, gloomy. — L. *tenebra*, pl., darkness to Skt. *tamas*, gloom. (✓ TAN.) Dim.

Tenement, Tenet; see Tena. Tennis. (F.-L.?) Etymologically unknown. M. E. *tenise* (acc. Gower, Balade to Henry IV., st. *teneis*, *teneys*. Low L. *tenisia*, *tenis*) I suspect a derivation from O. F. of *tenie*, 'a fillet, head-band; kind of brow or jutting [projecting] pillar;' Cot. This O. F. *tenie*—(Gk. *ravio*), a band, fillet. Perh. the band across the court. derived from F. *tenes* (= L. *imagine*) to mean 'take this,' ejaculated by the player in serving guess, like the one above.

Tenor, Tenor; see Tenable.

Tense (1), part of a verb; temporal (1).

Tense (2), tightly strained; see Tent (1), a pavilion; see Tend. Tent (2), roll of lint; see Tens. Tent (3), a wine; see Tingo. Tent (4), care, heed; see Tend. Tentacle, Tentative; see Tenter: see Tend (1).

Tenuity, thinness. (F.-L.) F. — L. *tenuitatem*, acc. of *tenuis*. — L. *tenuis*, thin; lit. 'stretched' Allied to Thin. (✓ TAN.)

attenuate. (L.) From pp. of *quare*, to make thin. — L. *at-* (for *tenuis*, thin).

extenuate. (L.) From pp. *tenuare*, to thin, reduce, palliate out, very; *tenuis*, thin.

Tenure; see Tenable.

Tepid. (L.) L. *tepidus*, *wat* *teper*, to be warm. + Skt. *tao*, to Russ. *topit*, to heat. (✓ TAN.) Teraphim, idols, household god. Heb. *teraphim*, s. pl., images with magical rites.

Teree, the same as Tieree; see Tercel, Tassel, the male of a see Tri-.

Terebinth, turpentine-tree. L. *terebinthus*. — Gk. *terebinthus*, pine-tree.

turpentine, exudation from birch. (F.-L. — Gk. *terpentin* — L. *terebinthus* (above)).

versation, a subtlerfuge, fickle. — F. — L.) F. *tergiversation* — L. *tergiuersationem*, acc. of *tergiuersatio*, a subterfuge. — L. *tergiuersatus*, pp. of *tergiuersare*, to turn one's back, turn right round, &c. — L. *tergo*, for crude form of *tergum*, back; *uertere*, to turn about, pass. of *ve*, frequent. of *uertere*, to turn; see *ve*.

(M. E. — L.) M. E. *terme*. — F. *terme*. *terminum*, acc. of *terminus*, boundary, → Gk. *τέρμα*, limit; Skt. *तिल*, to pass ( $\checkmark$  TAR.).

*termino* (F. — L.) O. F. *determiner*. *determinare*, to bound, end. — L. *de*, fully; *terminare*, to bound, from *terminus* (above). Der. *pre-determine*. *terminata*. (L.) From pp. of L. *minare*, to put or drive beyond bounds, ex. out; *terminus*, boundary.

*mination*. (F. — L.) F. *termina-* — L. acc. *terminationem*, a bounding, &c. — L. *terminatus*, pp. of *terminare*, bound, end. — L. *terminus*, boundary. *terminus*, end. (L.) L. *terminus* (above), *magant*. (F. — Ital. — L.) M. E. *magant*, a (supposed) Saracen idol, a ranting character in old moralities [?], and finally a scolding woman. —

*Tervagant*. *Tervagan*, a (supposed) sun idol. — Ital. *Trivante*, the same (sto. xii. 59). Probably for *Trivago*, the moon, wandering under the three forms of *Selene* (or *Luna*) in heaven, *Diana* in earth, *Persephone* (or *Prospina*) in the lower world. — L. *ter*; *vagant*, Stein of pres. pt. of *uagari*, wander.

*mination*, *Terminus*; see *Term*. *to*, a bud. (Scand.) Dan. *terne*, Swed. *tarna*, Icel. *þerna*, a term.

*parry*; see *Tri-*.

*pace*. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *terrasse*, i.e. a terrace, platform, plat. — Ital. *piattaforma*, a terrace, long mound of earth. — Ital. *terra*, earth. — L. *terra*, earth. — *terro* — *terro*\*, i.e. dry ground; allied to *ripotear*, to dry up. ( $\checkmark$  TARS.)

*par* (F. — L.) M. E. *enteren*. — F. *par*, to bury — Low L. *interrare*, to put into the ground. — L. *in*, in; *terra*, earth. — Der. *interment*, F. *enterrement*.

*terre*. (F. — L.) F. *parture*, an even of grassy-ground. — F. *par terre*, the ground. — L. *per terram*, along ground.

*terranean*, *subterraneous*. (L.)

From L. *subterraneus*, underground. — L. *sub*, under; *terra*, ground.

*terreon*, *tureon*, a large bowl for soup. (F. — L.) Both spellings are bad; *terrine* would be better. — F. *terrine*, an earthen pan. — L. *terr-a*, earth; with suffix *-inus*.

*terrene*, earthly. (L.) L. *terranus*, earthly. — L. *terra*, earth.

*terrestrial*. (L.) From L. *terrestri-s*, earthly; with suffix *-alis*. Put for *terren-tris*\*; from *terra*, earth.

*terrier* (1), a kind of dog. (F. — L.) M. E. *terrere*. a 'burrow-dog'; one who pursues rabbits, &c. at their holes. — F. *terrier*, 'the hole, berry, or earth of a conny [rabbit] or fox; also, a little hillock.' Cot. — Low L. *territorium*, a little hillock, mound (burrow). — L. *terra*, earth.

*terrier* (2), a register of landed property. (F. — L.) F. *papier terrier*, a roll of tenants' names, &c. — Low L. *territorius*, as in *territorius liber*, a book wherein landed property is described. — L. *terra*, land.

*territory*, domain. (F. — L.) F. *territoire*, a territory. — L. *territorium*, a domain, land round a town. — L. *terra*, land; formed as if from a sb. with crude form *territori-*, i.e. possessor of land.

*turcean*, the same as *terrean* (above). And see *turmeric*.

*Terreen*, *Terrene*, *Terrastral*; see *Terrace*.

*Terrible*; see *Terror*.

*Terrior* (1) and (2); see *Terrae*.

*Territo*; see *Terror*.

*Territory*; see *Terrace*.

*Terror*, dread. (F. — L.) Formerly also *terroure*. — F. *terreur*. — L. *terrorem*, act. of *terror*, dread. — L. *terrire*, to scare, make afraid, orig. to tremble. Cf. Skt. *tras*, to tremble, be afraid, Lith. *trūstēti*, to tremble, Russ. *trasti*, to shiver.

*deter*. (L.) L. *deterrire*, to frighten from. — L. *de*, from; *terrere*, to frighten. Der. *deter-ent*.

*terrible*. (F. — L.) F. *terrible*. — L. *terribilis*, causing terror. — L. *terrere*, to frighten.

*terrific*. (L.) L. *terrificus*, causing terror. — L. *terri-*, in *terri-tus*, pp. of *terrere*, to frighten; *-fus*, causing, from *fusare*, to make.

*Terse*, concise, neat. (L.) L. *tersus*, wiped off, clean, neat, pure, nice, terse; pp. of *tergere*, to wipe, wipe dry, polish & clean.

*Tertian*, *Tertiary*; see *Tib.*

**Tessellated.** (L.) *L. tessellatus*, checkered, furnished with small square stones (as a pavement). — *L. tessella*, a small square piece of stone, little cube; dimin. of *tessera*, a die (to play with), small cube. ¶ Root uncertain; not from Gk. *τέσσαρες*, four.

**Test,** a pot in which metals are tried, a trial, proof. (F. — L.) M. E. *test*, a pot or vessel used in alchemy. — O. F. *test* (F. *tét*), a test, in chemistry; answering to a Low L. *testum*\*, not found. Closely allied to O. F. *teste* (F. *tête*), a pot-sherd, a skull, answering to Low L. *testa*, a vessel used in alchemy. So also Ital. *testo*, a test, melting-pot, *testa*, an earthen pot, pot-sherd, skull, head, burnt tile or brick. All due to L. *testa*, a piece of baked earthenware, potsherd, shell, skull. *Testa* = *tersta*\*, i. e. dried, baked, allied to *terra* (= *tersa*\*), dry ground; from ✓ **TARS**, to dry.

**testaceous**, having a hard shell. (L.) *L. testaceus*, having a shell. — *L. testa*, tile, shell, &c.

**tester,** a sixpence; flat canopy over a bed or pulpit. (F. — L.) Mod. E. *tissie*, a sixpence; the *tester*, *testern*, or *testoon* was named from the head upon it (of Louis XII of France); in England all coins bore the head, so that our use of the term was borrowed — F. *teston*, 'a testoon, piece of silver worth xvijd. sterling'; Cot. — O. F. *teste*, a head. — *L. testa*, tile, skull. ¶ So also a *tester* for a bed is from O. F. *testiere*, 'a head-piece,' Cot.; from O. F. *teste* (as before).

**testy, fretful.** (F. — L.) F. *testu*, 'heady'; Cot. — O. F. *teste*, the head; see *tester* (above).

**Testament.** (F. — L.) F. *testament*, a will. — L. *testamentum*, a will. — L. *testa-ri*, to be a witness. — L. *testis*, a witness. Der. *in-testate*, i. e. without a will; *testa-tor*, one who makes a will, fem. *testa-trix*.

**attest.** (L.) *L. attestari*, to be witness to. — L. *at-* (= *ad*), to; *testari*, to be witness (above).

**contest, vb.** (F. — L.) F. *contester*. — L. *contestari*, to call to witness; hence, to argue, &c. — L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *testari*, to witness. Dor. *contest*, sb.

**detest.** (F. — L.) O. F. *deterre*, to loathe. — L. *detestari*, to execrate, imprecate evil by calling down the gods to witness. — L. *de*, down; *testari*, to witness (above).

**intestate.** without a will. (L.) L. *in-*

*testatus*, that has made no will. — L. *not*; *testatus*, pp. of *testari*, to make will.

**protest.** (F. — L.) F. *protester*. — *protestari*, to protest, bear public witness. — L. *pro*, forth, in public; *testari*, to witness (above).

**testify.** (F. — L.) F. *testifier*. — *testificari*, to bear witness. — L. *testi*, witness; *ficari*, *for facere*, to make.

**testimony.** (L.) L. *testimonium*, evidence. — L. *testi-s*, a witness; with A. suffixes *-man-ya*.

**Tester;** see *Test*.

**Testicle.** (F. — L.) F. *testicule*. — *testiculum*, acc. of *testiculus*, dimin. *testis*, a testicle. Prob. considered as witness of manhood, and the same word *testis*, a witness.

**Testify, Testimony;** see *Testament*.  
**Testy;** see *Test*.

**Tetchy, Techy.** touchy; see *Tack*.

**Tether,** a rope for fastening up. Formerly written *tedder*. M. E. *teder* Gael. *teadhair*, a tether; *taol*, a hair rope, chain, cable; *taobhan*, little cat Irish *tead*, *teud*, cord, rope, *teidlin*, a rope, cord; W. *tid*, a chain; Manx *teid*, a rope. Cf. W. *tedu*, to stretch; *tantu*, a thread, from *tan*, to stretch (✓ TA?) β. We find also Icel. *træð*, tether, Low G. *tider*, Swed. *tjader*, D. *teir*, prob. all of Celtic origin.

**Tetragon,** a figure with four angles. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *tetragone*, adj., four-cornered. — L. *tetragonus*, adj. — (Gk. *τετράγωνος*, four-cornered. — Gk. *τέτταρα*-), prefix allied to *τέτταρες*, a form of *τέσσαρες*, four, cognate with Four; and *γωνία*, an angle, from *γωνία*, cognate with E. *Knee*.

**tetrahedron,** a solid figure contained by four equilateral triangles (Gk. *τέτταρα*- (as above); *εδρα*, from *εἶναι*, a verb which from *εἰναι*, to sit; see *Sit*.

**tetrarch;** see *Arch-* prefix.

**tetrasyllable,** a word of four syllables. (F. — L. — Gk.) Coined from Gk. *τέτταρες* (as above); and *σύλλαβη*, a syllable. Cf. F. *tetrasyllabe*, L. *tetrasyllabus*, *τετρασύλλαβος*, of four syllables.

**trapezium,** an irregular fact-figure. (L. — Gk.) L. *trapezium* — *τραπεζίον*, a small table, also a tray. Dimin. of *τραπέζη*, a table, the root of *τετρα-πέζη*\*, i. e. a four-legged table. Gk. *τέτταρις*, four (see *Tetragon*).

foot, allied to *wōb* (stem *wōb-*), a foot; see Foot. Der. *trapeze*, F. *trapèze*, a swing in the shape of a trapezium, as thus: △. From L. *trapezium*, above).

**Tetter**, a cutaneous disease. (E.) M. E. *terer*. A. S. *teter*, a kind of itch. Cf. G. *zitzen*, a tetter. Allied to Icel. *titra*, *tittern*, to tremble (with the notion of rapid rubbing). β. Perhaps further allied to Bret. *dardullen*, W. *tarwden* (whence *chartre*), Skt. *dadru*, a tetter.

**Teutonic**. (L. – Gothic.) L. *Teutonicus*, adj., from *Teutones*, s. pl., the Teutons, a people of Germany; lit. 'men of the nation,' or 'the people.' – Goth. *thiuda*, a people, nation (or from a dialectal variant of this word). See Dutch.

**Text**. (F. – L.) M. E. *texte*. – F. *texte*, text, subject of a book. – L. *textum*, a thing woven, fabric, style of an author, art of a book. – L. *textus*, woven, pp. of *texere*, to weave. + Skt. *taksh*, to cut wood, prepare. Further allied to **Tactile**.

✓ **TAK.**

**context**. (L.) L. *contextus*, a joining together, order (hence, context of a book). L. *con-* (cum), together; *textus*, pp. of *texere*, to weave.

**pretext**. (F. – L.) O. F. *prétexte*, a pretext – L. *prætextum*, a pretext; orig.

neut. of *prætextus*, pp. of *prætexere*, lit. to weave in front.

**subtle**. (F. – L.) Formerly *sotil*, *sotil*; the *b* was a later insertion, and is never sounded. – O. F. *sotil*, *sousil*, later *subtil*. – L. *subtilem*, acc of *subtilis*, fine, thin, accurate, subtle. The orig. sense of *subtilis* was 'finely woven'; from L. *sub*, under, closely, and *tela*, a web, for which see **toil** (2) below. Der. *subtilety*, M. E. *sotelite*, from O. F. *sotillet*, subtlety, from L. acc. *subtilitatem*.

**textile**. (L.) L. *textilis*, woven. – L. *textus*, pp. of *texere*, to weave.

**texture**. (F. – L.) F. *texture*, 'a texture, web;' Cot. – L. *textura*, a web. – L. *textus*, pp. of *texere*, to weave.

**tissue**. (F. – L.) F. *tissu*, 'a ribbon, fillet, or headband of woven stuffe;' Cot. Also *tissu*, masc., *tissue*, fem., woven; old pp. of *tistre* (mod. F. *tisser*), to weave. – L. *texere*, to weave.

**toil** (2), a net, snare. (F. – L.) F. *toile*, cloth; pl. *toiles*, toils, snares for wild beasts. – L. *tela*, a web, thing woven; put for *tex-la*\*, from *texere*, to weave.

**toilet, toilette**. (F. – L.) F. *toilette*, 'a toilet, the stuff which drapers lay about their cloths, a bag to put nightgowns in;' Cot. – F. *toile*, a cloth (above).

## TH.

**Th.** This is distinct from *t*, and should have a distinct symbol. Formerly, the A. S. þ and ð were used (but indiscriminately) to denote both the sounds now denoted by *th*. When þ degenerated into a symbol closely resembling *y*, *y* was at last substituted for it; hence we find *y*\* and *y*†, by early printers, for *the*, *that*; it is needless (I hope) to remark that *y*\* *man* was never pronounced as *ye man* in the middle ages.

I here use *þ* for A. S. words, and *ð* or *y* for M. E. words, beginning with the sound of *th* in *that*; and þ for A. S. and M. E. words beginning with the sound of *th* in *thin*. Observe these facts. (1) Initial *þ* is always pronounced as in *thin* except in words allied to *that*; and (2) in words allied to *thou*. (2) In the middle of a word, it is pronounced as *th* in *thin*, except when *e* follows; compare *breath* with *brede*; an exception is *smooth*. (3) No word beginning with *th* (except *thrible*,

formed on a Greek base) is of Latin origin; some (easily known) are Greek; *thummim* is Hebrew; all the rest are English.

**Than**; see **That**.

**Thane**; see **Thee** (2).

**Thank**; see **Think**.

**That**. (E.) M. E. *that*. A. S. *þat*, orig. neuter of a demonstrative pronoun, also used as neuter of the definite article. The corresponding masc. form is *þe*, but this is rarely used, *se* being commonly used instead. We thus have A. S. masc. *þe*, fem. *þeo*, neut. *þat*, from the Teut. pronominal base THA = Aryan TA, meaning 'he' or 'that.' The suffix -*t* is merely the sign of the neut. gender, like Lat. -*d* in *i-d*, *illu-d*, *istu-d*, *qui-d*. β. The full declension is as follows. SING. NOM. *þe*, *þed*, *þat* [usually replaced by *se*, *seb*, *set*]; GEN. *þas*, *þare*, *þas*; DAT. *þam*, *þare*, *þam*; ACC. *þone*, *þad*, *þat*; INSTRUMENTAL (for all genders) *þy*. PLURAL: NOM. AND ACC. *þa*; GEN. *þara*; DAT. *þam*. + DU. *de*, *the*, *dat*, *that*,

Closely allied to A. S. *tone*, acc. masc. of the def. art.; see *That*, § β. + Du. *dan*; G. *dann*, *denn*. Cf. L. *tum*.

**the** (1), def. art. (E.) M. E. *the*. A. S. *ðe*, rarely used as nom. masc. of def. art., but common as an indeclinable relative; see *That*, § β.

**the** (2), in what (or that) degree. (E.) Only in such phrases as 'the more, the merrier.' This is the instrumental case of the def. art. M. E. *the*; A. S. *þy*; see *That*, § β. + Goth. *the*, Icel. *þvi*, *þi*, inst. case of art. or dem. pronoun.

**their**, belonging to them. (Scand.) M. E. *thair*. — Icel. *þeirra*, of them, used as gen. pl. of *hann*, he, but really the gen. pl. of the def. article, as shewn by A. S. *þára*; see *That*, § β.

**them**, objective case of **they**. (Scand.) Really an old dat. case. — Icel. *þeim*, dat. of *þeir*, they; see *they* (below). + A. S. *þam*, dat. pl. of def. art.; see *That*, § β.

**then**. (E.) Frequently written *than* in old books, and originally identical with it; see *than* (above).

**thence**. (E.) M. E. *thennes* (dissyllabic); whence *thent*, by contraction, later written *thence*. The *s* is an adverbial suffix, earlier forms were *thenne*, *thanne*, in which a final *n* has been lost. — A. S. *ðaman*, thence; formed from base *ða-* with the repeated suffix *-na-na*. The base *ða* = Teut. base THA; see *That*. + G. *dannen*, thence; from base *da-*.

not E., as in A. S. these words used as pl. of def. art. — Icel. *þeir* pl., they; *þeirra*, gen. pl., their; dat. pl., them. So also Dan. *deir*, they, *dem*, them; Dan. *deres*, Sw. *derer*, theirs. + A. S. *þá*, nom. pl. art.; gen. *þára*; dat. *þam*; see *That*. **this**. (E.) M. E. *this*, *this*; *thuse*, *thos*, &c., the forms *these* being both used as plurals of plural of *that* being *the*. Grad. became the settled pl. of *this*, which supplanted *tha* as pl. of *that* — Old N. *ðis*, *ðis*, this; pl. *ðás* (= *these* those), either form being used, answers to A. S. *ðá*, pl. of def. *That*, § β. + *þi*. **This** (A. S. *þis*) emphatic form, due to joining the bases THA and SA. + Du. *dese*, I. G. *dieser*.

**thither**. (E.) M. E. *thider*. — Icel. *þathra*; Goth. *tha*; Skt. *tatra*, there, thither. For Teut. base THA (Aryan TA) which is supposed to be the in-

**those**. (E.) Originally a mod. of these, which see above.

**though**. (E.) M. E. *theg*. — Icel. *ðeh*, *ðeh*. + Du. *doch*, yet, but; Dan. *dog*, Swed. *dock*, G. *doch*. All from Teut. base THA, that, -UH, used in Gothic as a gen. suffix (like L. *-et* in *Nicet*). Th-

**sw.**, verb. (E.) A. S. *hwian*, *hawan*, *hw* verb, from a lost sh + Du. *dooijen*, *sw*, from *dooi*, thaw; Icel. *þeyja*, from *þ*; Dan. *tøe*, Swed. *tea*. Cf. G. *ver-* to digest, concoct; *thauen*, to thaw, allied to *dew*.

(1), def. art.; see *That*.

(2), in what (or that) degree; see *measure*.

**theatre.** (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *théâtre*; L. *theatrum*. — Gk. *θεάτρον*, a place being shows. — Gk. *θεάσας*, I see.

**aphitheatre.** (Gk.) Gk. *ἀπιθέατρον*, a theatre with seats all round the *—* Gk. *ἀπό*, around; *θέατρον*, a *se* (above).

**theorem.** (L. — Gk.) L. *theoremum* — *θεωρία*, a spectacle; a subject for implication, theorem. — Gk. *θεωρίη*, to look at. — Gk. *θεάτης*, a spectator. — Gk. *θεά*, I see (above).

**theory.** (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *théorie*, *théorie*; Cot. — L. *theoria*. — Gk. *θεωρία*, a looking, contemplation, speculation. — *θεάτης*, a spectator (above).

(1), nec. of Thou, q. v.

(2), to prosper, thrive. (E.) Obso. M. E. *theen*. — A. S. *þegen*, *þian*, pt. t. pp. *þegen*, to thrive; allied to *þian*, increase, pt. t. *þih*, pp. *þigen*. + Goth. *þi*, to thrive, increase; G. *gediehen*; *riegen*; Lith. *tikti*, to be worth, to suffice; to fall to the lot of. (✓ TAK.)

**thane.** a dignitary among the English. M. E. *tein*. A. S. *þegen*, *þegn*, *þén*, *þene*. Lit. 'mature' or 'grown up.' — *þegen*, pp. of *þian*, to increase *—* + Icel. *þegn*; G. *degen*, a warrior, *zaligen*, pp. of M. H. G. *dthen* (G. *þan*), to grow up, become mature; *reñor*, a child. ¶ Not allied to G. *n*, to serve.

**thief;** see *Thief*.

**thir;** see *That*.

**thasm,** belief in a God. (Gk.) Coined, suffix -ism (Gk. *-ισμός*), from Gk. *θεός*,

**theosis,** deification. (Gk.) Gk. *θεός*, deification. — Gk. *δηνόθεος*, I deify, set aside as a god. — Gk. *ἀπό*, away; a god.

**theism.** (Gk.) Coined from Gk. denying the gods, without a god *—* negative prefix; *θεός*, a god.

**thusiasm.** inspiration. (Gk.) Gk. *θύεσθαι*, inspiration — Gk. *θύεσθαι*, inspired. — Gk. *θύεσθαι*, for *θύεσθαι*, full

of the god, having a god within, inspired. — Gk. *ἐν*, in; *θεός*, a god.

**theocracy.** (Gk.) See *Aristocracy*.

**theogony.** (L. — Gk.) L. *theogenia* — Gk. *θεογονία*, the origin of the gods. — Gk. *θεός*, a god; *-γονία*, origin, from *γένεσις*, base of *γέννωμαι*, I become; see *Genus*.

**theology.** (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *theologie*. — F. *theologie*; Cot. — L. *theologia*. — Gk. *θεολογία*, a speaking about God — Gk. *θεόλογος*, adj., speaking about God. — Gk. *θεός*, a god; *λέγειν*, to speak.

**theurgy,** supernatural agency. (L. — Gk.) L. *theurgia*. — Gk. *θεουρία*, divine work, magic. — Gk. *θεός*, a god; *τύγχανεν*, a work, cognate with E. *Work*.

**Theme:** see *That*.

**Theme.** (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *teme*. — O. F. *teme*, later *theme*, 'a theme'; Cot. — L. *tema*. — Gk. *θέμα*, that which is laid down, a theme for argument. — Gk. base *θε-*, to place; *τίθημι*, I place. + Skt. *dhd*, to put; see *Do* (1). (✓ DHA.)

**anathema.** a curse. (L. — Gk.) L. *anathema*. — Gk. *ἀνάθεμα*, a thing devoted or accused. — Gk. *ἀναίθημι*, I devote. — Gk. *ἀνα*, up; *θήμη*, I place, set (above). Der. *anathematise* (from stem *anāθematis-*).

**antithesis.** (Gk.) Gk. *αντίθεσις*, an opposition, a setting opposite. — Gk. *αντί*, against; *θέση*, a setting; see *thesis* (below).

**apotheucary.** (Low L. — Gk.) M. E. *apotecarie*, also *poteccarie*. — Low L. *apotheucarius*, *apetecarius* — L. *apotheca*, a store-house, shop. — Gk. *ἀράθημα*, a store-house. — Gk. *ἀνα*, away; *θήμη*, I put.

**epithet.** (L. — Gk.) L. *epitheton*. — Gk. *ἐπίθετον*, an epithet; neut. of *ἐπίθετος*, added. — Gk. *ἐπί*, besides; *θέτειν*, base of *θήμη*, I place.

**hypothesis.** (L. — Gk.) L. *hypothesis*. — Gk. *ὑπόθεσις*, a placing under, a supposition. — Gk. *ὑπό*, under; *θέτειν*, a placing; see *thesis* (below).

**metathesia.** (L. — Gk.) L. *metatheria*. — Gk. *μετάθεσις*, transposition. — Gk. *μετά*, implying 'change'; *θέτειν*, a placing; see *thesis* (below).

**parenthesis.** (Gk.) Gk. *παραθεσία*, an insertion, a putting in beside. — Gk. *παρά*, beside; *θέτειν*, a placing; see *thesis* (below).

**synthesis.** (L. — Gk.) L. *synthesis*. — Gk. *σύνθεσις*, a putting together. — Gk. *σύν*, together; *θέτειν*, a putting; see *thesis* (below). Der. *synthetic*, from Gk. *συνθετικός*, skilled in putting together.

**theaumus.** (L. - Gk.) See treasure (below).

**thesis.** (L. - Gk.) L. *theris*. - Gk. θέσις, a thing laid down, a proposition. - Gk. θε-, base of *τίθημι*, I place. Der. *apo-thesis*, *para-thesis*, *pro-thesis*, *proto-thesis*, all rare words, with prefixes *δρό-*, *ὑπά-*, *πρό-* respectively; also *anti-thesis*, *hypo-thesis*, *meta-thesis*, *par-en-thesis*, *syn-thesis* (explained above).

**treasure** (F. - L. - Gk.) The former is intrusive M. E. *trevor*. - O. F. *tresor* (F. *trésor*) ; the same as Ital. *tesoro*, Span. *tesoro*. - L. *thesaurus*, acc. of *thesaurus*, a treasure. - Gk. θησαυρός, a treasure, store, hoard. - Gk. base θη-, θη-, as in *τίθημι*, I place, store up, fut. *θήσω*; (the suffixes are not clear). Der. *treasury*, short for *treasure-ry*, O. F. *tresorerie*.

**Then, Thence**; see **That**.

**Theocracy**; see **Aristocracy**.

**Theodolite**, an instrument used in surveying. (Unknown.) Generally said to be Greek, for which there is no evidence. All the explanations are worthless. Formerly *theodelitus*, meaning 'a circle with a graduated border'; used A.D. 1571.

**Theogony**, **Theology**; see **Theism**.  
**Theorem**, **Theory**; see **Theatre**.

**Therapeutic**, pertaining to the healing art. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *therapeutique*, healing; Cot. - L. *therapeutica* (*ars*), the healing art; fem. of *therapeuticus*. - Gk. θεραπευτός, tending. - Gk. θεραπεύτης, an attendant. - Gk. θεραπεύειν, to wait on - Gk. θεραπεύς, stem of θεραπεύ, an assistant. From ✓ DIHAR, to maintain, support; cf. Skt. *dhri*, to maintain, bear.

**There**; see **That**.

**Thermometer**, an instrument for measuring the temperature. (Gk.) From Gk. θερμός, warm, allied to Skt. *gharma*, warm; and μέτρον, a measurer; see **Metre**.

**Thesaurus**; see **Theme**.

**These**; see **That**.

**Thesis**; see **Theme**.

**Theurgy**; see **Theism**.

**Thews**, pl. sb., sinews, manners. (E.) *Thews* in Shak. means sinews or strength; but M. E. *thewes* almost always means habits or manners. A. S. *þeowas*, pl. of *þeow*, habit, custom, demeanour (orig. sense 'strength'). + O. Sax. *thau*, custom. Cf. Skt. *tu*, to be strong, *tavī* (prefix), greatly. (✓ TU.)

**They**; see **That**.

**Thick.** (E.) M. E. *pikke*. A. S. *pice*,

## THINK.

thick. + O. Sax. *thikki*. Du. *dikker*, Dan. *tyk*, Swed. *tyck*, *tykt*; Perhaps allied to Gael. and Irish *thich*, thick. W. *tew*, thick, plump.

**thicket.** (E.) A. S. *picest*, i.e. set of bushes, &c.

**Thief.** (E.) Pl. *thieves*. M. E. *þefes*. A. S. *þef*, pl. *þefas*. + Icel. *þiffr*, Dan. *tyv*, Swed. *tyft*, Goth. *thiubs*. Perhaps allied to *tupeti*, to squat down (hence, to sit by self).

**thief.** (E.) Put for *thef*. *þef*. A. S. *þef*, pl. *þefas*, *þefne*, thief - *þef*, a thief. + Icel. *þyfð*. O. Fr. *thie*.

**Thigh.** (E.) M. E. *pis*. A. S. *pis*, thigh + Du. *di*, Icel. *lyd*, thigh. O. H. G. *deoh*. The orig. sense is 'plump part'; allied to Lith. *ti* become fat, Russ. *uch-nitsa*, to (Base TUK; ✓ TU.)

**Thill**, shaft of a cart. (E.) A. S. *fill*; whence *fill-horse*. M. E. *fillie*, *fillie*, slip of wood, thin board, plank, pole. + Icel. *þunga*, plank, G. *decke*, board. Doublet, *deal*, a thin board. **Thimble**; see **Thumb**.

**Thin.** (E.) M. E. *pinne*. A. S. + Du. *dun*, Icel. *punnr*, Dan. *tynn* \*), Swed. *tunn*, G. *dunn*. + W. Gael. Irish *tana*, Russ. *tonkr*, L. Gk. *ravaïs*, Skt. *tana*. Lit. 'out'. (✓ TAN.)

**Thine, Thy**; see **Thou**.

**Thing.** (E.) A. S. *ping*, *pizer*, *ping*; Du. G. *ding*; Icel. *þing*, a thing, assembling, meeting, council (so also Swed. *ting*). Prob. allied to Lit. (pres. t. *tenk-ù*), to fall to one's suffice; *tik-ti*, to suit, fit, *tik-ras*, fit. Perhaps from ✓ TAK, to fit, p. q. so, a thing is 'what is prepared' or an object. Der. *hus-tings*, q. v.

**Think.** (E.) M. E. *pinken*, to orig. distinct from the impers. vb. to seem, for which see *methinks* ([But confusion between the two is common. The pt. t. of M. E. should have been *theghte*, and of *pinken* should have been *thakte*; were merged in the form *thought*, *thought*.] - A. S. *pennan*, *pennan*, to pt. t. *þohte*. A weak verb; allied to *bone*, a thought, also a thank, see (below). + Icel. *þekja*, Dan. *tanke*, G. *denken* (pt. t. *sakto*);

**t.** i.e. *thankian\** (pt. t. *thahta*). Sink, with prefix *be* = by.  
**thinks.** (E.) Lit. 'it seems to me ;' is the dat. case, and *thinks* is an verb, M. E. *pinken*, to seem. A. S. *w*, it seems to me ; from *hyncean*, + O. Sax. *thunian*, Icel. *þykja*, *þugjan*, i.e. *thunkjan\**, G. *dünken*, A secondary verb, allied to A. S. thought; see below.

**th., thanks.** (E.) M. E. *bant*, a kindly remembrance, goodwill; *banks*, pl. expressions of goodwill. *thone*, sb., thought, favour, *con-thank*. + Du. *dank*, Icel. *pokk*, Dan. *ad. tack*, Goth. *thagks*, i.e. *thankis*, chance, thank. From a Teut. base to think, suppose ; cf. O. Lat. *to think*, to know, Lith. *tiketi*, to (root TAG, prob. allied to ✓ Der. *thank*, verb).

**thought, sb.** (E.) Better *thought*. M. E. A. S. *pah*, *gr-pah*, a thought, lit. bought of. + A. S. *pah*, pp. of to think ; see Think. + Icel. *dar*; G. *gedacht*, from *gedacht*, pp. d; see Three.

**th. to pierce** ; see Through.  
**th. sb.** (E.) Lit. 'dryness.' M. E. A. S. *burst*, *byrst*, thirst : whence verb, to thirst. + Du. *dorst*, Icel. Dan. *þurst*, Swed. *þurst*, G. *durst*, *thaurstei*. B. The Goth. *thaurstei*, *thaur-sans*, pp. of *thairsan* (pt. t. to be dry ; with suffix *-sei*). This is with Gk. *τρόπεσθαι*, to become dry, to thirst ; *tarsha*, thirst. (S.) Allied to Terrace and Torrid. **th.** *thir*, Thirty. see Three.  
**th. see That.**

**th. (E.)** M. E. *pistil*. A. S. *pistel*. *pistel*, Icel. *pistill*, Dan. *sidsel*, Swed. *distel*. Lit. 'tearish,' from base to pull; cf. Goth. *at-thinsan*, towards one, O. H. G. *thinstan*, to pull to tear. (Base TANS; ✓ TAN.) **th. see That.**

**th. (1).** Thowl, a peg to steady an M. E. *thol*, A. S. *hol* (8th cent.). *hol*; Icel. *holr*, young tree, woodcreeper; Dan. *hol*; Swed. *tal*, pine-tree. **th. (2),** *th-*tree, *tholl*, a thole. Orig. tree or 'young tree ;' hence a bit of wood for a peg. ¶ Not allied to *thill*. **th. (3),** to endure. M. E. *jolen*, *thorn*, to suffer, endure. + Icel. *hol*,

Dan. *taale*, Swed. *tdla*, O. H. G. *doltn* (whence G. *gestuld*, patience), Goth. *thulian*. + L. *tollerare*, tolerate. (✓ TAL.)

**Thong** ; see Twinge.

**Thorax.** (L. — Gk.) L. *thorax*. — Gk. *θύρα*, a breast-plate ; also the breast, chest. Lit. 'defender ;' cf. Skt. *dháraka*, a trunk to protect clothes, from *dhri*, to keep. (✓ DHAR.)

**Thorn.** (E.) A. S. *porn*. + Du. *doorn*, Icel. *porn*, Dan. *tiorn*, Swed. *örne*, G. *dorn*, Goth. *thaurnus*. + Russ. *tern'*, the black-thorn ; Polish *tarn*, a thorn. Lit. 'piercer.' (✓ TAR.)

**Thorough** ; see Through.

**Thorp, Thorpe**, a village. (E.) A. S. *þorp*, a village + Du. *dorp*, Icel. *þorp*, Dan. Swed. *torp*, G. *dorf*, Goth. *taurp*, a field. Cf. Lith. *troba*, a building, house, Irish *treabh*, village, W. *treb*, hamlet. Perhaps orig. 'a farm ;' cf. Gael. *treabh*, to till.

**Those** ; see That.

**Thou.** (E.) A. S. *þu*, thou. + Icel. *þu*, Goth. *thu*, Dan. Swed. G. *du*. + Irish and Gael. *tu*, W. *ti*; L. *tu*, Russ. *tui*; Gk. *tu*, Pers. *tu*, Skt. *tvam*. (Base TU.)

**thee** (E.) A. S. *þe*, dat. and acc. of *þu*, thou.

**thine, thy.** (E.) M. E. *thin*, shortened to *thy* before a following consonant. A. S. *þin*, thy, possessive pronoun, declined as an adj. — A. S. *þin*, gen. case of *þu*, thou. + Icel. *pinn*, Dan. Swed. *din*, G. *dein*, Goth. *theins*. Dor. *thy-self* (= thine self). **Though** ; see That.

**Thought** ; see Think.

**Thousand.** (E.) M. E. *þousand*. A. S. *þisend*. + Du. *duizend*, Icel. *þisund*, *þis-hund*, *þisuhundrað*; Dan. *tusind*, Swed. *tusen*, G. *tausend*, Goth. *thusundi*. Cf. also Lith. *tukstantis*, Russ. *tuisiacha*, a thousand. ¶ Not yet explained ; in Icel. *þis hund*, the syllable *hund* = A. S. *hund*, a hundred.

**Thowl** ; see Thole (1).

**Thrall**, a slave. (Scand.) O. Northumb. *træd*, borrowed from Norse. — Icel. *trall*, a thrall, serf, Dan. *træd*, Swed. *tral* (cognate with O. H. G. *drigil*, a thrall, serf; lit. 'a runner,' i. e. one who runs on messages). From base of Goth. *thragsian*, A. S. *þrasian*, to run : cognate with Gk. *τρίχων*, to run. (✓ TARGH, to run.) ¶ The 'etymology' from *thrill* is impossible. Dor. *thrældom*, Icel. *þrældomr*.

**Thrash, Thresh.** (E.) *Thrash* is older, M. E. *breken*, for *jerishen*. — A. S. *þerscan*, to thresh (strong verb). + Da.

M. E. *þreshwold*. A. S. *þerwold*, late  
*þerscold* — A. S. *þerse-an*, to thresh; *wald*,  
*weald*, wood, a piece of wood; see *Wold*.  
+ Icel. *þreskjöld*, threshold; from *þreskj-a*,  
to thresh, *völr*, wood.

**Thrasonical**, vain-glorious. (L. — Gk.)  
Coined from *Thraso*-, crude form of  
*Thraso*, the name of a bragging soldier in  
Terence's *Eunuchus*. Evidently from Gk.  
*θρασούς*, bold, sprited; allied to *Dare* (1).  
(✓ DHARS.)

**Thrave**, a number of sheaves of wheat.  
(Scand.) M. E. *þraue*, *þreue* (thrave,  
threve). — Icel. *þref*, a thrave: Dan. *trave*,  
a score of sheaves; Swed. *travus*, a pile of  
wood. Orig. 'a handful' or 'armful' —  
Icel. *þrifa*, to seize, grasp (pt. L. *þreif*).  
See *Thrivo*.

Thread: see Throw.'

**Threat**, sb. (E.) M. E. *þret*. A. S. *þredt*,  
a crowd, crush of people, also great pres-  
sure, calamity, trouble, threat. — A. S. *þredt*,  
pt. t. of *þredan*, to afflict, vex, urge. +  
Goth. *us-thriutan*, to vex greatly, G. *ver-  
driessen*, to vex. + Russ. *trudite*, to make  
one work, urge, vex; L. *trudere*, to push,  
crowd, urge. (Base TRUD, TRU; ✓  
TAR.) Der. *threat-en*, verb.

**Three** (E.) M. E. *þre*. A. S. *þred*,  
*þrid*, *þry*, *þrl*, three. + Du. *drie*, Icel. *þrír*,  
Dan. *tre*, Swed. *tre*, Goth. *þreis*, G. *drei*.  
+ Irish, Gael. and W. *tri*, Russ. *tri*, L.  
*tres* (neut. *tri-a*), Gk. *τρεις* (neut. *τρι-a*),  
Lith. *trys*, Skt. *tri*. (Base TRL.) Perhaps

G. *dreizig*.  
**thrice**. (E.) For *thrīs*. com-  
M. E. *þrit*, *þryt* (disyllabic)  
suffix -s is adverbial (orig. in  
case). Earlier form *þrst*. —  
thrice. — A. S. *þrl*, three.

**Threnody**, a lament. (Gk.)  
*θλία*, a lamenting. — Gk. *θηνέω*  
from *θπέ-ομαι*, I cry aloud; cf.  
Ode.

**Thresh**; see *Thrash*.  
**Threshold**; see *Thrash*.  
**Thrice**; see *Three*.  
**Thrid**, a third; see *Throw*.  
**Thrift**; see *Thrive*.  
**Thrill**; see *Through*.  
**Thrive**. (Scand.) M. E. *þriven*,  
pt. t. *þraf*, *þraf*, pp. *þriven*. —  
(pt. t. *þreif*, pp. *þrifinn*), to clasp,  
grip, seize, hence *þrifask* (with  
-s-*self*), lit. to seize for oneself.  
+ Dan. *trives*, Swed. *trifvar*,  
to thrive.

**thrift**, frugality. (Scand.)  
— Icel. *þrist*, *þrifi*; also *þrif*.  
Icel. *þrifinn*, pp. of *þrifa* (cf.  
Norw. *trivelse*, prosperity).

**Throat**, the gutter. (E.)  
A. S. *þrofe*, *þrotu*, *þrotu*, throat-  
*drozad*, whence G. *drossel*, etc.  
Initial *s* seems to be lost; cf.  
O. Du. *stroot*, *stroote*, the throat (a  
Lat. *stroza*, the gorilla (a we-  
origin)). We also find Swed.

*breven* of which verb are *breven*, to suffer, *breveung*, martyrdom). + Icel. *þró*, a throe; M. H. G. *dri*, drows, a threat (whence G. *dröhen*, to threaten). Cf. Russ. *trytite*, to nip, pinch, gall. (✓ TRU. from ✓ TAR.)

**Throne**. (F. - L. - Gk.) Formerly *tronc* (*Wyclif*). - O. F. *tronc* (F. *tronc*) - L. *thronum*, acc of *thronus* - Gk. *θρόνος*, a seat; lit. a support. (✓ DHAR.)

**dethrone**. (F. - L. and Gk.) O. F. *destroncer*, 'to unthrone;' Cot. - O. F. *des* = L. *dis*, apart; L. *thronus* = Gk. *θρόνος* (above).

**Throng**, a great crowd of people. (L.) M. E. *þrong*. A. S. *ge-þrang*, a throng. - A. S. *þrang*, pt. t. of *þringan*, to crowd, press. + Du. *drang*, Icel. *þrung*, G. *drang*, a throng. Allied to Lith. *treink-ti*, to jolt, push. (Aryan base *TRANK*; from ✓ TAR.) Der. *throng*, verb.

**Thropple**. **Thrapple**. wind-pipe. (E.) *Thropple* is a parallel form to *throttle*, with the same sense; cf. Swed. *strupe*, Dan. *strube*, the throat, Icel. *strjupi*, the spurting or bleeding trunk, when the head is cut off. See *Throttle*.

**Throstle**, the song-thrush. (E.) M. E. *þrostel*. A. S. *þrostle*, a thrush. + M. H. G. *trostel*, of which a varying form is *troschel* (G. *drossel*). *Throstle* is a variant of *troschel* (M. E. *thrushil*, Prompt. Parv.), dimun of *Thrush* (1).

**Throttle**; see *Throat*.

**Through**, prep. (E.) M. E. *þurh*. A. S. *þurh*, O. Northumb. *þerh*. + Du. *door*, G. *durch*, O. H. G. *durh*, Goth. *thaírh*, through. β The Goth. *thaírh*, through, is allied to *þairð*, a hole; from ✓ TAR, to bore. (I. Irish *tar*, beyond, through, *tri*, through; L. *trans*, across; Skt. *tirā*, through, from *ti*, to pass over. Der. *through-out*, cognate with G. *durchaus*, the same.)

**drill** (1), to pierce, to train soldiers. (Du.) Borrowed from Du. *drillen*, to drill, to bore, to turn round, shake, brandish, drill soldiers, form to arms. Cognate with E. *thrust*, to pierce; see *thrill* (below).

**thorough** (E.) Merely a later form of the prep. *through*, spelt *þoru* in *Havelok*, and *þuruk* in the *Ancient Riwle*. It became an adverb, whence *thoroughly*, adv., with added suffix. And hence, finally, *thorough*, adj.

**thrill**, *thirl*, to pierce. (E.) The old sense of *thrill* was to pierce; also spelt *þrill*, which is an older spelling. M. E. *þrilen*, *þrullen*. A. S. *þyrlan*, to pierce; shorter form of *þyrelan*, the same; lit. 'to

make a hole.' - A. S. *þyrel*, a hole; orig. an adj. with the sense 'pierced,' and put for *þyrh-el\**, as shewn by the cognate M. H. G. *durchel*, pierced. Derived from A. S. *þurh*, through (with change of *þ* to *y*), just as M. H. G. *durchel* is from G. *durch*, through. See *Through*.

**trill** (2), to turn round and round. (Scand.) Perhaps obsolete. M. E. *trillen*, Chaucer, C. T. 10630. - Swed. *trilla*, Dan. *trille*, to roll, turn round; the same as Du. *drillen*; see *drill* (1) above.

**trill** (3), to trickle, roll. (Scand.) Merely a particular use of the word above. Perhaps confused with *trickle*.

**Throw**, to cast, hurl. (E.) M. E. *þrowen*, pt. t. *þrew*, pp. *þrowen*. A. S. *þrūwan*, to twist, hurl, whirl; pt. t. *þrewh*, pp. *þrūwen*. [The orig. sense, to twist, is preserved in *thread*.] Allied to Du. *draaijen*, to twist, whirl; G. *drehen*, to turn; L. *torquere*, to twist; cf. Skt. *tarku*, a spindle. (✓ TARK.)

**thread**. (E.) M. E. *þreed*, *þred*. A. S. *þred*, thread; lit. 'that which is twisted.' - A. S. *þrūwan*, to twist (with the usual change from *d* to *ð*, and loss of *w*). + Du. *draad*, Icel. *þrísir*, Dan. *traad*, Swed. *tråd*, thread; G. *draht*, *drath*, wire.

**third**, a thread. (E.) Another spelling of *thread* (Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 278).

**Thrum** (1), the tufted end of a weaver's thread. (Scand.) M. E. *þrum* - Icel. *þrumar* (gen. *þramar*), the edge, verge, brim of a thing (hence the edge of a web); Norw. *trøm*, *tram*, *truman*, edge, brim; Swed. dial. *trumm*, *trom*, a stump, the end of a log. + O. Du. *drom*, thread on a weaver's shuttle; G. *trumm*, end, thrum, stump of a tree. + Gk. *τέπη*, end; L. *terminus*; see *Term*.

**Thrum** (2), to play noisily. (Scand.) Icel. *þrumma*, to rattle, thunder; Swed. *trumma*, to beat, drum; cf. Dan. *tronme*, a drum. See *Drum*.

**Thrush** (1), a bird. (E.) M. E. *þrusch*. A. S. *þryse*, a thrush. + O. H. G. *drosca*, a thrush; whence G. *drossel*. β We also find Icel. *þrœstr*, Swed. *trast*, A. S. *þrost-le*, a thrush; allied to L. *turdus*, *turda*, a thrush, Lith. *strazdas*, *strazda*, a thrush. Cf. L. *stur-nus*, a starling.

**Thrush** (2), a disease marked by small ulcerations in the mouth. (Scand.) In Phillips (1706). Orig. 'a dryness;' or lit. 'dryness.' Formed by adding Icel. suffix *-sk* (= -ish or -ness) to Icel. *purr*, dry,

Juden, a whirlwind. From the same root (STU) as *thump*, type, and L. *tundere*.

Thug, an assassin. (Hindustani.) Hind. *thag, thug* (with cerebral *th*), a cheat, knave, a robber who strangles travellers; Marathi *tlak, thag*, a thug (H. H. Wilson).

Thumb. (E.) M. E. *þombe*; with ex- crescent *b*. A. S. *puma* or *píma*, the thumb. + Du. *duim*, Swed. *tumme*, G. *dauen*. Lit. 'the thick finger;' from ✓ TU, to grow large. See *Tumid*.

thimble. (E.) M. E. *þimbil*; formed (with ex cresc. *b*) from A. S. *þymel*, a thumb-stall. — A. S. *puma*, thumb (with the usual change from *s* to *y*).

Thummim, perfection. (Heb.) *Urim* and *thummim* = light and perfection; though the forms are, strictly, plural. — Heb. *tummim*, pl. of *tóm*, perfection, truth. — Heb. root *táمام*, to be perfect.

Thump, vb. (E.) Allied to Icel. *dumfa*, to thump, Swed. *dial. domfa*, to thump, *dumfa*, to make a noise. Cf. *tympanum*.

Thunder, sb. (E.) For *thuner*; the *d* is ex cresc. M. E. *þuner*. A. S. *þunor*. — A. S. *þunian*, to rattle, thunder; cf. *ge- þun*, a loud noise. + Du. *donder*; Icel. *þorr* (for *þunr*), Thor, god of thunder; G. *donner*. + L. *tonare*, to thunder, Skt. *tan*, to sound.  $\beta$ . We further find A. S. *tonian*, to thunder, which points to loss of initial *s*, appearing in Skt. *stan*, to sound, thunder, sigh, *stanita*, thunder, and in E. *stun*. (✓ STAN.)

to Fume. (✓ DHU.) See THURSDAY; see Thunder.

Thus; see THAT.

Thwack, Whack, to beat, variant of M. E. *þacken*, to smite. A. S. *paccian*, to stroke (a horse). used. + Icel. *þokka*, to thwack.

Thwart, transversely, transversely. Properly an adv.; afterwards an a verb. M. E. *thwert, thwart*. Icel. *þvert*, neut. of *þverr*, adj. adverse. Used adverbially in p. as *um þvert*, across, athwart, to take athwart, to deny flatly. Icel. *þverr*, adj., is cognate *þaceorh*, perverse, transverse, transverse (whence *tvart*, adv., ac- *tvart*, across (whence *tvart*, adv.). Du. *dwars*, Goth. *thwaids*, cross-adv., across, awry. Allied to T.

Thwite, to cut. (E.) Ohsor. *þwitan*, pt. L. *þrust*, pp. *þwitten*, whittle (1), to pare or cut w. From the obsolete sb. *þwittle*, same as M. E. *þroitel*, a knife, lit. — A. S. *þrostan*, to cut (above).

whittle (2), to sharpen. E. a slang term; 'well whittled' = drunk. Lit. sharpened like a knife; see Whittle (1) above. confused with *whet*, to sharpen quite a different word.

Thy; see Thou.

Thymo, a plant. (F. — L. —)

## TICK.

## TIGHT.

509

F. *tic*, a twitching ; *tic douloureux*, twitching, a nervous disease. *For-ticq*, *tiquet*, a disease suddenly horse (Cot.). Cf. Ital. *ticchio*, a fit, caprice. Most likely allied *teken*, to twitch, shrug. Low G. *stwitch* ; with which cf. G. *zug*, a *siehen*, to draw (Scheler). See

1), a small insect infesting dogs, (E.) M. E. *tyke*, *teke*; not in the F. *tyque* is borrowed from J+O. Du. *teke*, Low G. *teke*, *take*, *zecke* (whence Ital. *zecca*). Orig. 'or ' stinger ;' from ✓ STAG, sting, whence also Goth. *tekan*, Icel. *taka*, to take ; see Take. 2), cover of a feather-bed. (L. = E. *teke*, 14th cent. Englished *sea*, *sheea*, a case (whence F. *tate*). 3), a case to put a thing in. — Gk. of *riθnū*, I put, put away. 4), to beat as a watch. (E.) An word, like *click* ; perhaps suggesting Tick (4). Cf. G. *ticktak*,

5), to touch lightly. (E.) M. E. *titouch* ; whence the game called *t*, in which children try to touch *t*. Not in A. S. + Du. *tik*, a touch, *tikken*, to tick, pat ; Low G. *ticht* touch. A weakened form of TAK, to touch ; see Take. (E.) M. E. *tikelen* ; frequentative from the base *tik*, to touch see Tick (4). It means 'to keep on touching lightly.' Hence also M. E. *tikle*, ticklish, easily moved by a nod. E. *ticklish* unstable.

6), credit, *Tickot* ; see Stick (1). see Tiok (4). (E.) M. E. *tide*. A. S. *tid*, time, son + Du. *tijd*, Icel. *tíð*, Dan. G. *zeit*. Lit. an allotted time, season ; cf. Skt. *day*, to allot, I. assign. (✓ DA.) Allied

Der. *tide waiter*, an officer who arranges of vessels with the tide, to meet of duties.

7). (Scand.) M. E. *tidinde*, later *tidings*. — Icel. *tíbindi*, *tidings*, news ; orig. 'things that from a pres. pt. *tidandi*\* of verb happen, only found in the cognate s, to happen — Icel. *tíð*, sb. time ; S. *tidan* is from *tid*, time + Dan. *tidings*, Du. *tyding*, G. *zeitung*.

**tidy**, *seasonable*, neat. (E.) M. E. *tidy*, *seasonable*, from M. E. *tid* or *tide*, time ; see Tide. + Du. *tidig*, Dan. Swed. *tidig*, G. *zeitig*, timely.

**Tie** ; see Tow (1).

**Tior**, a rank, row. (F. — Teut.) Formerly *tire*, a better spelling ; Florio explains Ital. *tiro* by 'a tyre of ordinance.' — F. *tire*, 'a draught, pull, . . . also a *tire* ; a stroke, hit, reach, gate, course, or continuance of a course ;' Cot. [Cf. Span. *tiro*, a set of mules ; Ital. *tiro*, 'a shoot, shot, tire, reach, . . . a stones caste, a tyre of ordinance ;' Florio (1598).] — F. *tirer*, to draw, drag, pull, &c. The orig. sense was to tear or pull violently ; from the verb appearing as Goth. *tairan*, E. *tear* ; see Tear (1). ¶ I find no evidence for connecting it with O. F. *tierie*, a tow, rank, though there may have been some confusion ; the A. S. *tir*, occurring but once, is an obscure and doubtful word, and has nothing to do with it, that I can see.

**retire**. (F. — Teut.) O. F. *retrirer*, 'to retire, withdraw ;' Cot. — F. *re*, back ; *tirer*, to pull ; see Tier (above).

**tirade**, a strain of reproof. (F. — Ital. — Teut.) F. *tirade*, lit. 'a lengthening out.' — Ital. *tirata*, a drawing, a pulling. — Ital. *tirare*, to pull, draw, pluck ; the same as F. *tirer* ; see Tier.

**tire** (5), a train. (F. — Teut.) Only in Spenser, F. Q. i. 4. 35. Coined from F. *tirer*, to draw ; see above, and see Tier.

**Tierce, Terce** ; see Tri-.

**Tiger**. (F. — L. — Gk. — Pers.) M. E. *tigre*. — F. *tigre*. — L. *tigrem*, acc. of *tigris*, a tiger. — Gk. *tīgras*. — Zend (O. Pers.) *tīgri*, an arrow (hence a tiger, from its swiftness, also the river *Tigris*, from its swiftness) ; mod. Pers. *tr*, an arrow, the river Tigris. — Zend *tīghra*, sharp ; allied to Skt. *trigma*, sharp, from *tij*, to be sharp. (✓ STAG.)

**Tight**. (Scand.) Properly *thight* : but, as both Dan. and Swed. put *t* for *th*, it easily became *tight*. Prov. E. *thite*, tight, close, compact ; M. E. *tist*, also *pist*, *thyft*. — Icel. *þett*, tight, esp. water tight ; Swed. *tät*, close, tight, solid, compact ; Dan. *tæt*, tight, close, compact, taut, water tight. M. E. *tist* shews the old guttural ; the Icel. *þett* is for *þeht*\*, as shown by Du. *dig*, G. *dicht*, tight ; orig. 'thatched' or 'covered in,' hence 'water-tight.' Cognate with L. *tectus*, Gk. *otikos* (in *i-otikos*), thatched, covered in. See Thatch. (✓ STAG.)

**taut.** (Dan.) Dan. *tæt*, tight, close, taut (above).

**Tike**, a dog, low fellow. (Scand.) M. E. *tike*. — Icel. *tk*, Swed. *tik*, a bitch.

**Tile**; see Tegument.

**Till** (1), to cultivate. (E.) M. E. *tilien*. A. S. *tilian*, to labour, endeavour, strive after, to till land. Orig. to aim at excellence. — A. S. *til*, good, excellent, profitable; *til*, sb. goodness. + Du. *teken*, to breed, cultivate, till; G. *zielen*, to aim at, from O. H. G. *zil*, a mark. **Dor.** *til-th*, A. S. *gīn*, a crop, cultivation.

**teal**, a bird. (E.) M. E. *tele* (13th cent.); not in A. S. + Du. *teling*, a generation, production, also teal; from *teLEN*, to breed (above). The orig. sense was merely 'a brood' or 'a flock,' and its use as a specific term was accidental; we still use *teal* as a pl. form.

**till** (2), to the time when. (Scand.) M. E. *til*; chiefly in the Northern dialect; O. Northumb. *til*, Matt. xxvi. 31. — Icel. *til*, Dan. *til*, Swed. *til*, prep., to. Orig. a case (perhaps acc. sing.) of Icel. *tili*, *tili*, aim, bent; hence used to express purpose or direction towards; cognate with O. H. G. *ail*, aim, mark (above).

**Till** (3), a drawer for money. (E.) The proper sense is 'drawer,' something that can be pulled out. Dryden has *tiller* in this sense, tr. of Juvenal, vi. 384. From M. E. *tillen*, to draw, draw out, also to allure; also spelt *tullen*. A. S. *tyllan*, only in the comp. for *tyllan*, to draw aside, lead astray. + Du. *tilien*, to heave, lift up. Low G. *tilten*, to lift, move, Swed. dial. *tille*, to lay hold of.

**tiller**, the handle of a rudder. (E.) Prov. E. *tiller*, a handle, lit. 'puller.' From M. E. *tillen*, to draw, pull (above).

**Tilt** (1), the covering of a cart. (E.) M. E. *telf*, later *tell*, the same. A. S. *teld*, a tent. The final *t* was due to the cognate Dan. *telt*, Swed. *tilt*, a tent + O. Du. *tele*, Icel. *tyl*, G. *zelt*. Perhaps orig. 'skin'; cf. Gk. *δέρω*, a skin.

**Tilt** (2), to cause to heel over, to joust in a tourney. (E.) Orig. sense 'to totter'; hence to cause to totter, to upset, tilt over, upset an enemy in a tourney. M. E. *tilten*, *tylten*, to totter, be unsteady; answering to an A. S. *tyltan*\* (not found), regularly formed (by change from ea to y) from A. S. *tealt*, adj., unsteady, unstable + Icel. *tilta*, to amble; Swed. *tulta*, to waddle; G. *zelt*, an ambling pace. **Dor.** *tilt*, sb.

**toddle**, to walk unsteadily. same as Lowl. Sc. *toddle*, to walk steps, and equivalent to E. *waddle*.

**totter**, to be unsteady. (E.) *tolter*, a form occurring in Clare Minstrel; cf. Lowl. Sc. *tolter*, adv., unsteady (not a verb, as says). *Tolter*, as a vb., is a freq. of M. E. *tulten*, to tilt, be unsteady and is just the same as A. S. *tealt*, totter, from the adj. *tealt*, un. O. Du. *touteren* (= *tolteren*\*), to

**Tilth**; see Till (1).

**Timber**, wood for building. (E.) *timber*, material to build with; *timber*\* (the b being ex crescens), Dan. *tømmer*, Swed. *timmer*. Cf. Goth. *timurian*. From Teut. base TAM, to build.

**Timbrel**, a kind of tambourine.

**Time**. (E.) M. E. *time*. A. S. + Icel. *timi*, Dan. *time*, Swed. *tid*. From the same root as Tide.

**Timid**. (F. — L.) F. *timide* — L. *timidus* — L. *timere*, to fear. All from *tim*, to choke, *tamas*, darkness (TAM)

**Intimidate**. (L.) From pp. L. *intimidare*, to frighten. — L. *timidus*, timid.

**timorous**. (L.) Comes with from L. *timor*, fear. — L. *timore*.

**Tin**. (E.) A. S. *tin*. + Du. *tin*, Dan. *tin*, Swed. *tern*, G. *zinn*. Distinct from L. *stannum*.

**Tincture**; see Tinge.

**Tind**, to light or kindle. Spelt *tine*; nearly obsolete. M. E. A. S. *tendan*, to kindle. + Du. Swed. *tända*, Goth. *tandjan*. (F. strong verb *tindan*\*, making [a pp. *tünden*\*].)

**tinder**. (E.) M. E. *tinder*, mounly *tunder*, *tundre*. A. S. anything for kindling fires from (From pp. *tunten*\* of last verb see above) + Icel. *tunir*; cf. fire; Dan. *tunder*, Swed. *tunder*, tinder.

**Tine**, the tooth or spike of a harrow. (E.) Formerly *tind*. A. S. *tind*. + Icel. *tindr*. Sm. tooth of a rake. Prob. allied to a tooth, and to *Tooth*.

**Tinge**, to dye. (L.) L. *tinge*

to dye. + Gk. *τίγγινεν*, to wet, to tint.  
 M. E. *distainen*.—  
*destainire*, to distain, take away  
 — O. F. *des-* = L. *dis-*, away;  
 to dye.  
 vb. (F.—L.) Short for distain  
 'I stayne a thynge, se destayns';  
 i.e. The orig. sense was to dim the  
 of a thing. Der. stain, sb.  
 L. sb. (F.—L.) F. *teint*, *teinct*, 'a  
 Cot.—F. *teint*, pp. of *teindre*, to  
 L. *tingere*, to dye.  
 (3) a wine. (Span.—L.) From Span.  
 a deep-coloured (lit. tinted) wine.  
*actus*, pp. of *tingere*, to dye.  
*tincture*. (L.) L. *tinctura*, a dyeing.  
*actus*, pp. of *tingere*, to dye.  
 a tinge of colour. (L.) Formerly  
 Spenser has *tinet* = dyed. — L.  
 pp. of *tingere*, to dye.  
 see Tinker.  
 (E.) M. E. *tinkere*. So called  
 he makes a tinking sound, in the  
 of metal pots, &c. From M. E.  
 to ring or tinkle; Wyclif, 1 Cor.  
 Of imitative origin: cf. O. Du.  
*ringen*, to tangle, *tintelen*, to tinkle,  
*tire*, to tinkle, ring, *tintinnum*, a  
 R.  
 (E.) M. E. *tinglen*, a weakened  
*tinklen*, to tinkle, which, again, is  
 tentative form of M. E. *tinken*, to  
 above, of which a weaker form is  
 'To ting, tunne; tingii, tinnire' (1570). The orig. sense was to  
 hen to vibrate, thrill, to feel a sense  
 vibration as when a bell is rung.  
 to, to jingle. (E.) Frequentative  
*tinken*, to ting; see Tinker.  
 see Tingo.  
 (E.) see Scintillation.  
 very small. (E.) Preceded, in  
 pare, by the word little; as, 'a  
 boy boy,' 'my little tiny thief,'  
 'little tiny kickshaws.' Also spelt  
 'teeny, (1) tiny, (2) frictious,' Halliwell. From teen,  
 i.e., peevishness; so that the orig.  
 'little tiny' was 'little frictious,'  
 to a child or pet, and the orig.  
 sense was lost sight of. See Teen.  
 a dear child, wan, fettish, peevish.  
 seems the simplest solution  
 i.e., the extreme top, see Top.  
 to tilt; see Tap (1).  
 see Tapestry.

**Tipple**; see p. 491, col. 1, l. 20.  
**Topsy**; see Tap (1).  
**Tirade**; see Tier.  
**Tire** (1), to exhaust; see Tear (1).  
**Tire** (2), to deck; see Attire.  
**Tire** (3), a hoop of iron that binds the  
 felloes of wheels. (F.—Teut.?) 'Tire, the  
 ornament of women's heads, the iron band  
 of a cart-wheel.' Phillips, ed. 1706. Prob.  
 identical with *tire*, a woman's head-dress.  
*Tire* meant to deck, also to arrange.  
 Palsgrave has: 'I tyer an egge, se di-  
 coustre; I tyer with garmentes, &c. See  
*tiro* (2), s. v. Attire.  
**Tire** (4), to tear a prey; see Tear (1).  
**Tire** (5), a train; see Tier.  
**Tiro, Tyro**, a novice. (L.) L. *tiro*, a  
 novice, recruit. ¶ The usual spelling  
 with *y* is absurd.  
**Tisic**; see Phthisis.  
**Tissue**; see Text.  
**Tit**, a small horse or child. (Scand.)  
 Icel. *tittr*, a tit, bird; Norw. *tita*, a little  
 bird. Orig. 'something small'; cf. prov.  
 E. *titty*, small.  
**titlark**. (Scand. and E.) Lit. 'small  
 lark'; from tit and lark.  
**titmouse**, a kind of small bird. (Scand.  
 and E.) Not connected with mouse; the  
 true pl. should be *titmouses*, but *titmice* is  
 used, by confusion with *mice*. M. E.  
*titmost*. Compounded of *tit*, small (see  
 Tit); and A. S. *mis*, a name for several  
 small birds, e. g. A. S. *fræc-mis*, *col-  
 misse*, *swi-c-mis*, all names of birds. +  
 Du. *mies*, G. *meise*, a titmouse, small bird.  
 The sense of A. S. *mis* was also probably  
 'small'; from *M*, to diminish.  
**Titan**, the sun-god. (L. — Gk.) L.  
*Titan*.—Gk. *Tíor*, the sun-god. + Skt.  
*tith*, fire. (✓ TITH, to burn.) Der.  
*titan-ic*.  
**Tit for tat**, blow for blow. (Scand.) A  
 corruption of *tip for tap*, where *tip* is a  
 slight tap (Bullinger, Works, i. 283).  
**Tithe**; see Ten.  
**Titillation**, a tickling. (F.—L.) F.  
*titillation* — L. acc. *titillationem*, a tickling.  
 — L. *titillatus*, pp. of *titillare*, to tickle.  
**Titlark**; see Tit.  
**Title**. (F.—L.) M. E. *title*. — O. F.  
*titie* (F. *titre*). — L. *titulum*, acc. of *titulus*,  
 a superscription on a tomb, altar. Cf.  
 Gk. *τίτλη*, honour. Der. *titular*, from F.  
*titulaire*, titular.  
**tittle a job**. (F.—L.) M. E. *titel*, —  
 O. F. *tule*, a title; also *tire*, *titure*, 'a little

a small line drawn over an abridged word, also a title; Cot.—L. *titulum*, acc. of *titulus*, a title. β. In late Latin *titulus* must have meant a mark over a word, as shewn by O. F. *title* (above).

**Titmouse**; see Tit.

**Titter**; see Tattle.

**Tittle**; see Title.

**Tittle-tattle**, prattle; see Tattle.

**To** (E.) M. E. *to*. A. S. *to* + Du. *toe*, G. *zu*, Goth. *du*, Russ. *do*, to, up to. Cf. Gk. -δει, towards.

**to-** (2), prefix, to. (E.) Only in *to-day*, *to-gether*, *to-morrow*, *to-night*, *to-ward*; and in the obsolete M. E. *to-name*, nickname, and a few other words. See below.

**to-day**, this day. (E.) Compounded of *to*, prep., and *day*; *to* being formerly used in the sense of 'for.' Thus A. S. *to dage* = for the day, *to-day*; *dage* being the dat. of *dag*, day. So also *to-night*, *to-morrow*.

**too**. (E.) The same word as *to*, prep.; used adverbially.

**To**. (1), prefix, in *twain*, *asunder*, to pieces. (E.) Only retained in the phrase *all to-brake* = utterly broke asunder, Judges ix. 53. The M. E. phrase *al to-brake* meant wholly brake-asunder, the *al* being adverbial, and *to-brake* the pt. t. of *tobrekken*, to break asunder. But about A.D. 1500, it was mistakenly written *all-to brake*, as if *all-to* meant 'altogether,' and *brake* was separate from *to*; and later writers much confused the matter, which is still often wrongly explained. The A. S. *to*, prefix, was very common, as in *tōbreacan*, to break asunder, *tbl̄izwan*, to blow asunder; cognate with O. Friesic *to-*, *te-*, O. H. G. *zār*, G. *zer*, signifying 'asunder.' Further cognate with L. *dis*, apart; see Dis.

**To**. (2), prefix; see To.

**Toad**. (E.) M. E. *tode*. A. S. *tedige*, *tedie*, a toad.

**tadpole**. (E. and C.) Lit. a toad which is nearly all *poll* or head; from its shape; see Poll. Formerly called a *bull-head*, which was also the name of a small fish with a large head.

**toad-eater**. (E.) Formerly a companion or assistant to a mountebank, who pretended to eat toads, swallow fire, &c.; now shortened to *toady*.

**Toast**, (1) and (2); see Torrid.

**Tobacco**. (Span.—Hayti) Span. *tahaco*. A word taken from the language of Hayti (Clavigero, Hist. of Mexico).

**Tocatin**; see Touch.

## TOLERATE.

**Tod**, a bush, a measure of wool (Scand.) Icel. *toldi*, a tod of "a piece (the fox being named *tod* = bushy tail) + G. *cotte*, *sote*, a tuft anything shaggy.

**Today**; see To.

**Toddle**; see Tilt (2).

**Toddy**. (Hindustani.) Hind. *td* = 'vulgarly toddy, juice or sap of the palm-tree, &c.' ; H. H. Wilson. — Hind. palm-tree, palmyra tree. ¶ The peculiar sound, which has come to be presented by *td* in English.

**Toe**. (E.) A. S. *to*, pl. *tan*. Tracted form, standing for *threen*, teen, Icel. *td*, Dan. *taa*, Swed. *td*, O. H. G. *zhdā*, a toe, also a finger, to Digit.

**Tuft**; see Tuft (2).

**Toga**; see Tegmentum.

**Together**; see Gather.

**Toil** (1), labour; to labour. (F.—M. E. *toil*, disturbance, tumult; a pull about (the sense having so altered).—O. F. *toniller*, to entangle together, mix confusedly, trouble.) **Cotgrave**. Prob. from a frequentation of O. H. G. *zuchen* (G. *zucken*), to pull quickly; cf. O. H. G. *zochon*, tear, snatch away, *tzogn*, to tear, derivatives from O. H. G. *zhan*, G. to pull; see Tow (1). ¶ **Toil** derived from O. Du. *trylan*, to manure land, but it is impossible to trace it from this source; the M. E. completely at variance with this view.

**Toil** (2), a snare; see Text.

**Toilet**, *Toiletto*; see Text.

**Toise**; see Tend (1).

**Tokay**, a wine (Hungary.) From a town in Hungary, E. N. E. from **Token**. (E.) M. E. *token*. A. S. *tden*.—A. S. *tedh* (= *tdh* \*), pt. t. of usually *tedn*, to point out, indicate to accuse, criminate. + Du. *teken*, *teikn*, Dan. *tegn*, Swed. *tezeichna*, Goth. *taikus*. All from Te TILL + DIK, whence L. *in dicere* point out. See Diction.

**betoken** (E.) Formed from with prefix *be-*.—A. S. *be-, bi*, by.

**teach**. (E.) M. E. *techen*. A. S. to shew how to do, shew, pt. t. *techt*. Formed (with usual changes) *di* from *tdc-*, base of *tdc-en*, a tol appearing as *tech*, pt. t. of *tdc-en*.

**Tolerate**. (L.) From pp. of *tolerare*.

with; allied to *tollere*, to lift, &c. + Skt. *tul*, to lift, Gk. *τλην-ναι*, A. S. *tolian*, to endure. (✓TAR.) From L. *latum*, supine of *tul* (written *latum*, are formed numerous derivatives, such as *ab lat-ive*, *collat-ive*, *c-late*, *ob-late*, &c.; see below. *ive*; see *Ablative*.  
 ion, a comparison; formerly, a (F. - L.) O. F. *collation*, a - L. acc. *collationem*, a bringing (conferring. - L. *collatum*, supine in the verb *conferre*, to bring together from a different root) - L. *col-atum*, together; *latus*, supine to take, bear. See above.  
 late, to relate or refer mutually. (from L. *cor-* (= *cum*), toward *relato* (below).  
 (sb. (F. - L.) O. F. *delaie*, delay as Ital. *dilata*, delay.) - L. gen. of *ditatus*, deferred, put off. (- *dis-*), apart; *latus*, borne, carried *tollere* (above).  
 (F. - L.) O. F. *dilater*, to widen. *latus*, spread abroad; the same as deferred; see *delay* (above).  
 lifted up, proud. (L.) L. *elatus*, - L. *e*, out; *latus*, pp. of *tollere*, (L.) L. *extollere*, to lift or - L. *ex*, out, up; *tollere*, to lift. widened at the sides. (L.) L. *pread out* (at the sides). - L. *ob*, *latus*, borne, carried out, pp. of bear.  
 ion, an offering. (F. - L.) F. *an offering*; Cot. - L. acc. *oblatio*, of *oblatio*, an offering. - L. used as pp. of *offerre*, to offer (but from a different root); see *oblato* (above).  
 a, a church dignitary. (F. - L.) *sat.* - L. *prolatus*, set above; used *preferre*, to prefer (but from a root). - L. *prae*, before; *latus*, pp. of *tollere*, to lift, bear.  
 extended in the direction of axis. (L.) L. *prolatus*, extended forward; *latus*, carried, pp. of lift, bear.  
 to describe, tell (F. - L.) F. *re-relate*; Cot. - Low L. *relatare*, - L. *relatus*, used as pp. of *referre*, but from a different root). - L. *re*, *ter*, borne, pp. of *tollere*, to bear.  
 iative (F. - L.) F. *super-ativ*, *superlativus*, as a grammatical term. - L. *superlatus*, excessive, lit. 'borne beyond.' - L. *super*, beyond; *latus*, pp. of *tollere*, to bear.  
 translate. (F. - L.) F. *translateur*, Cot. - Low L. *translatare*, to translate (14th cent.). - L. *translatus*, transferred; used as pp. of *transfere* (but from a different root). - L. *trans*, across, beyond; *latus*, borne, pp. of *ferre*, to bear. See also *Atlas*, *Legislate*, *Talent*.  
 Toll (1), a tax. (E.) M. E. *tol*. A. S. toll, tribute. + Du. *tol*, Icel. *tollr*, Dan *told* (for *toll\**), Swed. *tull*, G. *zoll*. Prob. allied to *Tale*. ¶ There is no reason for supposing it due to Gk. *τελωνος*, a toll-house; the word is prob. truly Teutonic, and if so, a cognate Gk. word would begin with *τ*.  
 Toll (2), to pull a bell, sound as a bell. (E.) The old use was 'to toll a bell,' i. e. to pull it; from M. E. *tollen*, to stir, draw, pull, allied to *tullen*, to entice, allure, and prob. to A. S. *fertyllan*, to allure; see *Till* (3).  
 Tolu, a kind of resin. (S. America.) Said to be named from *Tolu*, a place on the N. W. coast of New Granada, S. America.  
 Tom, pet name for Thomas. (L. - Gk. - Heb.) M. E. *Thomme*. - L. *Thomas*. - Gk. Θωμᾶς, Thomas. From Heb. *thoma*, a twin, tomboy, a rude girl. (L. - Gk. - Heb.; and O. Low G.) From Tom and Boy.  
 tomtit, a small bird. (L. - Gk. - Heb.; and Scand.) From Tom and Tit.  
 Tomahawk, a light war-hatchet. (W. Indian.) Algonkin *tomehagan*, Mohegan *tumuahegan*, Delaware *tamohecan*, a war-hatchet (Webster).  
 Tomato, a love-apple. (Span. - Mexican?) Span. (and Port.) *sotomate*. - Mexican *tomatl*, a tomato (Littré).  
 Tomb. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *tombe*. - L. *tumba*. - Gk. *τύμπα*\*, put for *τύμπος*, a tomb. Allied to *Tumulus*.  
 Tomboy; see Tom.  
 Tome, a volume. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *tome*. - L. acc. *tomum*. - Gk. *τόμος*, a section, a volume. - Gk. *τέμνειν*, to cut. Allied to *Tonsure*. (✓ TAM or TAN.)  
 anatomy. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *anatomie*. - L. *anatomia*. - Gk. *ἀνατομία*, the same as *ἀνατομή*, dissection - Gk. *ἀνατέμνειν*, to cut up. - Gk. *άνα*, up; *τέμνειν*, to cut.  
 atom. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *atome* (Cot.) - L. *atomus*. - Gk. *ἄτομος*, sb., an indivisible particle; allied to *ἀτομος*, adj., indivisible. - Gk. *ά*, not; *τέμνειν*, to cut, divide.

**entomology.** (Gk.) From Gk. *ἐντόπος*, an insect; neut. of *ἐντόπος*, cut into, so called from the very thin middle part (see *Insect*). — Gk. *ἴνι*, in; *τέμνειν*, to cut.

**epitome.** (L. — Gk.) L. *epitome*. — Gk. *ἐπιτόμη*, a surface-incision, also an abridgment — Gk. *ἐπί*, upon; *τόμη*, to cut. Cf. Lithotomy, Phlebotomy.

**Tomorrow;** see to-day, under **To.**

**Tomtit:** see Tom.

**Ton,** **Tun,** a large barrel, great weight. (L.) M. E. *tonne*, a large barrel, hence a great weight. A. S. *tunne*, a barrel. So also Du *ton*, Icel. Swed. *tunna*, Dan. *tønde*, tun, cask; G. *tonne*, cask, weight: Gael. and Irish *tunna*, W. *tynnell*, tun, barrel. All from Low L. *tunna*, a cask (9th cent.). Prob. allied to L. *tinea*, *tina*, *tinum*, a wine-vessel, cask.

**tunnel.** (F. — L.) O. F. *tonnel* (later *tonneau*), a tun, great vessel; hence a tunnel (or trap) for partridges, which was an arched tunnel of wire, strengthened by hoops at intervals (whence the name). It came to mean any kind of tunnel or shaft, e.g. the shaft or pipe of a chimney, &c. Danish from Low L. *tunna* (above).

**Tone.** (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *ton*. — L. *tonum*. — Gk. *τόνος*, a thing stretched, a string, note, tone. — Gk. *τείνειν*, to stretch. + Skt. *tan*, to stretch. (✓ TAN.)

**attune,** to bring to a like tune. (L. and L. — Gk.) From L. *at-* (= *ad*), to; and E. *tune* (below).

**diatonia,** proceeding by tones. (Gk.) Gk. *διατονία*, from *διατονός* (lit. stretched out), diatonic. — Gk. *διελέγειν*, to stretch out. — Gk. *διά*, out, thoroughly; *ελέγειν*, to stretch.

**intone,** to chant. (L. and Gk.) Low L. *intonare*, to sing according to tone. — L. *in*, in; Gk. *τόνος*, a tone. Occasionally confused with L. *intondere*, to thunder forth, a pure Latin word.

**tonie.** (Gk.) Lit. ‘giving tone.’ — Late Gk. *τονικός*, adj., from *τόνος* (above).

**tune,** tone, melody. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *tune*. — F. *ton*, ‘a tune, or sound;’ Cot. See **Tone**.

**Tongs,** s. pl. (E.) M. E. *tonge*, *tange*, sing. sb.; the pl. is due to the two arms of the instrument. A. S. *tange*, a pair of tongs, pincers; also *tang*. + Du *tang*, Icel. *töng* (pl. *tangir*), Dan. *tang*, Swed. *tang*, G. *tänge*. Orig. sense ‘a biter’ or ‘nipper;’ from ✓ DAK, to bite.

**tang** (1), a strong taste. (Du.) O. Du.

**tanger,** sharp, biting to the taste, pinching. — Du. *tang*, a pair of p. (above).

**tang** (2), tongue of a buckle, the of a knife which goes into the hilt. Icel. *tangi*, tang of a knife, which is by the handle; allied to *tong*, *tongs* (2).

**Tongue.** (E.) M. E. *tunge*, *tonge*, *tunge*. + Icel. Swed. *tunga*, Dan. *tung*, G. *zunge*, Goth. *tugaz*; — + O. Lat. *dingua* (L. *lingua*), Irish (for *dengus*), a tongue. Root *unc* Allied to Lingual.

**Tonic;** see Tone.

**Tonight;** see to-day, under **To.**

**Tonsil.** (F. — L.) F. *tonsille*; O. L. *tonsilla*, a sharp pointed pole foring boats; pl. *tonsillar*, the tonsils (reason is not clear). Dimin. of *tonus*, Allied to **Tonsure**.

**Tonsure.** (F. — L.) F. *tonsure*, *tonsuras*, a clipping. — L. *tonsus*, *tendere*, to shear, clip. Cf. Gk. *τίσσειν*; gnaw; see **Tome**.

**Tontine,** a kind of lottery. (F. — F. *tontine*. Named from Laurence a Neapolitan (about A.D. 1653).

**Too;** see **To.**

**Tool;** see **Taw**.

**Toom,** empty. (Scand.) M. E. *toom*. — Icel. *tómr*, Swed. Dan. *tom*, *teem* (3), to empty. (Scand.) *tama*, Dan. *tømme*, Swed. *tamma*, from the adj. above. And see **Tuff**.

**Toot** (1), to peep, spy; see **Tout**. **Toot** (2), to blow a horn. (1) L. Spelt *tutu* in Levinus (1570) — O. Du. ‘to sound a cornet.’ Hexham. *toothoren*, a toot-horn, bugle. + Swed. Dan. *tude*, to howl, to toot; Icel. *t. þauð*, to resound, blow a horn. *þestan*, to howl; cf. Goth. *tauð*, a trumpet. (✓ TUD.) Allied to **Ti**.

**Tooth.** (E.) A. S. *þanth*, pl. *þanth*! (The long *o* is due to loss of *u*. *þanth*.) + Du. *tand*, Icel. *tann*, Dan. *tand*, G. *zahn*, O. H. G. *zahn*, *tunthus*. + L. *dens* (stem *dent*), Lath. *tis*, W. *dant*, Skt. *danta*, Gk. *οδούς* (*οδούρη*). All participial forms; one either ‘dividing,’ from ✓ DA, or, or from ✓ AD; according as *o* is Gk. is unoriginal or original.

**Top** (1), summit. (E.) M. E. *top*. + Du. *top*; Icel. *toppr*, *tost*, top, tuft, crest, top. Swed. *topp*, summit tuft, top. Allied to **Tap** (of a car opposite, to be top-heavy, tumble o

**tip** (1). (E.) A weakened form of *top*.  
E. *tip* + Du. Swed. Dan. *tip*, Low G. *tip*, cf. G. *zippel*, a small tip. Der. *tip*, probably, chiefly in pp. *tipped*, i. e. furnished with a silver top or iron spike; whence *spit-staff*, later *spitstaff*, an officer with a red staff.

**top** (2), a child's toy. (E.) M. E. *top*; called because sharpened to a tip or on which it is spun. Cf. O. Du. *top*, summit, (2) child's top.

**topsyturvy** (E.) Formerly *top-turvy*, *pysturvy*, *topsy-turvy* (1528). Hardly *top-side turvy*, where *top-side* = upper side for *topsyturvy* is the older form. Just *upside down* was formerly *upstewn*, so *turvy* prob. = *top so turvy*. *Turvy* may come from A. S. *torfian*, to throw, cast; M. E. *toer* to throw (Layamon, 16703). But a doubt remains. ¶ I explained *topside* this way by late writers, where the other is a false gloss.

**topaz**, a gem. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *topaze* — L. *topazus*, *topazion*. — Gk. *τόπαζος*, *τίπαζος*, a topaz. Prob. from its brightness. cf. Skt. *tapa*, illuminating. ¶ Pliny gives it from an island called *Topazos*, in the Red Sea, the position of which is 'conjectural'; from Gk. *τοπάζιον*, to conjecture. This is 'conjectural' indeed.

**topor**, a great drinker. (F. or Ital. — but?) Certainly allied to F. *toper*, to set a stake, a term in dice-playing; hence *tope*, interjection (short for *je topé*, accept your offer) in the sense 'agreed!', also used as a term in drinking; cf. O. I. *topa*, in diceing, agreed! throw! also drinking, I pledge you! Cf. Span. *toro*, to butt, strike, accept a bet. Of Lat. origin; from the striking of hands or glasses together, as in Ital. *intoppare*, to strike against an obstacle. Cf. E. *tap*, *top*, which appear to be from an imitative of meaning to strike; the W. *topi* means 'gore with the horns.' (Form of root *TOP*)

**topia**. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *topiques*, books, books or places of logical invention — L. *topica*, s. pl., title of a work by Aristotle — Gk. *τόπων* (the same), neut. pl. *τόπων*, local, relating to *τόπος* or common places. — Gk. *τόπος*, a place.

**topography**. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *topographie* — L. *topographia*. — Gk. *τόπος*, in, description of a place. — Gk. *τέρπειν*, to describe.

**topple**; see under Top (1).

**Topayturvy**; see Top (1).

**Torch**; see Torture.

**Torment**, **Torrentil**; see Torture.

**Tornado**; see Turn.

**Torpedo**; see below.

**Torpid**, sluggish (L.) L. *torpidus*, benumbed. — L. *torpere*, to be numb or stiff; orig. to be sated; cf. Skt. *trif*, to be sated; *retripti*, to satisfy. (✓TARI)

**torpedo**. (L.) L. *torpedo*, numbness; also a cramp-fish (which electrifies or numbs). — L. *torpere* (above).

**Torrent**; see below.

**Torrid**. (F. — L.) F. *torride*. — L. *torridus*, scorched. — L. *torrere*, to be dry. + Gk. *τρόποσθαι*, to become dry. (✓TARS.)

**toast** (1), scorched bread. (F. — L.) O. F. *tostie*, a toast of bread; orig. pp. fem. — L. *tosta*, pp. fem. of *torrere*, to parch (above).

**toast** (2), a person whose health is drunk. (F. — L.) The reference is to the toast usually put in stirrup-cups, &c., in drinking healths; see the story in the Tatler, no. 24, June 4, 1709 (Todd).

**torrent**. (F. — L.) F. *torrent*. — L. acc. *torrentem*, a raging stream; from *torrent*, raging, impetuous, boiling, hot; orig. pres. pt. of *torrere*, to heat.

**Tortion**; see Torture.

**Torso**, trunk of a statue. (Ital. — L. — Gk.) Ital. *torso*, stump, trunk, stalk — L. *thyrsus*, stalk, stem. — Gk. *θύρος*, a stalk, rod, thyrsus.

**Tortoise**, **Tortuous**; see Torture.

**Torture**. (F. — L.) F. *torture*. — L. *tortura*, torture, wringing pain. — L. *tortus*, pp. of *torquere*, to twist, wring, whirl. Allied to Throw. (✓TARK.)

**contort**. (L.) L. *contortus*, pp. of *con torquere*, to twist together.

**distort**. (L.) L. *distortus*, pp. of *dis-torquere*, to twist aside.

**extort**. (L.) L. *extortus*, pp. of *ex-torquere*, to twist out, wring out.

**retort**, a censure returned; tube for distilling. (F. — L.) F. *retorte*, a retort; lit. a thing twisted back. — F. *retorte*, fem. of *retort*, pp. of *retordre*, to twist back. — L. *re-torquere*, to twist back.

**tart** (2), a small pie. (F. — L.) M. E. *tarte*. — O. F. *tarte*, 'a tart;' Cot. Named from being twisted up; the same as F. *tartete*, a tart, Ital. *tartera*, *torta*, a pie or tart, Span. *torta*, a round cake. — L. *torta*, fem. of *tortus*, pp. of *torquere* (above).

**torch**. (F. — L.) M. E. *torche*. — F.

relieving tooth-ache. — O. F. *torment*, torment, pain (above).

**torsion.** (F. = L.) F. *torsion*, 'a wresting'; Cot. = L. acc. *torsionem*, a wrenching. — L. *tors-i*, pt. t. of *torquere*, to twist.

**tortoise.** (F. = L.) M. E. *tortuce*, *tortu*, tortoise. The form is Southern French; cf. Prov. *tortesa*, a tortoise; the M. E. *tortu* answers to F. *tortue*, a tortoise. So named from the twisted feet; cf. O. F. *tortis*, crooked. All due to L. *tortus*, pp. of *torquere*, to twist.

**tortuous.** (F. = L.) M. E. *tortuos*. — F. *tortueux*. — L. *tortuosus*, crooked. — L. *tortus*, pp. of *torquere*, to twist.

**trousers, trowsers.** (F. = L.) The latter *r* is modern; put for the old word *trouzes*, or *trouzes*, breeches — F. *trousses*, s. pl. breeches, trunk-hose. A jocular term, signifying 'cases' or 'coverings,' pl. of *trousse*, a bundle, case, quiver. — F. *trousser*, to truss, pack, gird, tuck up, &c.; see *truss* (below).

**trousseau,** a package; bride's outfit. (F. = L.) F. *trousseau*, a little bundle; dimin. of *trousse*, a bundle, a pack; from O. F. *trousser*, to pack; see below.

**truss,** to pack, fasten up. (F. = L.) O. F. *trusser*, also *torser* (later *trouser*), to pack up; orig. to twist together; answering to a Low L. *tortiare*. — L. *tortus*, pp. of *torquere*, to twist. Compare *torch* (above).

O. F. *toquer*, to knock. — Ital. *toccare*, to touch. — O. H. G. *zucken*, G. *zucken*, draw with a quick motion, verb, due to O. H. G. *zuh*, cognate with Goth *tiuh*, draw, lead. (✓ DUK.)

**tocain,** sound of an alarm-bell, or its sound. — O. F. *toque*, touch; O. F. *sing* (mod. *signe*); see *Sign*.

**tucket,** a flourish on an alarm-bell, or its sound. — Teut. and L. — O. F. *toque*, an alarm-bell, or its sound of the signal-bell. — O. F. *touch*; O. F. *sing* (mod. *signe*); see *Sign*.

**Touchwood.** (Low S. *tuukk*) superfluous; touch is tinder for receiving spark. B. xvii. 245). Perhaps *takk*, Du. *tak*, twig, bough, are 'dried sticks.' See T.

**Touchy,** corruption of *Tough*. (E.) M. E. *tough*. + Du. *taai*, flexible, tough; G. *zäh*, O. H. G. *zacious*. Perhaps allied to *rend*, orig. to bite. Gk. *z* that which resists biting.

**Tour;** see *Turn*.  
**Tournament,** *Tournoi*.  
**Touso,** *Toso*, in yell.

(1), *ðæsel*, lit. 'teaser,' from its use  
of wool — A. S. *tisan*, to tease.  
(2), to scuffle. (E.) The same as  
to disorder; frequent. of *tousse*, to

to solicit custom. (E.) M. E.  
to peep about, hence to be on  
out for custom. A. S. *tibian*, to  
stick out (hence, peep out). Cf.  
*tūs*, *tūtū*, peak, Dan. *tude*, spout,  
*tast*, point, muzzle, &c. ¶ Not  
any way to Toot (1).

(1), to tug along. (E.) M. E.  
*tugen*. Not in A. S.; but we find  
*tu-line*, a tow-line, towing-rope. —  
*tu-en*, pp. of *tibhan*, *tebn*, to pull,  
+ G. *tichen*, Goth. *tiuhan*, L.  
to draw. (✓ DUK.)

(2), (E.) M. E. *tisen*, *teyen*, to tie;  
ginal verb, from the sb. *teye*, a tie.  
A. S. *tedig*, *tedh*, *tyge*, a rope. — A. S.  
pt. t. pl. of *techan*, to pull (above).  
*taug*, a tie, *tygall*, a string.

(1), to gather in a dress. (O. Low  
E. *tukken*. — Low G. *tukken*, to  
draw up, tuck up, also to entice  
Du. *tocken*, to entice). Formed  
from the same base as *tug* (1) elow). + G.  
to twitch up; see Touch.

(2), (O. Low G.) M. E. *toppen*. —  
*tocken*, *tucken*, to entice; Low G.  
to pull up, draw up. From the  
bearing in A. S. *tug-on*, pt. t. pl. of  
to pull; see tie (above).

(a), coarse part of hemp; see Taw.  
(b), Towards. (E.) M. E.  
formed by adding -es (genitive  
and adverbially) to M. E. *toward*.  
So *toward* is usually an adj., with  
'future, about to come'; *towardeſ*  
prep., usually put after its case. —  
too; -ward, in the direction of,  
with Icel. *-verðr*, M. H. G. -wert,  
wurths, and allied to L. *versus*,

B. All these suffixes are derived  
from the verb appearing in E. as *worth*,  
*me*; see Worth (2). The same  
occurs in *after-word*, *in-word*, &c.;  
*sense* is 'that which has become'  
which is made to be; or 'that  
is turned'; hence *in-word* = turned  
= turned to, &c.

(c), (F — O H G.) M. E. *towaille*.  
*towille*, 'a towel.' Cot. — O. F.  
Low L. *toacuia*, Span. *toalla*, Ital.  
— O. H. G. *tuahilla*, *dwahilla*  
(*de*), a towel. — O. H. G. *tuahan*, to

wash. + A. S. *þweán* (= *þwahan*), Icel. *þvd*,  
Dan. *tvø*, Goth. *þwahan*, to wash.

Tower. (F. — L.) O. F. *tour* (later *tour*).  
— I. *turrem*, acc. of *turris*, a tower. + Gk.  
*tūpōs*, *tūppis*, a tower, bastion; cf. Gael.  
*turr*, conical hill, tower, castle.

turret. (F. — L.) F. *tourette*; Cot.  
Dimin. of O. F. *tur*, F. *tour* (above).

Town. (E.) M. E. *toun*, an enclosure,  
town. A. S. *tiln*, a fence, farm, town. +  
Du. *tuin*, fence, Icel. *tún*, enclosure, home-  
stead, G. *taun*, hedge. + Irish and Gael.  
*dun*, a fortress, W. *din*, a hill-fort. Cf.  
Irish *dúr*, L. *durus*, firm.

Toxicology, the science which investi-  
gates poisons. (Gk.) From Gk. *τοξικόν*,  
poison for arrows (from *τόξον*, a bow);  
*λέγεσθαι*, from *λέγεσθαι*, to discourse. β. *Tufo*  
is from ✓ TAKS, to hew, shape, extended  
from ✓ TAK, to cut; see Taotios.

Toy. sb. (Du.) Du. *tuig*, tools utensils,  
implements, stuff, refuse, trash; whence  
*speel-tuig*, playthings, toys, lit. 'stuff to  
play with.' Hence the phrase *op de tuy*  
*houden*, 'to hold with a toy,' to amuse,  
toy with one; O. Du. *tuyg*, 'silver chains  
with a knife, cizzars, pincushion, &c. as  
women wear.' Sewel. + Icel. *tygi*, gear,  
Dan. *tøi*, gear, *legetøi*, a plaything, toy,  
Swed. *tyg*, gear, trash, G. *zeug*, stuff, trash,  
G. *spielszeug*, playthings. β. Perhaps the  
orig. sense was 'spoil'; cf. Icel. *lags af*, to  
strip off; the form allies it with Tow (1).  
(✓ DUK.) ¶ As to the sound, cf. *hoy* =  
Flemish *hui*.

Trace (1), a track, foot-print. (F. — L.)  
F. *trace*, 'trace, path, tract;' Cot. A  
verbal sb. from F. *tracer*, to trace, follow,  
also spelt *trasser*, to trace out, delineate.  
The same as Ital. *tracciare*, Span. *trazar*,  
to trace out, plan, sketch. These answer  
to a Low L. *tractiare*\*, formed from  
*tractus*, pp. of *trahere*, to draw, originally  
to drag violently. Cf. Gk. *τραχεῖν* (=  
*τρίχ-γειν*), to trouble, *τραχήλις*, a crash,  
(✓ TARGH.) ¶ Not allied to E.  
draw.

abstract. (L.) L. *abstractus*, pp. of  
*abstrahere*, to draw away.

attract. (L.) From L. *attractus*, pp.  
of *attrahere*, to attract. — L. *at-* (= ad),  
to; *trahere*, to draw.

contract (1), to draw together. (L.)  
L. *contractus*, pp. of *con-trahere*, to draw  
together.

contract (2), a bargain (F. — L.) F.  
contract; Cot. — L. *contractus*, sb., a draw-

ing together, a bargain. — *L. contractus*, pp. (above).

**dtraction.** (L.) From *L. detractio*, a withdrawal; hence a taking away of one's credit. — *L. distractus*, pp. of *de-trahere*, to take away, also to disparage.

**dtract,** vb. (L.) From *L. distractus*, pp. of *dis-trahere*, to draw apart.

**entreat** (F. — L.) O. F. *entraiter*, to treat of. — F. *en* (= L. *in*), in, concerning; F. *traiter* = L. *tractare*, to handle, treat; see *treat* (below).

**extract,** vb. (L.) *L. extractus*, pp. of *ex-trahere*, to draw out.

**portrait.** (F. — L.) O. F. *pourtrait*, 'a portrait'; Cot. — O. F. *pourtrai*, *pourtrai*, pp. of *pourtraire*, to portray (below).

**portray, pourtray.** (F. — L.) M. E. *portraien*. — O. F. *portraire*, *pourtraire*, to portray. — Low L. *protrahere*, to depict; L. *protrahere*, to draw forward, to reveal.

**protract.** (L.) From *L. protractus*, pp. of *pro-trahere*, to draw forward, also to extend, prolong.

**retract.** (F. — L.) O. F. *retracter*, 'to revoke'; Cot. — *L. retractare*, frequent. of *retrahere*, to draw back.

**retreat,** sb. (F. — L.) M. E. *retrete*. — O. F. *retrete*, later *retrai*, a retreat, fem. of *retret*, pp. of *retraire*, to withdraw. — L. *retrahere*, to draw back.

**subtract.** (L.) *L. subtractus*, pp. of *sub-trahere*, to draw away underneath, to subtract.

**trace** (2), one of the straps by which a vehicle is drawn. (F. — L.) M. E. *traice*, *trace*, which Palsgrave explains by O. F. *trays*; this is a plural form — mod. F. *traits*, pl. of *trait*. — O. F. *trays*, later *traits*, *traiets*, pl. of *traiet*, explained by Cotgrave as 'a teame trace or trait.' Thus *trace* = *traits*; see *trait* (below).

**tract** (1), a continued duration, a region. (L.) *L. tractus*, a drawing out, course, region. — *L. tractus*, pp. of *trahere*, to draw.

**tract** (2), a short treatise. (L.) Short for *tractate*, now little used. — *L. tractatus*, a tractate, treatise, tract. — *L. tractatus*, pp. of *tractare*, to handle; see *treat* (below).

**tractable.** (L.) *L. tractabilis*, manageable. — *L. tractare*, to handle, frequent. of *trahere* (pp. *tractus*), to draw.

**trail,** verb (F. — L.) M. E. *trailen*, to draw along; from *trale*, sb., a train of a dress — O. F. *trawl* — Low L. *trahale*, a train of a dress (Wright's Vectab. i. 134). From *L. traha*, a sledge; from *trahere*, to draw.

**trallbaston**, a law term (F. — L.) F. *traybastoun*, a term applied to lawless men. It meant 'trial stick' or 'carrier.' Fully explained in Wright's Songs, p. 383; but constantly misapplied. The *justices of traybaston* were appointed by Edw. I. to try them. From (above); and O. F. *baston*, a stick. See

**train,** sb. and vb. (F. — L.) *train*, sb., *trainen*, vb. — F. *train*, a man's retinue; *traine*, a sledges, etc. to trail along (Cot.). — Low L. *tral* to drag along. — L. *trahere*, to draw. *train-band*, corruption of *train'd-soldiers*.

**trait,** a feature (F. — L.) F. a line, stroke; Cot. — F. *trait*, pp. of to draw. — L. *trahere*, to draw.

**treat,** vb. (F. — L.) F. *traiet*, *tractare*, to handle; pp. of *trahere*, *tractus*, to draw.

**treatise.** (F. — L.) M. E. *treteis*, *treteis*, *tratis*, a thing well handled or made, answering to a Low L. term *tutius*\*. — F. *traiter*, to treat (above).

**treaty.** (F. — L.) M. E. *trate*, *trate* [i.e. *trait*!], a treaty, pp. of to treat (above).

**Trace** (2), strap of a vehicle. Trace (1).

**Trachea.** wind-pipe. (L. — Gk. *trachea*. — Gk. *tracheia*, lit. 'the pipe' from the rings of gristle round it, *trachys*, rough.

**Track,** a course. (F. — Teut.) D. *track* from *trace*. — F. *trac*, 'a track, beaten path'; Cot. — Du. *trek*, a draught; *trekken*, draw, pull, tow, travel, march, etc. to O. H. G. strong verb *trehtan*, to move, draw. ¶ In no way allied to *Trace* (1).

**treachery.** (F. — Teut.) M. E. *tricherie*. — F. *tricherie*, treachery. — O. F. *tricker*, *trecher*, *trichier*, to cheat. — Ital. *truccare*, to cheat. — M. H. G. *tragen* to draw, pull, tow (hence to entice, etc.); see *trick* (below).

**trick** (1), a stratagem (Du.) cent. — Du. *trek*, a trick, also a lie; the same word as Du. *trek*, a pull, draw. — Du. *trekken*, to pull; cf. M. H. G. *trichen* (above). Cf. Du. *strik*, i.e. a stroke, trick. ¶ The change in *trick* was due to M. E. *trichen*, i.e. a traitor; see *treachery* (above).

**trick** (2), to deck out (Du.) the sb. *trick* above, which also meant contrivance, a toy, trifles, etc.

(3), to delineate a coat of arms.  
 a. *trekken*. to draw, also to deck, or sketch out.

b. (Du.) Formerly *tricker*. — Du. trigger; lit. 'that which draws.' Du. *trekken*, to pull.

(1) and (2), Tractable; see L.  
 see Trend.

ton; see Date (1).

to; see Duke.

vb. (F. — L.) F. *trafiquer*, 'to Cot.' Cf. Ital. *trafficare*, Span. *sefagar*, Port. *traficar*, *trafeguar*.

β Origin uncertain; but cf. *assegar*, to traffic, also to decant (1). This points a derivation from across; and Low L. *vicare*<sup>a</sup>, to a vb. formed from L. *vici*, the Low L. *v* becoming *f*, as in F. L. *vici*). ¶ Not from *trans* and *heller*, because the suffix *-ficare* is in French. See Trans- and

γ. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *tragédie*, *adia*. — Gk. *τραγῳδία*, a tragedy; at-song; prob. because a goat (holder of the vines) was sacrificed in — Gk. *τραγῳδός*, a tragic singer; singer. — Gk. *τριγ-οτ*, a he-goat; -ger, contracted from *dodōs*; see *tragic*, F. *tragique*, L. *tragicus*, etc. lit. 'goatish.'

railbaston, Train; see Trae

ll; see Tear (2).  
 see Trae (1).

one who betrays. (F. — L.) Nor. — L. *traditorem*, acc. of *trādēre*, who betrays. — L. *tradere*, to see Date (1).

(F. — L.; with E prefix.) From F. and O. F. *trahir* (F. *trahir*), to from L. *tradere*. ¶ The prefix is to confusion with *beuray*, *dry*; see Jet (1).

a coal-waggon, car on rails. The words *dram-road* and *tram* as early as A.D. 1794; we even in a will dated 1555 (Surtees sc. xxviii. 37). The same as *tram*, shaft of a cart, beam, bar, *ram*, a milk-bench (orig. a log of the *tram-road*) was prob. at first, then a rail-road on sleepers. — *trumm*, log, stock of a tree, also sledge; O. Swed. *trdm*, *trum*,

piece of a cut tree. Orig. sense a beam, shaft, bar, log; then a shaft of a cart, a sledge; cf. Low G. *trasm*, a beam, handle of a wheel-barrow; O. H. G. *dram*, *tram*, O. Du. *drom*, a beam, O. Icel. *þram*. Prob. orig. the same as *thrum*, an end, bit; see Thrum (1). ¶ The 'derivation' from *Outram* (about 1800) is ridiculous; it ignores the accent, and contradicts the history.

Trammel. (F. — L.) M. E. *tramastre*. — F. *tramail*, 'a tramell, or a net for partridges.' Cot. (Mod. F. *trémail*, Ital. *tramaglio*.) — Low L. *tramacula*, *tramagula* (Lex Salica). Prob. from L. *tri-*, three-fold, and *macula*, a mesh, net (Diez).

¶ The Span. form *trasmallo* is corrupt. Tramontane; see Mount (1).

Tramp. vb. (E.) M. E. *trampen*; not in A. S. + Low G. and G. *trampen*, Dan. *trampe*, Swed. *trampa*, to tramp, tread; Goth. *ana-trimpan* (pt. t. *ana-tramp*), to tread on. Nasalised form of base TRAP; see Trap (1).

trample (E.) M. E. *trampelen*, frequent. of M. E. *trampen* (above).

Tram-way; see Tram.

Trance; see Itinerant.

Tranquill. (F. — L.) F. *tranquille*, calm. — L. *tranquillus*, at rest. — L. *tran-*, for *trans*, beyond (hence extremely); and the base *qui-*, to rest, whence also *qui-s*, rest. See Quiet.

Trans-, prefix. (L.) L. *trans*, beyond, across, over. Orig. pres. pt. of a verb *trare*<sup>a</sup> (whence *in-trans*), to pass over; cf. Skt. *trī*, to pass over. (✓ TAK.) ¶ It occurs as *trans-*, *tran-*, and *tra-*.

Transact; see Agent.

Transalpine; see Alp.

Transcend; see Scan.

Transcribe; see Scribe.

Transpent. (I.) Lat. cross-enclosure — L. *trans-*, for *trans*, across; *septum*, enclosure, orig. neut. of pp. of *separe*, to enclose, from *sapēs*, a hedge. Cf. Gk. *σάπεις*, a pen, fold.

Transfer; see Fertile.

Transfigure, fix, form, fuse; see Figure, Fix, Form, Fusō (1).

Transgression; see Grade.

Transient, Transit; see Itinerant.

Translate; see Tolerate.

Translucent; see Lucid.

Transmigration; see Migrate.

Transmit; see Minile.

Transmute; see Mutable.

Transom, a thwart-piece across a double

window, lintel, cross-beam. (L.) Corruption of L. *transtrum*, a transom (Vitruvius). — L. *trans*, across; -*trum*, suffix (as in *aratum*, that which ploughs, a plough).

**Transparent**; see Parent.

**Transpicuous**; see Species.

**Transpire**; see Spirit.

**Transplant**; see Plate.

**Transport**; see Port (1).

**Transpose**; see Pose (1).

**Transposition**; see Position.

**Transubstantiation**; see State.

**Transverse**; see Verse.

**Trap** (1), a snare, gin. (E.) M. E. *trappe*. A. S. *treppa*, a trap (cf. F. *trappe*, of Teut. origin). + O. Du. *trappe*, mouse-trap; O. H. G. *trapo*. Orig. sense 'step'; a trap is that on which an animal steps, or puts its foot. Cf. Du. *trappen*, to tread, trap, a stair, step, kick, Swed. *trappa*, a stair. Allied to **Tramp**. Cf. Span. *trampa*, a trap. Der. *trap*, vb.; *trap-door*, *trap-bat*.

**trap** (2), a kind of igneous rock. (Scand.) Swed. *trappa*, a stair, *trapp*, trap-rock; Dan. *trappe*, stair, *trap*, trap-rock. So called from its appearance; its tabular masses seem to rise in steps.

**trapan**, **trepan** (2), to ensnare. (F. — O. H. G.) Formerly *trapan*. — O. F. *trapfan*, *trapant*, a snare, trap (Roquenfort). Prob. for *trapant*\*, pres. pt. of O. F. *traper*, *trapper*, to trap (from which it is, in any case, derived). — F. *trappe*, a trap. — O. H. G. *trapo*, a trap (above).

**Trap** (2), to adorn, deck (F. — Tent) M. E. *trapped*, decked; from M. E. *trappe*, trappings of a horse, &c. From an O. F. *trap*\*, not recorded, but the same as F. *drap*, cloth, as proved by Low L. *trapus*, cloth, Span. Port. *trapo*, a cloth, clot. This is a High German form, with *t* for Low G. *d*; compare G. *treffen*, to hit, with Swed. *drabba*, to hit. See **Drape**. Der. *trapping*, s. pl.

**Trap** (3), a kind of rock; see Trap (1).

**Trapan**; see Trap (1).

**Trapezium**, **Trapeze**, see Tetragon.

**Trappings**; see Trap (2).

**Trash**, refuse. (Scand.) The orig. sense was bits of broken sticks found under trees; 'trash and short sticks,' Evelyn. — Icel. *tres*, rubbish, twigs used for fuel; Norweg. *tres*, fallen twigs, half-rotten branches easily broken; Swed. *trasa*, a rag, tatter, Swed. dial. *träs*, a heap of sticks. Derived from the Swed. dial. phrase *slå i träs*, to break in pieces, the same as Swed. *slå in träs*, to

## TREACLE.

break in pieces; so that *tr* stands just as Icel. *trani* means a crane (Crane). — Swed. *krata*, Dan. *krase*, to break; see **Crash**. *Trash* means 'ings,' i.e. bits readily cracked off, dry that break with a *crash* or snap.

**Travail**; see **Trave**.

**Trave**, a shackle. (F. — L.) A *trave* a frame of rails for confining unruly — O. F. *traf*, a beam, later *trœf*. C. L. *trabem*, acc. of *trabs*, a beam *archi trave*, q. v.

**travail**, tol. (F. — L.) F. *travail* labour. The same as Ital. *travaglio*, *trabajo*, Port. *trabalho*, tol. labour; or obstacle, impediment, clog, as Span. *traba*. It also meant a pen for cattle, a trap for horses; cf. F. *en-traver*, to shackle (Cotgrave). B. It answers to a L. *travaculum*\*, from a verb *travare* shackle, occurring in Span. *traba* shackle fetter, clog. All from L. *trab* acc. of *trabs*, *trabes*, a beam.

**travel**, to journey. (F. — L.) The word as *travail*; from the toil of travel in olden times.

**Traverse**; see **Verse**.

**Travesty**; see **Vest**.

**Trawl**, to fish with a drag-net. (Teut.) O. F. *troulder*, to go hither thither (Roquenfort); also spelt *trolder*, F. *trôler*; see below.

**troll**, to roll, sing a catch, fish for (F. — Teut.) M. E. *trollen*, to roll; *troll a catch* is to sing it irregularly below; to *troll a boat* is to haul to *troll* is also to draw hither and thither.

— O. F. *troulder*, which Cotgrave explains 'hounds to *troulez*, munge, or bring of order'; O. F. *troulder*, to run up and down; mod. F. *trouler*, *trouller*, to roll, troll; + Du. *droulen*, D. *droten*, to roll, troll. Prob. allied to **trail**. ¶ Distinct from **trail**.

**Tray**, a shallow vessel. (E.) A. S. *træg*, a tray (cf. L. *trigula* misprinted *atrigula*. Wright's Voc.). Perhaps allied to **Trough**.

**Treacle** (F. — L. — Gk.) Form medicament; the mod. *treacle* is from resembling it in appearance — *trœille*, a sovereign remedy. — F. also spelt *theraque*, the 't' being pronounced as in *rythm*. — I. *merusa*, an antidote against poisons, esp. venomous bites. *Onoplia* *phippasa*, n. pl., antidotes

of wild beasts — Gk. ὄπιστος, to a wild beast. — Gk. ὄπιστος, a small. — Gk. θηρίον, a wild beast, cognate with E. Deer.

vb. (E.) M. E. treden. A. S. pt. t. trad, pp. treden + Du. treden, etc. We also find Icel. troða, pt. t. troðinn (which accounts for E. Dan. træde, Swed. tråda, Goth. (pt. t. trath). Allied to Trap (1), cf. Skt. drā, dru, to run. (✓ Dor. tread-le, a thing to tread on etc.).

(E.) The old sense was 'path; beaten track, regular business road.' — A. S. trad, pt. t. of tredan, (above). Dor. trade-wind, a wind along a beaten track, or blows always one direction.

ton; see Date (1).

ture; see Theme.

tree; see Trace (1).

tri; see Tri-.

tre, put for Treadle; see Tread.

(E.) M. E. tree, tre (which also meant wood, timber). A. S. tre, tree, timber. + Icel. træd, Dan. trað, timber, also træd, a tree (put for the wood, with post-positive + Goth. triu. + Russ. дре́во, a дре́вь, an oak, Irish darag, Gk. δρῦς, dru, wood; Skt. दृश्यु, a kind of tree-nail, a wooden peg.

tre; see Folinge.

trellis-work. (F. — L.) M. E. treillis, 'a trellis'; Cot. — F. to lattice. — F. tricelle, a latticed Low L. trichila, tricla, an arbour, bale. (F. — L.) F. trembler. — Low Ware. — L. tremulus, adj., tremble. — L. tremere, to tremble. + Lith. Gk. τρίπεντος, to tremble. (✓ Dor. trem-or, L. tremor, a tremulous, L. tremulus (above); L. tremens, L. tremendum, lit. to be feared, pt. of tremere, to fear.

vb. (F. — L.?) M. E. trenche. — trencher, verb, 'to cut, carve, slice, etc.' Now spelt trencher. β. h̄tyn. disputed; perhaps allied to L. trunclop, from truncus, a log. Dor. cutting, from the pres. part. of (also trench-er, a wooden plate, to go on. O. F. trenaçoir.

trench (F. — L.?) O. F. retrencher, 'diminish'; Cot. — L. re-, back; trencher, to cut (above).

Trend, to bend away, said of direction. (E.) M. E. trenden, to roll, turn round. Allied to A. S. trendel, a circle round the sun, a ring; Dan. Swed. trind, round.

trundle, to roll. (E.) Cf. trundle-bed, a bed running on wheels; trundle-tail, a round tail of a dog. — A. S. trunden\*, pp. of a lost verb trindan\*, to roll (pt. t. trand\*); whence also A. S. win tryndel, a little round shield. The i appears in Dan. Swed. trind, round; the a, modified to e, appears in M. E. trenden, to turn, roll, secondary verb from trand\*, pt. t. of trindan\*. Cf. also O. Fries. trund, round.

Trental; see Tri-.

Trepan (1), a small saw for removing a piece of a broken skull. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. trefan. — Low L. trefanum. — Gk. τριψανός, an augur, borer; also a trepan. — Gk. τρύπανος, to bore. — Gk. τρύπα, τρύπη, a hole. — Gk. τρύπων, to turn, bore; see Trope.

Trepan (2), to ensnare; see Trap (1).

Trepidation. (F. — L.) F. trepidation. — L. acc. trepidationem, a trembling — L. trepidatus, pp. of trepidare, to tremble. — L. trempidus, trembling, agitated. — O. Ital. tremere, to turn round, cognate with Gk. τριψεῖν, to turn; see Trope. (✓ TARK.)

intrepid. (L.) L. in-trepidus, fearless, not alarmed.

Trespass; see Patent.

Tress, Tressure; see Tri-.

Trestle, Tressel, a support for a table. (F. — L.) O. F. trestel, later trestean, 'a tressle for a table,' Cot. (Mod. F. tréteau.) — Low L. transillum\*, the same as L. transillum, dimin. of transstrum, a cross-beam. See Transom. ¶ For tres- = L. trans, cf. tres-pass.

Tret. (F. — L.) Tret, 'an allowance made for the waste, which is always 4 in every 104 pounds;' Phillips. It prob. meant an allowance for waste in transport. — F. traite, 'a draught... also a transportation, shipping over, and an imposition upon commodities'; Cot. — L. tracta, fem. of tractus, pp. of trahere, to draw; see Trace (1). Cf. O. Ital. tratta, 'leave to transport merchandise;' Florio.

Trey; see Tri- (below).

Tri-, relating to three. (L.) L. tri-, three times; allied to tres (neut. tri-a), three. Allied to Thres. So also Gk. τρι-, prefix from τριπος (neut. τρι-α), three.

tercel, the male of the hawk. (F. — L.) Also (corruptly) tarsel. M. E. tercel; dimin. tercellet. — O. F. tiercel\*, only recorded in

the dimin. *tiercelet*, 'the tassell, or male of any kind of hawk; so termed because he is, commonly, a third part less than the female.' Cot. [Another alleged reason is, that every third bird hatched was, in popular opinion, sure to be a male.] So also Ital. *terzolo*, 'a tassel gentle of a hawk'; Florio. — O. F. *tiers*, *tierce*, third; see *tierce* (below).

**ternary.** (L.) L. *ternarius*, consisting of three. — L. *terni*, pl. by threes. — L. *ter*, three times; *tres*, three.

**tertian**, recurring every third day. (F. — L.) F. *tertiane*, a tertian ague. — L. *tertiana*, fem. of *tertianus*, tertian. — L. *tertius*, third. — L. *ter*, thrice, *tres*, three.

**tertiary.** (L.) L. *tertiarius*, containing a third part; used to mean belonging to the third. — L. *tertius*, third (above).

**terce, terce.** (F. — L.) It meant a third hour, a third of a pipe or cask, a third card, a third thrust (in fencing). — O. F. *tiers*, *tierce*, third. — L. *tertius*, third. — L. *ter*, thrice; *tres*, three.

**treble**, threefold. (F. — L.) O. F. *treble*. — L. *triplum*, acc. of *triplus*, threefold; see *triple* (below).

**trental**, a set of thirty masses for the dead. (F. — L.) O. F. *trentel*, *trental* (Roquefort). — F. *trente*, thirty. — L. *triginta*, thirty. — L. *tri-*, thrice; *-ginta*, short for *decimunda*\*, tenth.

**tress**, a plait of hair, ringlet. (F. — Gk.) M. E. *tresse*. — F. *tresse*, a tress; *tresser*, to braid hair. The same as Ital. *treccia*, a braid, plait, Span. *trenza*. — Low L. *tricis*, variant of *trica*, a plait. — Gk. *τρίχη*, in three parts, threefold; from a common way of plaiting hair (Diz.). — Gk. *τρίς*, thrice (above).

**treasure**, an heraldic border. (F. — Gk.) Formed, with F. suffix *-ure*, from F. *tresser*, to plait. — F. *tresse*, a plait (above).

**trey, three.** (F. — L.) O. F. *treis*. — L. *tres*, three.

**triad**, the union of three. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *triade*, Cot. — L. *triad*, stem of *trias*, a triad. — Gk. *τριάδα*, triad. — Gk. *τρίς*, thrice (above).

**triangle.** (F. — L.) F. *triangle*. — L. *triangulum*, sb.; neut. of *triangulus*, three-angled. — L. *tri*, thrice; *angulus*, an angle; see *Anglo*.

**tribrach**, a metrical foot containing 3 short syllables. (L. — Gk.) L. *tribrachys*. — Gk. *τριβράχυς*. — Gk. *τρίς*, three; *βράχυς*, short.

**tricentenary.** (L.) Coined from L. and *Centenary*, q. v.

**tricolor.** (F. — L.) F. *tricolore* for *drapeau tricolore*, three-coloured flag. — F. *tricolor*, the three-coloured amaranth. — L. *tri*, three; *cōlōr*, stem of *color*, color.

**trident.** (F. — L.) F. *trident* — *tridentem*, acc. of *tridens*, a three-pronged spear. — L. *tri*, three; *dens*, tooth, prong.

**triennial.** (L.) Coined from L. *triennium*, a period of three years. — L. *triennium*, year.

**trifoliate**, three-leaved. (L.) From L. *tri*, three; *foli-um*, leaf.

**triform**, having a triple form. — L. *triformis*. — L. *tri*, three; *form-a*, shape.

**triglyph**, a three-grooved tablet. (L. — Gk.) L. *triglyphe*. — Gk. *τριγλύφος*, triglyph; lit. 'three-cloven.' — Gk. *τρί*, thrice; *γλύφειν*, to carve, groove.

**trigonometry.** (Gk.) 'Measures of triangles' — Gk. *τρίγωνον*, a triangle; *μέτρησις*, measurement, from *μέτρον*, a measure. Gk. *τρίγωνον* is from *τρίς*, the *γωνία*, angle, allied to *γόνυ*, knee.

**tribedron**, a figure having three bases. (Gk.) From Gk. *τρί*, three; *βέρεν*, a base, from *βέρεν*, to sit, rest.

**trilateral**, trilingual, triliteral. (L.) From L. *tri*, three; and *lateral*.

**trillion.** (F. — L.) A coined word short for *tri-million*; see *Billion*.

**trinity.** (F. — L.) M. E. *trinitie*. O. F. *trinité*. — L. acc. *trinitatem*, a triad. — L. *trinus*, pl. *trini*, by threes. — L. *tri*, thrice, three.

**trio.** (Ital. — L.) Ital. *trio*, music three parts. — L. *tri*, three.

**triple, three-fold.** (F. — L.) F. *tripple* — L. *triplum*, acc. of *triplius*, threefold. — L. *tri*, three; *-plus*, allied to *plenus*, full. See *Double*.

**triplicate, threefold.** (L.) From L. *triplicare*, to treble — L. *tri*, the plicare, to weave, fold; see *Ply*.

**tripod.** (L. — Gk.) L. *tripodum*, stem *tripus*. — Gk. *τρίπους* (stem *τρίπον*), tripod, three-footed brass kettle, three-legged table. — Gk. *τρίς*, three; *ποντί*, to sit. See *Foot*.

**trireme**, galley with three banks of oars. (L.) L. *triremis*, having three banks of oars. — L. *tri*, three; *remus*, a trireme; see *Section*.

**triumvir.** (I.) One of three associated in an office. — L. pl. *triumvi*, three men, evolved from the gen. pl. /

*trium*, belonging to three men. — L. *tri-*, gen. pl. of *tres*, three; *virorum*, pl. of *vir*, a man; see *Virile*.

*Tivet*, trevet, a three-footed support.

(L.) Spelt *trevid* (1493). — F. *tripied*, *tri-*, 'a trevet,' Cot. — L. *tripedem*, acc. *ipes*, having three feet. — L. *tri-*, three; a foot. Cf. *tripod* (above).

*trivial*, common. (F. — L.) F. *trivial*.

L. *trivialis*, belonging to three cross-roads, that which may be picked up anywhere, common. — L. *tritia*, a place where roads meet. — L. *tri-*, three; *via*, away.

*trial*; see *try*, under *Trite*.

*triangle*; see *Tri-*.

*tribo*, a race. (F. — L.) F. *tribu*, 'a tribe.' Cot. — L. *tribu-*, crude form of *tribus*, a tribe. Said to have been one of the three original families in Rome. — *tri-*, three; *-bus*, family (?), allied to *tribu*, a tribe.

*tribute*. (L.) From pp. of L. *attribuere*, to assign. — L. *at-* (*ad*), to; *tribuere*; tribute (below).

*contribute*. (L.) From pp. of L. *con-*

*tribuere*, to contribute, lit. pay together; tribute (below).

*distribute*, to allot, deal out. (L.)

From pp. of L. *distribuere*, to deal out, separately.

*retribution*. (F. — L.) F. *retribuer*.

— L. *acc. retributionem*, requital. — *retributus*, pp. of *retribuere*, to pay

*tribune*. (F. — L.) M. E. *tribun*. — F.

— L. *tribunum*, acc. of *tribunus*, the chief officer of a tribe. — L. *tribus*, tribe (above).

*tribute*, sb. (F. — L.) M. E. *tribut*.

— L. *tribut*, tribute. — L. *tributum*, tribute, a thing paid; neut. of pp. of *tribuere*, assign to a tribe, to assign, pay. — L.

— L. *tribus*, a tribe.

*tribrach*; see *Tri-*.

*tribulation*; see *Trito*.

*tribune*, *Tribute*; see *Tribe*.

*trice* (1), a short space of time. (Span.)

The phr. *in a trice*. — Span. *en un tris*, a trice, in an instant, from *tris*, the

made by the cracking of glass, a crack, an instant. So also Port. *triz*, a crack of glass, a crash, crack, instant;

Span. *triza*, in a trice. Prob. of imitative origin, but see *Trash*.

*trice* (2). *Trise*, to haul up, hoist.

(L.) M. E. *trisen*, to hoist sail (orig. a pulley). — Swed. *trusa*, a pulley,

*triss*, spritsail-brace; Dan. *tridse*, a pulley, *tridse*, verb, to trice. From the base *trid-*, to turn, as in Dan. *trid-se*, a pulley (above). Allied to *Trend*, *Trundle*.

*Tricentenary*; see *Tri-*.

*Trick*, (1), (2), and (3); see *Track*.

*Trickle*, verb. (E.) M. E. *triklen*, short for *striklen*, *strikelon*, to trickle, frequentative of M. E. *striken*, to flow (Spec. of English, ed. Morris and Skeat, p. 48, l. 21). — A. S. *strican*, to flow, a particular use of *strican*, to strike; see *Strike*. Cf. *streak*, and G. *streichen*. ¶ The loss of *s* occurs again in *trick* (1), &c.; and was due to confusion with *trill* (2).

*Tricolor*, *Trident*, *Triennial*; see *Tri-*.

*Trifle*. (F. — L.) M. E. *trufle*, *truffle*, rarely *trife*. — O. F. *trufle*, mockery, railing, a little jest, dimin. of *trufe*, a gibe, jest (Cot.). Properly a truffle, a thing of small worth; the O. F. *truffe* also means a truffle (Cot.). See *truffle*, under *Tuber*.

*Trifoliate*, *Triform*; see *Tri-*.

*Trigger*; see *Track*.

*Triglyph*, *Trigonometry*, &c.; see *Tri-*.

*Trill* (1), to shake, quaver. (Ital.) In music. — Ital. *trillare*, to trill, shake; *trillo*, sb., a shake. A imitative word, like Span. *trinar*, to trill.

*Trill* (2), to turn round and round; see *Through*.

*Trill* (3), to trickle; see *Through*.

*Trillion*; see *Tri-*.

*Trim*, verb. (E.) M. E. *trimen*, *trumen*. A. S. *trymian*, *trymman*, to set firm, to strengthen, set in order, prepare, array. Formed (by usual change of *u* to *y*) from A. S. *trum*, adj., firm, strong. Der. *trim*, sb.: *be-trim*.

*Trinity*; see *Tri-*.

*Trinket* (1), a small ornament. (F. — L.?) M. E. *trenket*, a shoemaker's knife; also spelt *trynket* (Palsgrave). Tusser speaks of 'trinkets and tooles.'

Hence it seems to have meant a toy-knife, such as ladies wore on chains; and, generally, a small ornament. Prob. from an O. F. *trenquer*\*, to cut, by form of *trencher*, to cut; cf. Span. *trinchar*, Ital. *trinciare*, to cut, carve. See *Tronch*.

¶ Doubtful.

*Trinket* (2), *Trinquet*, the highest sail of a ship. (F. — Span. — Du.?) F. *trinquet*, the highest sail; Cot. — Span. *trinquette*, a trinket. Allied to Span. *trin-*

*car*, to keep close to the wind, *trinchar* to

*cabos*, to fasten the rope-ends. — Span. *trinca*, a rope for lashing fast. Minshen has *poner la vela a la trinca*, to put a ship that the edges of the sails may be to the wind.  $\beta$ . Perhaps from O. Du. *strick*, a noose, stricken, to tie running knots.  $\S$  Section  $\beta$  is doubtful.

Trio; see Tri.

Trip. vb. (E.) M. E. *trifffen*, to step lightly. A weakened form of the base TRAP, to tread; see Trap (1) and Tramp. + Du. *trappen*, trappen, to tread on; *tripelen*, to trip, dance; Swed. *trippa*, Dan. *trappe*, to trip, tread lightly.

Tripe. (C.) M. E. *tripe*. — Irish *tríopas*, s. pl. entrails, tripe; W. *tripa*, intestines; Bret. *strijen*, tripe, pl. *striou*, intestines. Hence also F. *tripe*, Span. and Port. *tripa*, Ital. *trippa*, tripe.

Triple, Triplicate; see Tri.

Tripod, Triforme; see Tri.

Trisect; see Section.

Trist, see Tryst; p. 526, col. 1.

Trite. (L.) L. *tritus*, worn, pp. of *terere*, to rub, wear away. + Russ. *terete*, Lith. *triti*, to rub. ( $\sqrt{TAR}$ )

attrition. (F. — L.) F. *attrition*. — L. acc. *attritionem*, a rubbing or wearing away. — L. *attritus*, pp. of *alterere*, to rub away. — L. *at*-*(adv)*; *terere*, to rub.

contrite. (L.) L. *contritus*, thoroughly bruised; hence, penitent; pp. of L. *conterere*, to rub together, bruise.

detriment. (F.—L.) O. F. *detriment*. — L. *detrimentum*, loss; lit. 'a rubbing away.' — L. *detri-tus*, pp. of *de-terere*, to rub down; with suffix -mentum.

tribulation. (F.—L.) F. *tribulation*. — L. acc. *tribulationem*, affliction. — L. *tribulatus*, pp. of *tribulare*, to rub out corn; hence, to afflict. — L. *tribulum*, a sledge for rubbing out corn, consisting of a wooden frame with iron spikes beneath it. — L. *tri-*, base of *tritus*, pp. of *terere*, to rub; with suffix *-ulum*, denoting the agent.

triturate. (L.) From pp. of L. *trituar*, to rub down, thrash, grind. — L. *tritura*, a rubbing. — L. *tritus*, pp. of *terere*, to rub.

try, to select, test, examine, &c. (F.—L.) M. E. *trien*, to select, pick out, choose. The same as Prov. *triar*, to separate corn from the straw, also to choose. — Low L. *tritare*, to thresh. — L. *tritus*, pp. of *terere*, to rub. It meant to thresh, separate, purify, cull, pick, &c. Der. *trial*.

Triton, a sea-god. (L.—Gk.) L. *triton*.

= Gk. *Triton*, a Triton. Cf. Skt. the name of a deity.

Triturate; see Trite.

Triumph (F. — L.) O. F. *tri* later *trumph*. — L. *triumphum*, *triumphus*, a public rejoicing for a victory. + Gk. *oiaus*, a hymn to Bacchus.

trump (2), one of a leading cards. (F.—I.) Well known to be a reption of triumph; see Latimer's *De Nares*. — F. *triumphe*, 'the card called ruffe, or trump; also the retron at it.' Cot. See above.

Triumvir, Trivet; see Tri.

Trivial; see Tri.

Trochee. (L. — Gk.) L. *trochaea*. Gk. *τρόχαιος*, running; also the first foot which consists of a long syllable followed by a short one — Gk. *τρόχεια*.

truck (2), a small wheel, low-wheeled vehicle. (I. — Gk.) Modified from *τρίχη*, a wheel. — Gk. *τρόχειος*, a runner, disc. — Gk. *τρίχειν*, to run. Der. bed, a bed on little wheels, where a — L. *trachlea*, a little wheel.

truckle, to submit servilely to. (L. — Gk.) From the phrase to *under*, due to the old custom of a truckle-bed under a larger one truckle-bed being occupied by a school pupil, or inferior. It originated in U. S. slang, from L. *trachaea* (as above).

Troglodyte, a dweller in a cave. (Gk.) F. *troglodyte*. — Gk. *τρωγλο-* one who creeps into holes, a cave-dweller. — Gk. *τρωγλο-*, put for *τρώγλη*, a cave; *δειν*, to enter.  $\beta$ . Тройка is *τρώγειν*, to gnaw, bite, gnaw a hole; *δειν*, to go, move.

trout. (L. — Gk.) A. S. *trukt*. *tructa*. — Gk. *τράχτης*, a nibbler, also with sharp teeth. — Gk. *τραχτεῖν* (Lit. 'nibbles').

Troll; see Trawl.

Trombone; see Trump (1).

Tron, a weighing-machine. (F.—O. F. *trone*, a weighing-machine; L. *trona* (Ducange). — I. *trutina*, a pair of scales. Cf. Gk. *τρωχή*, tongue of lance, pair of scales. Der. *trunca*.

Troop, a crew. (F. — L.?) F. *troupe*. Low L. *tropus*. Also Span. *traza*, *trappa*. Origin doubtful; but possibly to L. *turba*, a crowd (Duc.). See Tro.

Trope, a figure of speech. (I. — L. *trupus*. — Gk. *τρύπων*, a turn, a twist.

*τρέπεσθαι*, to turn. + L. *torquere*, to twist.  
✓ TARK.)

**phy.** (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *trophée*, *ophée*; Cot. — L. *tropeum*, a sign of victory. — Gk. *τρόπαιον*, a trophy, monument of an enemy's defeat. Neut. of *τρόπος*, belonging to a defeat. — Gk. *τρόπων*, arm, putting to flight of an enemy. — *τρέπεσθαι*, to turn.

**topic.** (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *tropik*, *tropique*, 'a tropic'; Cot. — L. *tropeus*, acc. of *tropicus*, tropical. — Gk. *τρόπος*, belonging to a turn; the tropic is the point where the sun appears to turn N. to S., or from S. to N. in the year. — Gk. *τρίπλος*, a turn; see *Trope* (1). And see *Trepan* (1), *Trover*.

**pt. verb.** (F. — L.) F. *trotter*; O. F. *tristre*. We also find O. F. *trotier*, Low L. *trotius*, a trotter, messenger, supposed to come from L. *tolutarius*, going at a trot, *tolutum*, adv., at a trot; lit. 'listingly,' lifting the feet. — L. *tollere*, to lift; see *trate*. (So Diez, Scheler, and Littré.)

oth.; see *True*.

**toubadour;** see *Trover*.  
**truble,** verb. (F. — L.) F. *troubler*, *trubler*. It answers to a Low L. *trubare*, a verb made from L. *turbula*, a disorderly group, dimin. of L. *turba*, a crowd. Cf. Gk. *τριβήν*, disorder, throng, *τρύπη*, tur, to basten. See *Turbid*.

**trough.** (E.) M. E. *trogh*. A. S. *troh*, a hollow vessel, trough. + Du. Icel. *trug*, Dan. *trug*, Swed. *trdg*.  
**truncus;** see *Trunk*.

**trousers,** *Trousseau*; see *Torture*.  
**trout,** a fish; see *Troglodyte*.

**trouer,** an action at law arising out of finding of goods. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *trouver* (F. *trouver*), to find; orig. to devise, to make up poetry. The same as Prov. *v*, Port. Span. *trovar*, Ital. *trovare*, to find. B. Since Ital. *v* and Prov. *b* arise from L. *p*, the corresponding Low L. form *b* have been *trōpare*, to versify. — L. *trōps*, a trope; Late L. *trōpus*, a song, piece of singing. — Gk. *τρόπος*, a trope, a mode in music. See *Trope*.

**troutrive.** (F. — L. and Gk.) A corrupting; M. E. *controuren*, *contreven* (= *trouren*, *contreven*). — O. F. *controver*, to find out (Bartsch). — O. F. *con-* (= *en*, for *cum*); O. F. *trouer*, to find out.

**trieve,** to recover. (F. — L. and Gk.) *retrēre*, *retrēve*. — O. F. *retrēver*, also

*retrover*, later *retrēver*, to find again. — L. *re-*, again; O. F. *trouer*, to find (above).

**troubadour.** (Prov. — L. — Gk.) A F. modification of Prov. *trobador*, also *trobaire*, a troubadour, inventor of songs or verses. Here *trobador* answers to a Low L. acc. *trōpalorem* (= Ital. *trōvatore*, Span. *trovador*); whilst *trobaire* (F. *trouvere*) answers to a Low L. *trōpariūs*. Both from the verb *trōpare* (as seen in Ital. *trōvare*, Span. *trovar*, Prov. *trobar*); see *Trovor* (above).

**Trow;** see *True*.

**Trowel.** (F. — L.) M. E. *truel*. — F. *truelle*, O. F. *truele*; Low L. *trudilla*, a trowel. Dimin. of L. *trua*, a stirring-spoon, skimmer, ladle (hence a trowel, from the shape).

**Trowsers;** see *Torture*.

**Troy-weight.** (F. and E.) Orig. a weight used at the fair of *Troyes*, a town in France, S. E. of Paris. See Arnold's Chronicle, ed. 1811, pp. 108, 191; Haydn, Diet. of Dates, &c.

**Truant,** an idler. (F. — C.) F. *truant*, a beggar; *truand*, adj., beggarly; Cot. (The same as Span. *truhan*, Port. *truhdo*, a buffoon, jester.) — W. *truan*, wretched, a wretch; Bret. *truck*, a beggar; Gael. *truaghan*, a wretch, miserable creature. Cf. W. *trw*, wretched, Corn. *trœ*, wretched, Irish *trougha*, Gael. *truagh*, miserable, &c.

**Truce;** see *True*.

**Truck** (1), to barter, exchange. (F. + Span. — Gk.?) M. E. *trukken*. — F. *triquer*, 'to truck, barter'; Cot. — Span. *trocar*, to barter. Cf. Ital. *truccare*, 'to truck, barter, to skud away'; Florio (1598). Origin disputed; the sense 'skud away' is clearly due to Gk. *τρέχειν*, a course, from *τρέχειν*, to run; see *truck* (2), under *Trochee*.

**Truck** (2), a small wheel, wheeled car; see *Trohooe*.

**Truckle;** see *Trochee*.

**Truculent,** barbarous. (F. — L.) F. *truculent*. — L. acc. *truculentum*, cruel. — L. *trux*, stem of *trux*, fierce, wild.

**Trudge,** to march heavily. (Scand.?) Perhaps orig. to walk in heavy shoes; from Swed. dial. *truga*, *trudja*, a snow-shoe; Norw. *truga*, Icel. *þruga*, a snow-shoe, a large flat frame worn by men to prevent them sinking in snow. ¶ Uncertain. It can hardly be from O. Ital. *trucare*, 'to trudge, skud away.' Florio; for which see *Truck* (1).

**True,** firm, certain. (E.) M. E. *trewe*. A. S. *trewe*, *trige*, true. Orig. 'believed'; allied to O. Prussian *drūwīt*, to believe.

(Fick). + Du. *trouw*. Icel. *tryggr*, *trðr*; Dan. *tro*, Swed. *tragen*, G. *treu*. Goth. *truggus*, true. Cf. Goth. *trauan*, to believe, trust, be persuaded.

betroth. (E.) From *troth*; with prefix *be-* (= E. *by*).

*troth*. (E.) Merely a variant of *truth*. *trow*, to believe, suppose. (E.) M. E. *trouen*. A. S. *trebewian*, to trow; a secondary verb formed from the sb. *trebewa*, trust, which again is from the adj. *trebewe*, true, (above) + Icel. *trðs*, to trow, from *trðr*, true; Dan. *troe*, to trow, from *tro*, sb., truth, adj., true.

*truee*. (E.) Ill spelt; it should rather be *treweos*, i. e. pledges; it is the pl. of *trewe*, a pledge of truth, from the adj. *true*. (This is proved by the M. E. forms.) — A. S. *trebewa*, *trðwa*, a compact, pledge, faith. — A. S. *trebewe*, true.

*trust*. (Scand.) M. E. *trust*. — Icel. *traust*, trust, protection, firmness; Dan. Swed. *träst*, consolation. + G. *trost*, consolation, Goth. *trauts*, a covenant. From the same base as *true*.

*truth*, *troth*. (E.) M. E. *trewthe*, *trouth*; A. S. *trebewdu*, truth. — A. S. *trebewe*, true; see *true* (above). + Icel. *tryggð*, truth.

*tryst*, *trist*, an appointment to meet. (Scand.) See Jamieson; properly 'a pledge.' M. E. *trist*, *tryst*, trust. Cf. Icel. *treysta*, to rely on, confirm; from *traut*, trust; see *trust* (above).

**Truffle**; see *Tuber*.

**Trull**, a worthless woman. (G.) G. *trulle*, *trolle*, a trull. Cognate with O. Du. *drol*, a jester, Icel. *trall*, a merry elf; see *Droll*. Lit. 'a merry companion.'

**Trump** (1), a trumpet. (F. — L.?) M. E. *trumpe*, *trompe*. — F. *trompe*, 'a trump'; Cot. Cf. Span. *trompa*, Ital. *tromba*. The Ital. *tromba* is a nasalised form answering to a Low L. *truba*\*, which (though not found in L.) is clearly the same as Lithuan. *truba*, a horn, Russ. *trubka*, a tube, trumpet. The Lat. form is *tuba*; see *Tube*.

**trombone**. (Ital. — L.?) Ital. *trombone*, a *trombone*, augmentative form of Ital. *tromba*, a trumpet (above).

**tromperie**, nonsense. (F. — L.?) F. *tromperie*, 'a wile, fraud;' Cot. — F. *tromper*, to deceive; orig. to play the trumpet, whence the phrase *se tromper de quelqu'un*, to play with any one, amuse oneself at their expense. — F. *trompe*, trumpet (above).

**trumpet**. (F. — L.?) F. *trompette*, dimin. of *trompe* (above).

**Trump** (2); see *Triumph*.

**Trumpery**, *Trumpet*. see *Trump*. *Truncate*, *Truncheon*; see *Trunc*. *Trundel*; see *Trend*.

**Trunk**, stem of a tree, &c. (F. — L.) *tronc*, trunk. — L. *troncum*, acc. of *tron*, trunk, stem, bit cut off. — L. *tronca*, cut off, maimed. Prob. from *tronque*, twist, hence to twist off; cf. *tronc* v. press. Der. *trunk-hose*, i. e. *trunk* ab. knee-breeches, breeches cut short.

**trounce**, to beat. (F. — L.) To beat with a great stick. — O. F. *tronche*, a piece of timber, allied to *tron*, a tree (above); see *trancheon*, below.

**truncate**, to cut off short. (L.) F. pp. of L. *truncare*, to cut off. — L. *tronca*, a stump.

**truncheon**. (F. — L.) M. E. *tranch*. — O. F. *tronson*, *tronchon*, a little and dimin. of *tron*, a trunk; see *Trunk* (above). Mod. F. *tronçon*.

**trunnion**, one of the projecting ends on each side of a cannon, on which in the carriage. (F. — L.) F. *tronson*, a stump; dimin. of *tron*, a trunk, which is a shortened form of *tronc*, a trunk.

**Trunk** (2), of an elephant. (F. — L.) Corruption of F. *trompe*, see *Trump*. *Truss*; see *Torture*.

**Trust**, **Truth**, **Tryst**; see *True*. **Try**; see *Trite*.

**Tub**, a small cask (O. Low G.) M. E. *tubbe*. — O. Du. *tobbe*, a tub; Low G. a tub.

**Tube**. (F. — L.) F. *tube* — L. *tuba*, acc. of *tubus*, a tube, pipe; akin to F. *trompet*. Der. *tutubare*, from L. *tubus*, dimin. of *tubus*. And see *Trump*.

**Tuber**, a rounded root. (L. *tuber*) a bump, tumour, also a trifle, a swelling; 'swelling'; allied to *Tumid*. Der. *tude*, a little swelling.

**protuberant**. (L.) From *pro* pres. pt. of *pro-tuberare*, to bulge out. L. *pro*, forward; *tuber*, a swelling.

**truffle**. (F. — L.) F. *truffe*, also a round edible fungus, found under. Span. *trufa*, a truffle. The F. *truffe*, *trufa*, answer to L. pl. *tubera*, whence was formed a F. fem. so easily altered to *truffe*. We also have *tartufo*, a truffle = L. *terra* *tuber*, truffle of the earth. And see *Trifol*.

**Tuck** (1), to told or gather together; dress, see *Tow* (1).

**Tuck** (2), a rapier; see *Sabre* (1).

Tucket; see Touch.

**Tuesday.** (E.) A. S. *Tiwes dag*, the day of *Tiw*, the god of war. + Icel. *Týr*, the day of *Týr*; Dan. *Tirsdag*; Swed. *Tisdag*, G. *Dienstag*, O. H. G. *Zies*, the day of *Ziu*, god of war.  $\beta$ . The A. S. *Tiwo*, Icel. *Týr*, O. H. G. *Ziu* is the same name as L. *Ju-* in *Jupiter*, Gk. *Zeus*, *Praus*, and means 'the shining one.' (✓ DIW.)

**Tuft** (1), a crest, knot. (F. — Teut.) E. *tuft*, but the final *t* is ex crescens; sov. E. *tuff*, a tuft. — F. *touffe*, a tuft or lock of hair. — G. *copp*, a wisp of hair, tuft, pigtail. — Icel. *toppr*, a top, tuft, or lock of hair; — Du. *top*, a tuft. W. *tuff* is borrowed from E., and preserves the correct form.

**Tuft** (2). *Toft*, a plantation, a green hill. (Scand.) In the sense of 'plantation,' this word has been confused with *tuft* (1); the F. *touffe de bois* = 'tuft of trees'; Cot. But in the sense of 'green hill,' it is the M. E. *toft*, a knoll. — Icel. *tuft* (pronounced *toft*), also *tuft*, *toft*, *tomt*, knoll, toft, clearing, cleared space; the Eng. spelling was *tont*. — Icel. *tomt*, neut. *tómr*, empty; see *Toom*. So also Swed. *tomt*, a toft, neuter of *tom*, empty, ear; Norw. *tuft*, *tomt*, toft, clearing.

**Tug**; see *Tow* (1).

**Tuition.** (F. — L.) F. *tuition*. — L. acc. *curionem*, protection. — L. *tuitus*, pp. of *tueri*, to guard, protect.

**Intuition.** (L.) Formed, by analogy, from L. *intuitus*, pp. of *in-tueri*, to look upon. — L. *in*, upon; *tueri*, to watch.

**Tutelage**, guardianship. (I.; with F. *-age*: From L. *tutel-a*, protection; with suffix *-age* ( L. *-aticum*). — L. *tutus*, short for *tuitus* (above).

**Tutelar.** (L.) L. *tutelaris*, protecting. — L. *tut-ur*, short for *tuitus* (above).

**Tutor.** (L.) L. *tutor*, a guardian, tutor. — L. *tut-us* (above).

**Tulip**; see *Turban*.

**Tumble**, vb. (E.) M. E. *tumbien*; *tumbe* of *tomben*, *tumben*, to tumble. — S. *tumbien*, to turn heels over head, once + Du. *taumelen*, G. *taumeln*, *tumeln*; O. H. G. *tilmün*, to turn over and over whence F. *tumber*; Dan. *tumle*. Initial *t* is lost; it is the same word as *tumble*, q. v. Der. *tumbler*, sb. (1) an ebot, (2) a glass without foot, which could only be set down when empty; *tumbrel*, a cart that falls over, O. F. *tumbrel*, from F. *tumber*, to tumble, fall over.

**Tumefy**; see *Tumid*.

**Tumid**. (L.) L. *tumidus*, swollen. — L. *tumere*, to swell. Cf. Gk. *τύπη*, a swelling. (✓ TU.) Dor. *tumour*, F. *tumeur*, from L. acc. *tumorem*, a swelling. — intumescence, a swelling. (F. — L.) F. *intumescence*. From stem of pres. pt of L. *intumescere*, to begin to swell. — L. *in*, very; *tumescere*, inceptive form of *tumere*, to swell.

**tumefy**, to cause to swell. (F. — L.) F. *tumepier*; Cot. — Low L. *tumescare*, put for L. *tumefacere*, to make to swell. — L. *tumere*, to swell; *facere*, to make.

**tumult**. (F. — L.) F. *tumulte*. — L. acc. *tumultum*, an uproar. — L. *tumere*, to swell, surge up.

**tumulus**. (L.) L. *tumulus*, a mound. — L. *tumere*, to swell. And see *Tomb*.

**Tun**; see *Ton*.

**Tune**; see *Tone*.

**Tungsten**, a heavy metal. (Swed.) Swed. *tungsten*, lit. 'heavy stone.' — Swed. *tung*, heavy; *sten*, stone. Swed. *tung* — Icel. *bungr*, heavy, from ✓ TU, to swell, be strong; *sten* is cognate with E. *stone*.

**Tunic**. (L.) A. S. *tunice*. — L. *tunica*, an under-garment. Der. *tunic-le*, *tunic-ated*.

**Tunnel**; see *Ton*.

**Tunny**, a fish. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *thon*; Cot. — L. *thunnus*, acc. of *thunnus*. — Gk. *θύρνος*, *θύρος*, a tunny. Lit. 'the daister.' — Gk. *θύειν*, allied to *θεῖν*, to rush along. (✓ DIU.)

**Turban**. (F. — Ital. — Turk. — Pers. — Hind.) Formerly *turbant*, *turrivant*, *turband*; also *tolifant*, *tulipant*, *tulibant*. — F. *turbant*, turban, a turban; Cot. — Ital. *turbante*, 'a turbant'; Florio. — Turk. *tulband*, vulgar form of *dulhendi*, a turban. — Pers. *dulband*, a turban. — Hind. *dulband*, a turban.

**tulip**, a flower. (F. — Ital. — Turk. — Pers. — Hind.) F. *tulippe*, also *tulpan*, a tulip; so called from its likeness to a turban. — Ital. *tulipa*, *tulipano*, a tulip. — Turk. *tulband*, a turban (above).

**Turbid**. (L.) L. *turbidus*, disturbed. — L. *turbare*, to disturb. — L. *turba*, a crowd, confused mass of people. See *Trouble*.

**disturb**. (F. — L.) M. E. *disturben*. — L. *dis-turbare*, to drive asunder, distract.

**perturb** (F. — L.) F. *perturber*, Cot. — L. *per-turbare*, to disturb thoroughly.

**turbulent**. (F. — L.) F. *turbulent* — L. *turbulentus*, full of commotion. — L. *turbare*, to disturb; see *Tarred*.

**Turbot.** (F. - L.) F. *turbot*, a fish. - Low L. *turbo*, a turbot; L. *turbo*, a spindle, reel; from its rhomboidal shape. So also L. *rhombus*, a spindle, rhombus, turbot.

**Tureen;** see *Terraco*.

**Turf.** (E.) M. E. *turf*, pl. *turves* (*turves*). A. S. *turf*. + Du. *turf*. Icel. *torf*, sod, peat; Dan. *torv*, Swed. *torf*; O. H. G. *turba*. Cf. Skt. *darbha*, a matted grass, from *dribh*, to bind.

**Turgid.** (L.) L. *turgidus*, swollen. - L. *turgere*, to swell out.

**Turkey.** (F. - Tatar.) Called a *Turkey* cock, or a cock of *India*, from the notion that it came from *Turkey* or from *India*; so also G. *Calecutische hahn*, a turkey-cock, is lit. a cock of Calicut. (It really came from the New World.) From F. *Turquie*, Turkey. - F. *Turc*, a Turk. - Tatar *Turk*, a Turk; orig. an adj. meaning 'brave.' ¶ The usual Turkish word for 'Turk' is *Osmanni*.

**turquoise, turkis.** a gem. (F. - Ital. - Tatar.) F. *turquoise*; orig. fem. of *Turquois*, Turkish. - Ital. *Turchese* a turquoise, or Turkish stone. - Tatar *Turk*, a Turk.

**Turmeric.** (F. - L.) F. *terre-mérite*, turmeric (Littré; s. v. *Cureuma*). - L. *terra merita*, apparently 'excellent earth.' - L. *terra*, earth; *merita*, fem. of *meritus*, pp. of *mereri*, to deserve. ¶ But *terra merita* is prob. a barbarous corruption; perhaps of the Arab. name *karkum*?

**Turmoil.** sb. (F. ? - L. ?) Formerly *turmoyl*; probably a corrupt form, the latter part of the word being assimilated to *moil*, q. v.; and the former part to *turn*. Prob. from F. *tremouille*, 'the hopper of a mill,' also called *trameul* (Cotgrave); also spelt *tremoile*, *tremuye* (Roquefort). (The form *trameul* is sufficiently near.) β. So named from being in continual motion. - L. *tremere*, to tremble, shake. Cf. prov. E. *tremule*, to tremble.

**Turn,** verb. (F. - L.) M. E. *turnen*, *tournen*. - F. *tourner*, O. F. *torner*. - L. *tornare*, to turn in a lathe. - L. *turnus*, a lathe. + (Gk. *rōpos*, a tool to draw circles with; allied to *rōps*, piercing, L. *terere*, to rub, bore. (✓ TAR.) Der. *turn*, sb.

**attorney.** (F. - L.) M. E. *attourneye*. - (L. *atorne* [i. e. *atorné*], pp. of *atornier*, to direct, prepare, transact business - F. a (-L. ad. to; O. F. *torner*, to turn (above)).

**contour,** an outline. (F. - L.) F. *contour*, orig. the environs of a town, suburb. - F. *contourner*, 'to compass about.'

Cot.; lit. to turn round together. - F. *coudre* (= L. *con-*, for *cum*), together; C. *corner*, to turn.

**detour,** a winding way. (F. - L.) d'*tour*, a circuit; verbal sb. from *detourner*, to turn aside. - F. *détour* (= L. *ad* aside, apart; *tourner*, to turn (above)). - return, vb. (F. - L.) F. *retourner*, to turn back; - F. *re-* (- L. *re-*), back; *tourner*, to turn; *tornado*, a hurricane. (Span. - Properly *tornada*, i. e. a return, or turn about, a sudden storm at sea; *tornado* Span. *tornada*, a return, turn about; f. fem. of pp. of *tornar*, to turn. - L. *treno* to turn (above).

**tour,** a circuit. (F. - L.) Lit. 'a turn'. - F. *tour*, lit. a turn; verbal sb. from *tourner*, to turn; see Turn.

**tournament** (F. - L.) M. E. *tounement*. - O. F. *tornement*, a tournament (Burguy). - O. F. *tournier*, to joust. O. F. *tornoi*, *tornie*, a tourney, joust, a turning about. - O. F. *torner*, to turn. Turn.

**tourney.** (F. - L.) O. F. *tornel* (also *tourniquet*). (F. - L.) F. *tourniquet*, that which turns about; a name given a stick turned round to tighten a bandage to stop a flow of blood. - F. *tourner*, to turn (above).

**turnpike.** (F. - L.; and C.) formerly a name given to the old-fashioned turn-stile, which revolved on the top post. From Turn and Pike.

**Turnip,** Turnep, a plant. (F. - L. and L.) The latter part of the word M. E. *nefe*, a turnip, A. S. *nēf*, boron from L. *nāpus*, a kind of turnip; cf. L. and Gael. *neif*, a turnip. β. The first part appears to be F. *tour* in the sense 'wheel,' to signify its round shape, it is as if it had been turned. A turnet, which was formerly called a *turn* in English, a *tour* in French. See Turn.

**Turpentine;** see *Terebinth*.

**Turpitude.** (F. - L.) F. *eturpitude* - turpitude, baseness - L. *turpis*, base.

**Turquoise;** see Tower.

**Turtle** (1), a turtle-dove (L.). A turtle: formed, by change of *r* to *t*, from L. *turtur*, a turtle (whence also *turtel*, Ital. *tortora*, *tortola*). An old word; due to a repetition of *tur*, to express the coo of a pigeon.

**turtle** (2), the sea-tortoise (L.). English sailors ill understanding the

**Tartaruga.** Span. *tortuga*, a tortoise or sea turtle, turned these words into *turtle*. The Span. and Port. words are allied to *Torse*.

**Tush.** an exclamation of impatience. (E.) Formerly *tursh*, an expression of disgust. Cf. *fish and tut*.

**Tusk** (E.) A. S. *tuse*, usually spelt *tux*. Ixo *thux*, a tusk. Prob. for *twisc*\*, as if double tooth; from A. S. *twis*, double, allied to *twi*, two. See **Two**.

**Tusse**; see **Touse**.

**Tut.** an exclamation of impatience. (E.) Cf. F. *trut* (the same); and cf. *tush*.

**Tutelar, Tutelage, Tutor;** see **Tuition**.

**Twaddle,** to tattle. (E.) Formerly *twattle*, a collateral form of *tattle*.

**Twain**; see **Two**.

**Twang,** to sound with a sharp noise. (E.) A collateral form of *tang*; see *Tang* (2).

**Tweak,** to twitch, pinch. (E.) M. E. *twicken*, answering to an A. S. form *twiccan*\*, whence A. S. *twicca*, as in A. S. *angel-twicca*, a hook twitcher, the name of a worm used as a bait. + Low G. *twikken*, G. *twicken*, to pinch.

**twinkle.** (E.) A. S. *twincian*, to twinkle; a frequentative form of *twink*, appearing in M. E. *twikken*, to blink, wink. Again, this is a nasalised form of M. E. *twicken*, to twitch (hence to quiver); see above and below.

**twinkling.** (E.) M. E. *twinkeling*, the twitching of an eye. — M. E. *twinketen*, to wink, the same word as E. *twinkle*.

**twitch,** to pluck. (E.) M. E. *twichen*, a weakened form of *twikken*, to tweak (above).

**Tweezers,** nippers. (F. — Teut.; with E. suffix) A surgeon's box of instruments was formerly called a *tweese*, whence small surgical instruments were called *tweeses*, a term afterwards turned into *tweezers*, and used of small nippers in particular. β. Again, the word *tweese* was really at first *twee*, the plural of *twee* or *etwee*, a surgical case; *etwee* being merely an Englished form of O. F. *estuy*, F. *étui*. — O. F. *estuy*, 'a sheath, case, a case of little instruments, now commonly termed an *etwee*'; Cot. γ. The O. F. *estuy* is the same as Span. *estuche*, Port. *estojo*, O. Ital. *stuccio*, *stucchio*, 'a little pocket case with cizors, pen-knife, and such trifles in them' (sic). Florio — M. H. G. *stulke* (prov. G. *stauch*) 'a cuff,

a short and narrow muff (hence a case). ¶ Etymology quite clear; *estuy* became *etwee*, *twee*, then *twees*, then *tweeses*, and lastly *tweezers*, which might be explained as 'instruments belonging to a *tweese*'.

**Twelve;** **Twenty;** see **Two**.

**Twibill.** Twico *Twig* (1); see **Two**.

**Twig** (2), to comprehend. (C.) Irish *tuig-im*, I understand; Gael. *tuig*, to understand.

**Twilight.** *Twill*; see **Two**.

**Twin, Twins;** see **Two**.

**Twinge,** to nip. (E.) M. E. *twingen*, orig. a strong verb, to nip, pain. Not in A. S.; but in O. Friesic *tuunga*, *thuunga* (pt. t. *tuang*), to constrain. + Dan. *twinge*, Swed. *vinga*, Icel. *þvinga*, to force, constrain; Du. *dwingen*, G. *zwingen*. β. The M. E. *twingen*, to twinge, answers better to the mod. E. word; this is a secondary form, from the strong verb *twingen* above. Allied to Lith. *tuenk-ti*, to dam up, Skt. *tāñch*, to contract. (✓ **TANK**, or **TAK**)

**thong,** a strip of leather. (E.) Put for *thwong*. M. E. *thwong*, a thong; A. S. *þwang*, a thong. Orig. 'a twist,' or twisted string, hence a string, cord, thong, strip of leather. — O. Friesic *thwang*\*, variant of *twang*, pt. t. of *thwingan* or *twigan* (above).

**Twinkle;** see **Tweak**.

**Twirl,** to turn rapidly round. (E.) It stands for *thwirl* (like *twinge* for *thwinge*). Frequentative of A. S. *pærnan*, to turn, whence *þaeril*, the handle of a charm. Cognate with O. H. G. *swenan*, *dwanan*, to whirl round, and with L. *terere*, to bore. (✓ **TAR**.) β. The frequent. form appears also in Du. *dwarlen*, to twirl, *dwarhwind*, a whirlwind; cf. Low G. *dweerwind*, a whirlwind.

**Twist;** see **Two**.

**Twit;** see **Wit** (1).

**Twitch;** see **Tweak**.

**Twitter,** vb. (E.) Frequentative from a base *twit*; allied to *titter*, *tattle*, and *twaddle*; all of imitative origin. + G. *zwitschern*, to twitter; Du. *kwetteren*, Dan. *quidde*, Swed. *qvitta*.

**Two,** **Twain.** (E.) The A. S. forms shew that the difference between *two* and *twain* was orig. one of gender only. A. S. *twegen*, masc., two (M. E. *twien*, E. *twain*); *twud*, fem., two; neut. *twud* or *tu*, two. + Du. *twé*, Icel. *treir*, Dan. *to*, Swed. *två*, tu, Goth. *twai*, G. *zwei* (also *zween*, masc.), Irish *da*, Gael. *do*, W. *dau*, Russ. *dva*, Lith. *dvi*, L. *duo* (whence

F. *deux*, E. *deuce*, Gk. *δύο*, Skt. *dva*, *dwa*. (Aryan form DWA.) Cf. also L. *bi-*, *bis*, twice; and the prefixes *di-*, *dia-*, *dis-*. Der *a-two*, i. e. *on two* – in two.

**between.** (E.) A. S. *betweðan*, between, also *betweðnum*. – A. S. *be*, by; *twoðnum*, dat. pl. of *twoð*, double, twain, formed from *twi*, two (above).

**betwixt.** (E.) M. E. *betwixe*; to which *t* was afterwards added. – A. S. *betweohs*, *betweoh*, betwixt. – A. S. *be*, by; *twooh* twin, double, from *twi*, two. Cf. G. *zwischen*, betwixt; allied to *zwei*, two.

**twelve.** (E.) M. E. *twelf*, whence *twelfe*, a pl. form, also written *twelue* (= twelve). A. S. *twelf*, *twelife*. + O. Fries. *twalif*. Du. *twalif*. Icel. *tolf*. Dan. *tolv*. Swed. *tolf*. G. *zwolf*. O. H. G. *zwelif*. Goth. *twalif*.  $\beta$ . The Goth. *two-lif* is composed of *two*, two; and *lif*, the equivalent in sense to the Lithuan. *-lika*, occurring in *dwy-lika*, twelve. Again, the suffix *-lika* is allied to Lithuan. *lekas*, remaining, left over, from *lik-si*, to remain. So also Goth. *-lif* is allied to A. S. *liſian*, to remain. Hence *two-lif* = two over ten, i. e. twelve. Der. *twelfth*, put for *twelft* – A. S. *twelfsta*, twelfth; *twelvemonth* = M. E. *twelfmonthe*.

**twenty.** (E.) A. S. *twentig*. – A. S. *twen* - twin, short for *twegen*, twain; and *-tig*, suffix allied to Goth. *ligus* and E. *ten*. + Goth. *twaitigus*, Du. *twintig*, Icel. *tutug*, G. *zwanzig*; all similarly formed.

**twibill, twybill,** a two-edged bill. (E.) M. E. *twibil*. A. S. *twibill*. – A. S. *twi*-, double; *bill*, a bill; see *twios* (below).

**twice** (E) M. E. *twiſt* (dissyllabic). A. S. *twiſes*, a late form, put for the older *twiſas*, twice. – A. S. *twiſ*, double (the same as L. *bi*, Gk. *δι*, Skt. *dvi*); allied to *two*, two.

**twig (1),** a shoot of a tree. (E.) A. S. *twig* (pl. *twigū*), a twig; orig. the fork of a branch, and named from being double, the small shoot branching off from the larger one. – A. S. *twot*, double; see above. + Du. *twijg*, G. *sweig*. Cf. G. *swiesel*, a forked branch.

**twilight.** (E.) M. E. *twilicht*. The prefix *twi-* (A. S. *twi-*) is lit. ‘double’ (see *twice* above); but is here used rather in the sense of doubtful or half; cf. L. *dubius*, doubtful, from *duo*, two. + G. *zweilicht*, O. Du. *twielicht*; similarly compounded.

**twill.** (Low G.) Low G. *twullen*, to make double; cf. *twull*, a forked branch.

## TYPHOON.

Allied to Swed. Dan. *tvilling*, a twin. The word has reference to a peculiar method of doubling the warp-threads, or taking two of them together; this gives an appearance of diagonal lines, in textile fabrics. From A. S. *twiſ*, double (above) twin. (E.) A. S. *ge-twinne*, twins + Icel. *tvinnr*, in pairs; Lithuan. *dvau*, twins; cf. L. *bini*, two at a time. From the A. S. *twiſ*, double; the *-n* gives a distributive force, as in L. *bi-n-i*, two at a time.

**twine,** vb. (E.) M. E. *turnen*, to twist together. From A. S. *twin*, sb., a twisted or doubled thread. – A. S. *twiſ*, double; see *twios* (above) + Du. *twis*, sb., a twist, twine, Icel. *tvian*, twine; Swed. *tvinntrdd*, twine-thread.

**twist,** vb. (E.) M. E. *twisten*, sb., formed from A. S. *twist*, sb., a rope of twisted cord. – A. S. *twiſ*, double; with suffix *-st*, as in *bla-st* from *bla-w*. The Du. *twist*, Dan. Swed. *torst*, G. *twist*, mean ‘discord,’ which is another sense of the same word; so also M. E. *twist*, a twig or fork of a branch; Icel. *twistr*, the deuce, a card-playing.

**Tympanum;** see Type.

**Type.** (F. – L. – Gk.) F. *type* (Shew wood). – L. *typum*, acc. of *typus*; – Gk. *τύπος*, a blow, mark of a blow, stamp, impress, mark, mould, type, &c. – Gk. *τύπω*, base of *τύπεων*, to strike. Cf. Skt. *tup*, *tump*, to hurt; also L. *tundere*, Gk. *τυπέω*, to strike. (✓NTUP.) Der. *typic*, Gk. *τυπικός*; whence *typical* &c. **antitype** (Gk.) Gk. *ἀντίτυπος*. 1. P. iii. 21; neut. of *ἀντίτυπος*, adj., formed according to a model. – Gk. *τύπη*, out against; *τύπος*, type.

**archetype,** the original type (F. – L. – Gk.) F. *archétype*, ‘a principal type’; Cot. – L. *archetypum*, the original pattern – Gk. *ἀρχέτυπος*, a model; neut. of *ἀρχετύπος*, stamped as a model. – Gk. *ἀρχε-* *τύπη*, prefix (see *Arohi-*); *τύπος*, a type. **timbrel.** (F. – L. – Gk.) Timur. M. E. *timbre*, a small tambourine. – L. *timbre*, *tymbre*, a timbrel. – L. *tympanum* a drum; see below.

**tympanum**, the hollow part of the ear, &c. (L. – Gk.) L. *tympanum*, a drum, tympanum. – Gk. *τύμπανον*, a drum roller; the same as *τύπεων*, a drum – *τύπη*, base of *τύπεων*, to strike. Der. *τύπη*, Gk. *τυπανιας*, a dropsey in which the belly is tightly stretched, as a drum. **Typhoon**, a violent whirlwind. (Chinese)

a word; it is a Chinese word 'a great wind.' — Chinese *ta*, *ng* (in Canton *fung*), wind, whence a gale, a typhoon (Williams) would be better; *typhoon* is due ion with the old word *typhon* (not in old authors), from Gk. *τύφων*, *τύφων*, a whirlwind. The close coincidence of these words in sense and very remarkable, as Whitney notes is, a kind of fever. (L. — Gk.) L. — Gk. *τύφος*, smoke, mist; also

stupor, esp. if arising from fever; *typhus* /fever — stupor-fever. — Gk. *τύπειν*, to smoke. Cf. Skt. *dhp*, to fumigate. (✓DIHU.) Der. *typho id*, i.e. typhus-like, from *eidos*, resemblance.

**Tyrant.** (F. — L. — Gk.) The *t* is added. O. F. *tiran*, also *tyrant*. — L. *tyrannum*, acc. of *tyrannus*, a tyrant. — Gk. *τυράννος*, a lord, sovereign, master; orig. in a good sense. Der. *tyrann-y*, F. *tyrannie*, L. *tyrannia*, Gk. *τυραννία*, sovereignty.

**Tyro**, misspelling of Tiro. q. v.

## U.

**Uty**, omnipresence. (F. — L.) F. 'an ubiquity'; Cot. As if from *ubiquitatem* \*, a being everywhere; word — L. *ubique*, everywhere; where; with suffix *-que*, allied to who. Der. *ubiquitous*.

(E) A. S. *ūfer*, an udler. + *uder*. Du. *uijer*, Icel. *jlgr* (for Swed. *jufver*, *jur*, Dan. *yver*; G. H. G. *üter*. + Gael. and Irish *uth*. Gk. *οὐθῆπ*, Skt. *udhar*, *udhan*, an Root unknown.

frightful. (Scand.) M. E. *ugly*, Icel. *uggligr*, fearful, dreadful — *r*, fear; *ligr* — A. S. *llc*, like, Icel. *ugn*, to fear, *gn*, terror, threaten; also to Goth. *agan*, to, to terrify, *agis*, terror, Icel *agi*, M. E. *Awe*. Der. *ugli-ness*.

**Ulan**, a lancer. (G. — Polish. — G. *uhlan*, a lanceer. — Pol. *ulan*. Borrowed (according to Mahn) \* *uglin*, a youth, lad. an edict. (F. — Russ.) F. *ukase*. — an edict; cf. *ykazat*, to indicate, let, prescribe. — Russ. *у*, prefix; shew.

**a dangerous sore.** (F. — L.) F. L. *ulcer*, stem of *ulcus*, a sore. + a wound, sore.

the unilled part of a cask. (F. — L.) 'Uillage of a cask, that which it being full.' Phillips. — O F. *cullage*, ap. — O. F. *cullier*, to fill a cask bung. Cotgrave spells it *ceiller*, as *cettage*. Lit. 'to oil,' from of a little oil to prevent evaporation O F. *ole*, oil. See Oil.

**Ultimate**; see Ultra- beyond. (L.) L. *ultra*, beyond,

adv. and prep. Orig. fem. abl. of O. Lat. *ulter*, adj.; really a comparative form (with suffix *-ter*) from the base *ul-*, allied to O. Lat. *oltus*, that, *olle* (*ille*), he.

**antepenultimate**, the last syllable but two in a word. (L.) L. *ante*, before; *penultima*, fem. adj., last but one, from *pen-e*, almost, *ultima*, last.

**outrage.** (F. — L.) F. *outrage*, earlier form *oltrage*, excessive violence. (Cf. Ital. *oltraggio*) — O. F. *oltre*, F. *entre*, beyond; with suffix *-age* (= L. *-aticum*). — L. *ultra*, beyond.

**penultima**; see antepenultimate.

**ulterior**, further. (L.) L. *ulterior*, further; comp. of O. L. *ulter*, adj. (above).

**ultimate**, furthest. (L.) L. *ultimus*, pp. of *ultimare*, to be at the last. — L. *ultimus*, last, *ul-ti-mus* being a double superl. form from the base *ul-*; see Ultra- (above)

**ultramarine**, beyond sea; as sh., sky-blue. (Span. — L.) Span. *ultramarino*, beyond sea, also a blue colour — L. *ultra*, beyond; *mare*, sea; and suffix *-inus*; see Marine.

**ultramontane**, beyond the Alps. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *ultramontain*. — Ital. *oltramontano*. — L. *ultra*, beyond; *mont-em*, acc., a mountain; with suffix *-anus*; see Mountain.

**ultramundane**, beyond the world. (L.) L. *ultra*, beyond; *mundanus*, worldly, from *mundus*, world; see Mundane.

**utterance** (2), extremity. (F. — L.) F. *outrance*, extremity. — F. *outre*, beyond. — L. *ultra*, beyond; see Ultra- (above).

**Umbel**, **Umber**; see Umbrage.

**Umbilical**, pertaining to the navel. (F. — L.) F. *umbilical*, adj., from *umbilic*, navel (Col.). — L. *umbilicium*, acc. of *um-*

*bilicus*, navel, middle, centre. + Gk. δύμαλός, navel. Initial *n* has been lost; cf. Skt. *nábbhi*, navel; see Navel (1).

**Umbrage**, shade of trees; offence. (F. - L.) Properly 'shadow;' hence, shadow or suspicion of injury. - F. *ombrage*, *ombre*, shade, also suspicion. - F. *ombre*, shadow (with suffix *-age* = L. *-atum*). - L. *umbra*, shadow.

**adumbrate**. (L.) From pp. of L. *adumbrare*, to cast shadow over, shadow forth. - L. *ad*, to; *umbra*, shadow.

**umbel**, an umbrella-like form of a flower. (L.) L. *umbella*, a parasol; dimin. of *umbra*, a shade.

**umber**. (F. - Ital. - Lat.) F. *ombre*, short for *terre d'ombre*, lit. 'earth of shadow,' a brown earth used for shadowing in paintings. - Ital. *terra d'ombra*, lit. earth of shadow. - L. *terra*, earth; *de*, of; *umbra*, shadow.

**umbrella**. (Ital. - L.) Ital. *umbrella*, *ombretta*, a parasol; dimin. of Ital. *ombra*, a shade. - L. *umbra*, a shade.

**Umpire**. (F. - L.) Put for *numpire*, the old form of the word; M. E. *nomfere*, *noumpere*, also *nounpere*, *nounfere*, F. *Plowman*, B. v. 337. - O. F. *nomfer*\*, later *nompair*, peerless, odd (Cot.); earliest form *nomfer* (Roquenfort). Used, like L. *impar*, in the sense of arbitrator; the lit. sense is unequal, odd, hence a third man called in to arbitrate, a 'non peer.' - O. F. *non*, not; O. F. *per*, pair, a peer. See Non-; also peer, under Par. ¶ There is no doubt as to this result.

**Un-** (1), neg. prefix. (E.) Prefixed to sbs., adj.s., and advs. (Distinct from un- (2) below.) A. S. *un-*, neg. prefix. + Du. *on-*, Icel. *ð-*, *d-*, Dan. *u-*, Swed. *o-*, Goth. *un-*, G. *un-*, W. *an-*, L. *in-*, Gk. *άν-*, *άρ-*, orig. *dra-*, Zend. *ana-*, Pers. *nd-*, Skt. *an-*. B. The Aryan form seems to have been ANA; whence also L. *ne*, and Gk. *vñ*, Goth. *ni*, Russ. *ne*, Gael. *neor*, negative prefixes. ¶ Readily prefixed to a large number of words; a few of these, such as *un-couth*, of which the simple form is not used, will be found below.

**Un-** (2), verbal prefix, expressing the reversal of an action. (E.) Quite distinct from un- (1) above; only used with verbs. Thus *to un-lock* - to reverse locking, to open that which was closed by locking. A. S. *un-*. + Du. *ont-*, G. *ent*, O. H. G. *ant-*, Goth. *ans-* (as in *and bindan*, to unbind). Precisely the same as E. *an-* in *an-swer*,

A. S. *and*; Gk. *anti-*; see Anti-. ¶ In case of past participles, the prefix is *an-*ous; thus *un-bound* may either mean 'bound,' with prefix *un-* (1), or may be 'undone' or released, with prefix *an-*.

**Un-** (3), prefix. (O. Low G.) Only *un-to*, *un-til*, which see.

**Unanimous**; see Unity.

**Unaneled**, without having received extremeunction. (E.; and L. - Gk.) Hamlet, i. 5. 77. Lit. 'un-on-ed'. A. S. *un-*, not; *on* (M. E. *an*), on, pp'd, pp. of *elan*, to oil, verb from the oil. The A. S. *ele*, oil, is borrowed from L. *oleum*, Gk. *λαυρ*, oil; see Oil.

**Uncial**; see Inoch.

**Uncle**. (F. - L.) M. E. *uncle* - F. - L. *auun.ulum*, acc. of *auun* mother's brother, lit. 'little grandfather'; dimin. of *aus*, a grandfather.

**Uneouth**, strange; see Can (1).

**Unction**; see Unguent.

**Under**, beneath. (E.) A. S. *under* + *onder*, Icel. *undir*, Dan. *undr*, Swed. *under*, G. *unter*, under. Common as a pt. *undern*, a certain period of the day (E.). The time denoted differed at different periods. The A. S. *undern* meant 'third hour, about 9 a. m.'; later, if not about 11 a. m.; and, still later, the afternoon, in which sense it survives in prev. *aunder*, *aandorn*, *ornsdorn*, *daundorn*, + Icel. *undorn*, M. H. G. *untarn*, G. *untarni*; the lit. sense being 'early intervening period.' Derived from A. S. *under*, with the sense 'among' or 'between,' like G. *unter*.

**Understand**; see Stand.

**Undertake**; see Take.

**Undulate**, to wave. (L.) From pp. L. *undulare*, to fluctuate. - L. *unda*, dimin. of *onda*, a wave. + A. S. *unδ* (\*), wave; Icel. *unnr*. Allied to Water and Water; cf. Skt. *und*, to wet, L. *wandū*, water.

**abound**. (F. - L.) F. *abondar* - *abundare*, to overflow. - L. *ab*, away; *undus*, water.

**abundance**. (F. - L.) M. E. *abundance*. - O. F. *abondance*. - L. *abundare*, plenty. - L. *abundant*, stem of pp. of *abundare* (above).

**inundation**. (F. - L.) Imitative of F. *inondation* - L. *inundatio*, of *inundatio*, an overflowing. - L. *undare*, to overflow. - L. *in*, upon, on *unda*, a wave.

**redound.** (F. — L.) F. *redonder*. — L. *redundare*, to overflow. — L. *red-*, again, back, *unda*, a wave.

**redundant.** (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of L. *redundare* (above).

**superabound.** (F. — L.) From *super-* and *abund*; see *abound* (above). Der. *superabundant*; see *abundant* (above).

**Uneath.** scarcely, with difficulty. (E.) Obsolete. M E. *unēthe*. A. S. *unēðe*, adv., from adj. *unēðe*, difficult. — A. S. *un-*, not; *ēðe*, *ēð*, easy; the orig. sense being waste, empty, hence easy to occupy. Cf. O. Sax. *ðē*, easy; G. *oed*, waste, deserted, Icel. *ausr*, empty, Goth. *austs*, *austis*, desert, waste: also L. *otium*, leisure.

**Ungainly,** awkward. (Scand.; with E. suffix) Formed by adding *-ly* to M. E. *ungen*, inconvenient. — A. S. *un-*, not; Icel. *gegn*, ready, serviceable, convenient, allied to *genna*, to meet, suit, *gegn*, against, and to E. Again. Cf. Icel. *b-gegn*, ungainly.

**Unguent.** ointment. (L.) L. *unguentum*, ointment. — L. *unguent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *ungere*, to anoint. + Skt. *au*-, to smear.

(✓ AG, ANG)

**anoint.** (F. — L.) M. E. *anoint*, used as a pp. = anointed. — O. F. *enoist*, pp. of *enouire*, to anoint. — O. F. *en* (= L. *in*), upon, *oindre*, to smear (= L. *ungere* above).

**ointment.** (F. — L.) The former *t* is due to confusion with *anoint*; the M. E. form is *oinement*. — O. F. *oignement*, an anointing, also an unguent. — O. F. *oigne-r*, the same as *oindre*, to anoint (= L. *ungere*); with suffix *-ment*.

**unction.** (F. — L.) F. *onction*. — L. *unctionem*, acc. of *unctio*, an anointing. — L. *unctus*, pp. of *ungere*, to anoint. Der. *uncorous*, Low L. *unctu-orus*.

Unicorn; see Corn (2), or Unity.

Uniform, Union, &c.; see Unity.

**Unity,** oneness. (F. — L.) M. E. *unitie*. — F. *unité* (*unité*). — L. *unitatem*, acc. of *unitas*, unity. — L. *uni-*, for *uno*, crude form of *unus*, one, cognate with Ono.

**annul.** (L.) L. *annullare*, to bring to nothing. — L. *an-* (for *ad*), to; *nullus*, no one; see null (below).

**null,** of no force (L.) L. *nullus*, for *nūllus*, not any, where *ullus*, any, is short for *unullus*, from *unus*, one.

**onion,** a plant (F. — L.) F. *oignon*. — L. *unionem*, acc. of *unio*; see union (2) below.

**unanimous,** of one mind. (L.) L.

*unanimus*, of one mind. — L. *un-us*, one; *animus*, mind. See Animal.

**unicorn.** (F. — L.) F. *unicorn*, a fabulous one-horned animal. — L. *unicornem*, acc. of *unicornis*, one-horned. — L. *uni-*, for *unus*: *corn-u*, a horn. See Horn.

**uniform,** adj. (F. — L.) F. *uniforme*.

— L. *uniformem*, acc. of *uniformis*, having

one form. — L. *uni-*, for *unus*, one; *form a*,

form; see Form.

**union** (1), concord. (F. — L.) F. *union*.

— L. acc. *unionem*, oneness. — L. *uni-*, for

*uno*, crude form of *unus*, one.

**union** (2), a large pearl. (F. — L.) The same word as the above; the L. *unio* means oneness, also a single pearl of a large size, also a kind of onion.

**unique.** (F. — L.) F. *unique*, single.

— L. *unicum*, acc. of *unicus*, single. — L.

*uni-*, for *unus*, one.

**unison;** see Sound (3).

**unit.** (F. — L.) Formed by dropping the final *-y* of *unity*. 'Unit, Unite, or Unity, in arithmetic, the first significant figure, or number 1,' &c.; Phillips; see Unity (above).

**unite.** (L.) L. *unitus*, pp. of *unire*, to unite. — L. *uni-*, for *unus*, one.

**universal.** (F. — L.) F. *universel*, O. F. *universal*. — L. *universalis*, belonging to the whole. — L. *uniuersus*, turned into one, combined into a whole. — L. *uni-*, for *unus*, one; *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, to turn; see Verse. Der. *university*, F. *université*, from L. acc. *uniuersitatem*.

**univocal,** having but one meaning. (I.) From L. *uniuoc-us*, univocal; with suffix *-alis*. — L. *uni-*, for *unus*, one; *uoc-*, stem of *uox*, voice, sense; see Voice.

**Unkempt;** see Comb.

**Unless,** if not, except. (E.) Formerly *on les, on lesse*, in the phrase *on lesse that*, i.e. in less than, on a less supposition than. Thus *un-* here stands for *on*. See On and Less.

**Unruly;** see Regent.

**Until;** see below.

**Unto,** even to. (O. Low G.) M. E. *unto* (not in A. S.). Put for *und-to*; where *to* is the usual prep., and *und* is the O. Fries. *und*, ont, Goth. *und*, O. Sax. *und*, unto, whence O. Sax. *un-tō*, unto. This prefix is common in A. S. in the form *ðt*, wherein *n* is dropped; so that A. S. *ðt* : Goth. *und* :: A. S. *ðt* : Goth. *tunthus* (tooth). Origin obscure, perhaps orig. identical with *Un-* (2).

**until.** (O. Low G. and Scand.)

same word as above, with the substitution of Icel. *til*, to, for E. *to*. See *Till*.

**Up.** (E.) M. E. *up*, *up*; A. S. *up*, *upp*, adv. + Du. *op*, Icel. *upp*, Dan. *op*, Swed. *upp*, Goth. *iup*, G. *auf*, O. H. G. *uf*. Allied to L. *s-up*, Gk. *inò*, Skt. *upa*, near, on, under. See *Over*.

**above.** (E.) A. S. *abusan*, above. — A. S. *d*, for *an-on*, on; *be*, by; *usan*, upward. We find also *be-usan*, above, without the prefix *d*. The A. S. *usan* is cognate with G. *oben*, and is extended from Goth. *uf*, allied to Goth. *iup*, up. Cf. Goth. *uf-ar* = E. over.

**open, unclosed.** (E.) The verb is from the adj. *open*, which is sometimes shortened to *ope* (*Coriol.* i. 4. 43). A. S. *open*, adj., open, lit. 'that which is lifted up,' from the lifting of a tent-door. — A. S. *up*, *up*. + Du. *open*, adj., from *op*, up; Icel. *opinn*, from *upp*; Swed. *öppen*, from *upp*; G. *offen*, from *auf*, O. H. G. *uf*. Der. *open*, verb, A. S. *openian*, to make open.

**upon.** (E.) A. S. *uppon*, upon. — A. S. *upp*, up; *on*, on. + Icel. *upp d*, upon; Swed. *fd*, Dan. *paa* (contracted forms).

**Upas,** the poison-tree of Java. (Malay.) Malay *upas*, a poisonous juice; *pahn upas*, upas tree (*pahn* = tree).

**Upbraid, to reproach.** (E.) M. E. *upbreyden*, to reproach. — A. S. *up*, up, upon, on; *bregdan*, to braid, weave, also to lay 'hold of, seize. The orig. sense seems to have been to lay hold of, hence to attack, accuse, &c. The A. S. *bregdan*, also = E. *braid*, to weave; so that *-braid* in *up braid* is the usual verb *braid*, used in a special sense. So also Dan. *be-breide* (lit. *be-braid*), to upbraid.

**Upholsterer;** see *Hold*.

**Upon;** see *Up*.

**uproar, tumult.** (Du.) The spelling shews confusion with E. *roar*. — Du. *oproer*, 'uprore, tumult'; Hexham — Du. *op*, up; *roeren*, to excite, stir, move; so that *oproer* = a stirring up, commotion. + Swed. *uppor*, Dan. *upror*, G. *ausruhr*. B. The verb is Du. *roeren*, Swed. *röra*, Dan. *røre*, G. *röhren*, A. S. *hréan*, to stir; see *Beremouse*. The A. S. *hréan* is from *hré*, ad., active, busy.

**Upsidedown.** (E.) From *up*, side, and *down*. But the M. E. form was *up-so-down*, i. e. 'up as it were down.'

**Upstart, sb.** (E.) From *upstart*, verb, to start up; Spenser, F. Q. i. 1. 16. See *Start*.

## USE.

**Upwards;** see *Up* and *-ward*, *soft*.  
**Urbane,** courteous. (L.) L. *urbanus*, belonging to a city. — L. *urbis*, a city. Dat. *urban*, doublet of *urbane*; *urban-i*, P. *urbanit*, from L. acc. *urbanitatem*, courteousness.

**suburb.** (L.) L. *suburbium*, suburb. — L. *sub*, near; *urbi-*, crude form of *urb*, a town. Der. *suburb-an*

**Urchin,** a hedgehog, goblin, imp, small child. (F. — L.) Orig. hedgehog (l'empot, l. 2. 326); hence, goblin, imp, small child; it being supposed that some imps took a hedgehog's shape; see *Hag* — O. F. *irr*, n. *erigon*, *herisson*, a hedgehog; formed with suffix *-on* (= L. *-onem*) from L. *ericius*, a hedgehog, lengthened form of *ir* (gen. *ér-i-s*), a hedgehog. + Gk. *χήρη*, hedgehog Lit. 'bristly'; cf. L. *horrire*. (✓ *WAG.*)

**Ure,** practise, use (F. — L.) Obscure, except in *in-ure*, manure. (Distinct from use.) — O. F. *cuse*, *ucvre*, *evre*, work, culture. — L. *opera*, work; see *Operate*.

**Urge,** (L.) L. *urgere*, to urge, drive. Allied to *Wreak*. (✓ *WAG.*) Dat. *urgen-t*, from stem of pres. part.

**Urim,** (Heb.) Heb. *urim*, lights; pl. of *ur*, light. See *Thummim*

**Urine,** (F. — L.) F. *urine*. — L. *urina* + Gk. *ούρων*, urine; Skt. *vári*, vár, ur. Icel. *ur*, drizzling rain; A. S. *ur*, ur. Orig. 'water.'

diuretic, provoking discharge of urine (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *deuretique*, L. *urinaria*, L. *diureticus*. — Gk. *διουρίας*, — Gk. *τίθειν*, to pass urine. — Gk. *θιά*, through; *urin* (above).

**Urn,** (F. — L.) M. E. *urne*. — F. *urne* — L. *urna*, urn.

**Us,** (E.) A. S. *us*, dat. pl. of *we*, we; *us*, *distic*, acc. pl. of *we*. + Du. *ons*, Icel. *us*, Swed. *oss*, Dan. *os*, G. *uns*, Goth. *ansis*, dat. and acc. pl.

**our,** (E.) A. S. *tre*, of us; gen. pl. of *we*, we. This gen. pl. became a poss. pron. and was regularly declined as such, as stands for *us-ere*\* = Goth. *unzara*, gen. pl. of Goth. *weis*, we. Der. *our* s, A. S. *unz* our-self, our-selves.

**Use, sb.** (F. — L.) M. E. *use*, *ut* — O. F. *us*, use, usage. — L. *usum*, acc. of *usus*, use. — L. *usus*, pp. of *uti*, to use. Cf. N. *use*, pp. of *us*, to please, to be useful. (✓ *AW*) Der. *use* vb., F. *user*, L. *uti* use, frequent of L. *uti*, to use. In A. S. *usage*, *usual*, L. *usum*, a *l*, from *usus*, crude form of *usus*, use, use.

**abuse.** (F. — L.) F. *abusier*, to use *amiss*. — L. *abus-us*, pp. of *abuti*, to use *amiss*. — L. *ab*, away, from, hence, amiss; *to*, to use. So also *dis-use*, *mis-use*, *ill-use*.

**peruse.** (F. — L.) The orig. sense was to use up, to go through thoroughly; hence to examine thoroughly or all over, to survey, the only difficulty in the word is in its change of sense. From *per*, thoroughly; and *use*. ¶ Certain.

**usurp.** to seize to one's own use. (F. — L.) F. *usurper*. — L. *usurpare*, to employ, acquire; also, to usurp. β. Clearly derived from *us-us*, use, but the rest of the word is obscure; perhaps from *usum compere*, to break a user, hence to assert a right to (Key, Roby); others suggest *ususferre*, to seize to one's own use.

**usury.** (F. — L.) M. E. *usurye*, *usure*. — F. *usure*, usury, the occupation of a thing. — L. *usura*, use, enjoyment, interest, usury. — L. *usu-s*, pp. of *uti*, to use.

**utensil.** (F. — L.) F. *utensile*, sb. — L. *utensilia*, adj., fit for use; whence *utensilia*, neut. pl. utensils. Put, for *utent-tulis*\*, from the stem of pres. pt. of *uti*, to use.

**utilise.** (F. — L.) F. *utiliser*, a modern word; coined from *util-e*, useful, with suffix *-ise* (Gk. *-ίσειν*). — L. *utilis*, useful. — L. *uti*, to use.

**utility.** (F. — L.) F. *utilité*. — L. acc. *utilitatem*, from nom. *utilitas*, usefulness. — L. *utilis*, useful. — L. *uti*, to use.

**Usher,** a door-keeper. (F. — L.) M. E. *usshere*, *usher*. — O. F. *ussier*, *uissier*, later *uissier*, 'an usher, or door-keeper.' Cot.

— L. *ostiarium*, acc. of *ostiarius*, a door-keeper. — L. *ostium*, a door. Extended from L. *os*, mouth; see Oral.

**Usquebaugh**; see Whiskey.

**Usurp, Usury**; see Use.

**Ut,** the first note of the musical scale (L.) L. *ut*. See Gamut.

**Utas,** the octave of a feast. (F. — L.) *Utas* is a Norman F. word corresponding to O. F. *oitaunes*, pl. of *oitanse*, eighth day. — L. *octana* (*dies*), eighth day, fem. of *octauus*, eighth. — L. *octo*, eight. See Octave.

**Utensil**; see Use.

**Uterine,** born by the same mother of different father. (F. — L.) F. *uterin*, 'the womb, born of one mother;' Cot. — L. *uterinus*, born of one mother. — L. *uterus*, womb.

**Utilise, Utility**; see Use.

**Utmost, Utter**; see Out.

**Utopian.** (Gk.) An adj. due to Sir T. More's description of *Utopia*, an imaginary island, situate nowhere. — Gk. *οὐ*, not *τόπος*, a place; see Topio.

**Utterance** (1), an uttering. (E. ; wit F. suff.). From the verb to utter, frequent. of M. E. *uten*, A. S. *sitan*, to put out. — A. S. *st*, out. See Out.

**Utterance** (2), extremity; see Ultra-.

**Uvula.** (L.) Late L. *uvula*, dimin. of L. *una*, a grape, a cluster, also the uvula.

**Uxorious,** excessively fond of a wife. — L. *uxorius*, fond of a wife. — I. *uxori*, crude form of *uxor*, a wife. Allie to Skt. *vāq*, a wife, fem. of *vāg*, subdue.

## V.

**V.** In Middle-English, *v* is commonly written as *u* in the MSS.; conversely, *v* is put for *u* in a few words, chiefly *vp*, *under*, *unto*, *vs*, *use*, and the prefix *vn-*.

**Vacation.** (F. — L.) F. *vacation*. — L. acc. *vacationem*, leisure. — L. *vacatus*, pp. of *vacare*, to be empty or at leisure.

**vacuate.** (L.) From pp. of L. *vacuare*, to empty. — L. *e*, out; *vacans*, empty (below).

**vacuum.** (L.) L. *vacuum*, an empty space; neut. of *vacans*, empty. — L. *vacare*, to be empty.

**Vaccinate.** (L.) Coined as if from pp. of *vaccinare*\*, to inoculate. — L. *vaccinus*, belonging to cows. — L. *vaca*, a cow. Lit.

a lowing animal; cf. Skt. *vīś*, to cry, low (✓ WAK.) ¶ First used about 1798.

**Vacillation.** (F. — L.) F. *vacillations* 'a reeling, staggering; ' Cot. — L. *vacillationem*, acc. of *vacillatio*, a reeling, waving. — L. *vacillatus*, pp. of *vacillare*, to reel. Cf. Skt. *rakṣ*, to go tortuously, *vakra*, bent. Allied to Wag, Weigh.

**Vacuum**; see Vacation.

**Vade,** to wither; see Fatuous.

**Vagabond, Vagary, Vagrant;** under Vague.

**Vague,** unsettled. (F. — L.) F. *vagé* wandering; *vaguer*, to wander. — L. *wander* wandering; whence *wagari*, to wander. Allied to Vacillate.

**extravagant.** (F. - L.) F. *extrava-*  
gant. - Low. L. *extraugant*, stem of  
*extraugans*, extravagant, lit. wandering  
beyond. - L. *extra*, beyond; *ugans*, pres.  
pt. of *uagari*, to wander.

**vagabond.** (F. - L.) F. *vagabond*, 'a  
vagabond'; Cot. - L. *vagabundus*, adj.,  
strolling about. - L. *uaga-ri*, to wander  
(above); with suffix *-bundus*.

**vagary.** (L.) Also *vagare* (trisyllabic;  
Stanyhurst); orig. used as a verb; cf. F.  
*vaguer*, 'to wander, vagary'; Cot. - L.  
*uagari*, to wander (above).

**vagrant.** (F.-G.) A. F. *wakerant*,  
a vagrant - M. H. G. *welkern*, to walk  
about. ¶ Confused with L. *uagari*.

**Vail** (1), the same as **Veil**.

**Vail** (2), to lower; see **Valley**.

**Vail** (3), a gift to a servant; see **Valid**.

**Vain.** (F. - L.) F. *vain*. - L. *uanum*,  
acc. of *uanus*, empty, vain. Probably  
*uanus* - *uac-nus*\*, allied to **Vacation**.

**evanescent.** (L.) From stem of pres.  
pt. of L. *euanscere*, to vanish away. - L.  
*e*, away; *uanscere*, to vanish; see below.

**vanish.** (F. - L.) M. E. *vanissen*,  
*vanisshen*. Derived from an O. F. verb  
*vanir*\*, with pres. pt. *vanissant*\*, but the  
verb is only recorded in the compound  
*evanir*, to vanish (12th cent.); see  
*avanuir* in Littré. Cf. Ital. *svanire*, to  
vanish (where *s* = L. *ex*). - L. *uanscere*,  
to vanish, lit. to become empty. - L. *uanus*,  
empty.

**vanity.** (F. - L.) F. *vanité*. - L.  
*uanitatem*, acc. of *uanitas*, emptiness. -  
L. *uanus*, vain, empty.

**vaunt.** (F. - L.) F. *se vanter*, to  
boast. - Low L. *uaniare*, to speak vanity,  
flattery; (F. *se vanter* - to flatter oneself).  
A frequentative form from *uanus*, vain.

**Vair,** a kind of fur; see **Various**.

**Valance,** a fringe of drapery, now  
applied to a part of the bed-hangings.  
(F. - L.) Chaucer has 'a liel kerchief  
of valence.' Assembly of Foules, 272.  
Prob. named from *Valence* in France, near  
Lyons (still famous for silks). - L. *Valentia*,  
a name given to several towns, evidently  
with the sense of 'strong.' - L. *ualent*,  
stem of pres. pt. of *ualere*, to be strong;  
see **Valid**. ¶ Johnson derives it from  
*Valentia* in Spain; but was it ever famous  
for silk?

**Vale**, a valley; see **Valley**.

**Valediction, Valentine, Valerian;**  
see **Valid**.

**Valet;** see **Vassal**.

**Valetudinary;** see **Valid**.

**Valhalla,** the hall of the slain. (Scand.)  
Icel. *valhöll* (gen. *valhalla*), lit. the hall  
of the slain. - Icel. *vair*, the slain,  
slaughter; *höll*, hall, a hall; see **Hall**.

**Valiant;** see **Valid**.

**Valid,** having force. (F. - L.) F. *valid*.  
- L. *ualidus*, strong - L. *ualere*, to be  
strong.

**avail.** (F. - L.) M. E. *auailen* (=  
avail). Compounded of F. *a* (-L. ad.)  
to; O. F. *ualor*, *ualer*, to be of use, from  
L. *ualere*, to be strong.

**convalesce.** (L.) L. *conualescere*, to  
begin to grow well; an inceptive form. -  
L. *com-* (= *cum*), with; *ualere* (above).

**countervail.** (F. - L.) M. E. *com-*  
*treuailen*. - O. F. *contrevaloir*, to avail  
against. - O. F. *contre*, against; *valoir*, to  
avail. - L. *contra*, against; *ualere*, to be  
strong.

**prevail.** (F. - L.) O. F. *prevailoir*, to  
prevail. - L. *prualere*, to have great  
power. - L. *præ*, before, excessive; *uale*,  
to be strong. Der. **prevalent**, from L.  
*pruulent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *pruulire*,  
to prevail.

**vail** (3), a gift to a servant. (F. - L.)  
A headless form of **avail**, sb., in the sense  
of profit, help (Palsgrave). From **avail**,  
verb (above).

**valediction,** a farewell. (L.) Formed  
from L. *ualedictus*, pp. of *ualedicere*, to  
say farewell. - L. *uale*, farewell; *dicere*, to  
say. ¶ L. *uale*, lit. 'be strong,' is the  
2 pers. sing. imp. of *ualere*, to be  
strong.

**valentine.** (F. - L.) Named from St.  
Valentine's day, Feb. 14. - F. *Valentin* -  
L. *Ualentinus*. - L. *ualenti*, crude form of  
pres. pt. of *ualere*, to be strong.

**valerian.** (F. - L.) F. *ualeriant*,  
valerian; a flower. - Late L. *ualeuanus*,  
valerian, Fem. of *Ualeniannus*, prob. a  
personal name; derived from L. *ualere*, to  
be strong.

**valetudinary.** (F. - L.) F. *uale-*  
*duinaire*, sickly. - L. *ualeutinarius*, weak  
- L. *ualeutin*, stem of *ualeutu*, health  
(whether good or bad). - L. *uale-er*, to be  
strong.

**valiant,** brave. (F. - L.) F. *uauant*,  
valiant; O. F. *uauant*, pres. pt. of F. *uauer*,  
to profit. - L. *ualere*, to be strong.

**valour.** (F. - L.) O. F. *uauor*, prob.  
*uauour*, value, worthiness. - L. *ualors*

*valor*, worth. — L. *valere*, to be worth.

(F. — L.) F. *valuet*, fem. 'value'; m. of *valu*, pp. of *valoir*, to be *valere*, to be worth.

a travelling-bag. (F.) F. *valise*, [mail], wallet; Cot. The same *vigia*; and corrupted in German. — B. Etym. unknown; Diez lit to be founded on L. *vidulus*, travelling-trunk. Devic suggests *shah*, a large sack, or Arab. corn-sack.

(F. — L.) M. E. *vale*, *valeie*. — *val* (F. *vallee*), a valley, parallel *alata*, a valley, which appears to really, 'formed like a valley,' with suffix *-ee* (— L. *-ata*), from *vale*; which is from L. *vallem*, *alitus*, a vale. Cf. Gk. *álos*, wet, d.

*ache*. (F. — L.) F. *avalanche*, out of snow into a valley. — F. *swallow*; but the old sense was all down. — F. *aval*, downward, be valley. — F. *à* (= L. *ad*), to; (below).

*to*, to lower. (F. — L.) From O.F. *let fall down* (above).

a valley. (F. — L.) M. E. *val*. — L. *vallem*, acc. of *vallis*.

*Value*; see *Valid*.

(F. — L.) F. *valve*, 'a foulding, wed door, or window.' Cot. — sing. of *valva*, the leaves of a *or*. Allied to L. *volvare*, to see *Voluble*.

(F. — L.) F. *bivalve*, bivalve, and ab. — L. *bi-*, double; *valva*, folding door,

see *Van* (1).

*vo*. (F. — G. — Servian.) F. *vam-pyr*, — Servian *vampir*, a blood-sucker, a supposed sucked men's blood.

the front of an army. (F. — L.) *avan-guard*, which stands for M. E. — O. F. *avan-warde*, later *le*, 'the vanguard of an army;' *avant*, before; O. F. *warde*, a *Advance and Guard or Ward*. the fore part of a shoe. (F. — L.) M. E. *vampay*, also *vampe*, a *avan-pied*, 'the part of the foot to the toes' — F. *avant*, before; from L. acc. *pedem*. the name as *Fan*.

*Van* (3); see *Caravan*.

*Vandal*, a barbarian. (L. — G.) L. *Vandalus*, a *Vandal*, one of the tribe of *Vandali*, i. e. 'wanderers.' — G. *wandeln*, to wander; cognate with E. *Wander*.

*Vane*, a weather-cock. (E.) Formerly also *sane*. A. S. *sana*, a small flag + Du *vaan*, Icel. *fáni*, Dan. *sane*, Swed. Goth. *sana*, G. *fahne*. Orig. a bit of cloth; allied to L. *pannus*, a cloth; see *Pane*.

*Vanguard*; see *Van* (1).

*Vanilla*, a plant. (Span. — L.) Misspelt for Span. *vainilla*, a small pod, or capsule (which is the orig. sense). Dimin. of Span. *vaina*, a scabbard, a pod. — L. *vagina*, scabbard, sheath, pod.

*Vanish*, *Vanity*; see *Vain*.

*Vanquish*; see *Victor*.

*Vantage*. (F. — L.) Short for M. E. *avantage*; see *advantage*, under *Advance*.

*Vapid*; see *Vapour*.

*Vapour*, mist. (F. — L.) F. *vapeur*. — L. *uaporēm*, acc. of *uapor*, vapour. L. *uapor*, stands for *cuapor*\*, allied to Lith. *kuupis*, breath, Gk. *karúst*, smoke, Lith. *kuupti*, to breathe. (✓ KWAP.)

*evaporate*. (L.) From pp. of L. *enap-orare*, to pass off in vapour. — L. *e*, out; *uapor*, vapour.

*vapid*, insipid. (L.) L. *uapidus*, stale, flat, sail of wine. — L. *uappa*, vapid or palled wine; wine that has emitted its vapour or strength; allied to *uapor* (above).

*Varicose*, permanently dilated, as a vein. (L.) L. *uariocosus*. — L. *uarioc*, stem of *varix*, a dilated vein; named from its crooked appearance. — L. *uarus*, crooked.

*divaricate*, to fork, diverge. (L.) From pp. of L. *dinaricare*, to spread apart. — L. *di-*, for *dis*, apart; *uarius*, straddling, from *uarus*, crooked.

*prevaricate*. (L.) From pp. of L. *prevaricari*, to straddle, hence to swerve, shuffle, shitt, quibble. — L. *præ*, before, excessively; *uari-us*, straddling (above).

*Variegate*, *Variety*; see *Various*.

*Various*. (L.) L. *uarius*, variegated, diverse, manifold. Der. *variety*. F. *variét*, from L. acc. *uarietatem*, variety.

*meniver*, minever, a kind of fur. (F. — L.) M. E. *menisuer* (*menter*). — O. F. *menu ver*, *menu vair*, miniver; ht. 'little vair.' — O. F. *menu*, small, from L. *minutus*, small; *vair*, a fur; (below).

*vair*, a kind of fur. (F. — L.) F. *vair*, 'a rich fur.' — Cot. — L. *uarius*, variegated. Der. *vairy* (in heraldry), from F. *vair*.

**Vary**; see **Various**.

**Vascular**; see **Vase**.

**Vase**. (F. - L.) F. *vase*, a vessel. - L. *vasum*, allied to *vas*, a vessel. Allied to Skt. *vasana*, a receptacle, cover. (✓WAS.)

**extravasate**. (L.) Coined from *extra*, beyond; *vas*, a vessel; with suffix *-ate*.

**vascular**. (L.) From L. *vasculum*, a small vessel; double dimin. of *vas* (above).

**vessel**. (F. - L.) M. E. *vessel*. - O. F. *vaiselle*, a vessel, ship, later *vaisseau*, a vessel (of any kind). - L. *vascellum*, a small vase or urn; dimin. of *vas* (above).

**Vassal**, a dependent. (F. - C.) M. E. *vassal*. - F. *vassal*, 'a vassall, subject, tenant.' Cot. The orig. sense is 'servant'; Low L. *vassalus*; extended from Low L. *vasus*, *vasus*, a servant. - Bret. *gwez*, a servant, vassal; W. Corn. *gwaz*, youth, servant.

**valet**. (F. - C.) F. *valet*, 'a groom;' Cot. The same word as *varlet* (below).

**varlet**. (F. - C.) O. F. *varlet*, 'a groom, stripling, youth.' Cot. An older spelling was *varlet*, dimin. of O. F. *vassal*, a vassal (above). The successive spellings were *vaslet*, *varlet*, *valet*.

**Vast**. (F. - L.) F. *vaste*. - L. *uastus*, vast, great, of large extent; see **waste** (below).

**devastate**. (L.) From pp. of L. *deuastare*, to lay waste. - L. *de*, down; *uastare*, to lay waste, from adj. *uastus*.

**waste**, desert, unused. (F. - O. H. G. - I. - M. E. *wast*). - O. H. G. *wast* in the phrase

min poet, who... his native valley, the *Val de Vire* in Normandy, S. of Bayeux.

**Vault**, (1) and (2); see **Volubilis**.  
**Vaunt**; see **Vain**.

**Vaward**, another spelling of **or vanguard**; see **Van** (1).

**Veal**. (F. - L.) O. F. *veel*, a *uitellum*, acc. of *uitellus*, dimin. of a calf. + (Gk. *lvabz*, a calf; Skt. *calf*, properly 'yearling,' from S. Gk. *ros*, a year). Allied to **Vet**.

**vellum**. (F. - L.) M. E. *velin*, *velin* (F. *vellin*). - Low L. *uitul*, *uitilis uitulina*, vellum, calf's skin. *uitulinus*, adj., from *uitulus*, a calf.

**Veda**, knowledge; one of the sacred Skt. books. (Skt.) Skt. knowledge. - Skt. *vid*, to know; Wit.

**Vedette**, **Vidette**; see **Vigil**.

**Veer**. (F. - L.) F. *virer*, to be allied to F. *virole*, a ferrule, and *uirela*, a ring to bind anything, to L. *uiriola*, dimin. of *uiria*, a ring. Also allied to **environ** (both from ✓W1, to twist, wind round). F. *virolet*, 'a boy's wind mill.' Of the same root are **Ferrule** and **environ**, to surround. (F. - L.) *environner*, to surround. - F. *en*, about. - F. *en* (= L. *in*), in, *uir*, *uir*, *veer*; see above.

**Vesicle**, vesicle; see **vesicle**.

together. — L. *com-* (for *cum*), together; *here*, to carry, bring.

**Inveigh.** to attack with words, rail.

(L.) From L. *inuehere*, to carry into or in, to introduce, attack, inveigh against. — L. *in-*, against; *uehere*, to bring.  $\beta$ . The

etymology is verified by the use of E. *invective*, borrowed from F. *inveitive*, ‘an *jective*;’ Cot.; from L. *inuetus*, adj., colding, due to *inuectus*, pp. of *inuehere*.

**reveal.** (F. — L.) F. *reveler*, ‘to reveal;’ Cot. — L. *reuelare*, to draw back a veil. — L. *re-*, back; *uelum*, veil; see *veil* (below).

**vehement,** passionate. (F. — L.) F. *vehement* (Cot.). — L. *uehement-*, stem of *uehemens*, passionate; lit. ‘carried out of one’s mind.’  $\beta$ . *Ueh-* has been explained as ‘out of the way,’ equivalent to some use of Skt. *vaha*, a way; from *vah*, to carry. In any case, it is clearly allied to *uehere* (above).

**veil,** sb. (F. — L.) O. F. *veile*, later *veile*. — L. *uelum*, a sail; also a cloth. Lit. ‘propeller’ of a ship; from *uehere*, to carry along.

**vein.** (F. — L.) F. *veine*. — L. *ueno*, a vein. Lit. ‘conveyer’ of the blood. — L. *uehere*, to carry.

**venesection,** blood-letting. (L.) L. *uenectio*, of a vein, gen. of *ueno*; and *section*.

**venous,** belonging to a vein. (L.) *uenosus*, adj., from *ueno*, a vein.

**vex,** to harass. (F. — L.) F. *vezet*. — L. *uxare*, to vex; orig. intensive form of *uh-* (pt. t. *ux-i*). And see *Via duct*.

**Veil.** Vein; see *Vehement*.

**Vellum:** see *Veal*.

**Velocity.** (F. — L.) F. *velocite*, swiftness. — L. acc. *uelocitatem*. — L. *ueloci-*, crude form of *uelox*, swift. Allied to *Volatilo*. Der. *veloci-fate*, lit. ‘swift-foot,’ coined from L. *uelox* (above), and *-fati-*, stem of *pes*, a foot.

**Velvet.** (Ital. — L.) M. E. *velouette*, *velout*; Spenser has *vellet*. — O. Ital. *veluto* (Ital. *veluto*), velvet; answering to Low L. *uillutus*\*; shaggy, by-form of *uillus*, shaggy. — L. *uillus*, shaggy hair; allied to *uillus*, fleece, and to E. *Wool*.

**Venal.** (F. — L.) F. *venal*, saleable. — *uenalis*, saleable. — L. *uenus*, *uenum*.

lit. ‘Put for *uenus*\*; *uenum*\*, allied to Skt. *rashna*, price, *rashna*, wealth. Der. *venal*.

**vend,** to sell. (F. — L.) F. *vendre*. — L.

*vendors*, to sell; short for *uenundare*, lit. to give or offer for sale, also written *uenum dare*. — L. *uenum*, sale; *dare*, to give.

**vent** (2), sale, utterance. (F. — L.) Formerly common — F. *vente*, sale, selling. — F. *vendre*. — L. *uendere* (above).

**Veneer;** see *Furnish*.

**Venerable;** see below.

**Venerale.** (L.) Coined from L. *uener-* *us*, *ueneri-us*, pertaining to Venus or love. — L. *ueneri-*, crude form of *uenus*, love. Allied to Skt. *vān*, to love, honour.

**venerable.** (F. — L.) F. *venerable*. — L. *uenershilis*, to be revered. — L. *uenera ri*, to reverence. — L. *uener-*, stem of *uenus*, love. Der. *venerat-ion*, from pp. of *venerari*.

**Venerie,** hunting; see *Venison*.

**Venesection;** see *Vehicle*.

**Venew.** *Venu*; see *Venture*.

**Vengeance;** see *Vindicta*.

**Venial.** (F. — L.) O. F. *venial*. — L. *uenialis*, pardonable. — L. *uenia*, pardon; also grace, favour. Allied to *Venerale*.

**Venison.** (F. — L.) M. E. *venison*. — O. F. *vencisun*, later *venision*. ‘venison, flesh of beasts of chase;’ Cot. — L. *uenationem*, acc. of *uenatio*, the chase, also game. — L. *uenatus*, pp. of *uenari*, to hunt.

**venery,** hunting. (F. — L.) F. *venerie*, ‘hunting;’ Cot. — O. F. *vener*, to hunt. — L. *uenari*.

**Venom.** (F. — L.) M. E. *vestim*. — O. F. *venim* (F. *venin*). — L. *uenenum*, poison.

**Venous;** see *Vehicle*.

**Vent** (1), an air-hole, flue (F. — L.) ‘A *vent*, meatus, porus; *Io vent*, aperire, evacuare;’ Levins. Doubtless influenced by a popular etymology from F. *vent*, wind; but the true sense was fissure, aperture. Formerly *fent*. ‘Fent of a gowne, fente;’ Palsgrave. — F. *fente*, ‘a cleft, rift;’ Cot. — F. *fendre*, to cleave. — L. *fendere*, to cleave. See *Fissure*. Der. *vent*, verb, Temp. ii. 2. 111; certainly confused with F. *vent*, wind; see *Vent* (3).

**Vent** (2), sale; see *Venal*. Sometimes confused with the words above and below.

**Vent** (3), to snuff up air, breathe, expose to air (F. — L.) See Spenser, Shep. Kal. Feb. 75; F. Q. iii. 1. 42. The word was prob. solely due to a misuse of, and confusion with, the two words above; but the popular etymology is obvious. — F. *vent*, wind. — L. *uentum*, acc. of *uentus*, wind; cognate with Wind (1). Der. *vent-age*, air-hole, baunder, iii. 2. 373.

**ventail**, lower half of the moveable part of a helmet. (F. - L.) M. E. *auentaille* (with prefix *a* = F. *a* + L. *ad*). - F. *ventaille*, 'breathing-part of a helmet'; Cot. - F. *venter*, to puff; with suffix *aille* (= L. *-aculum*). - F. *vent*, wind (above).

**ventilate**. (L.) From pp. of L. *uentilare*, to blow, winnow. From an unused adj. *uentilus*\*, due to *uentus*, wind.

**Ventral**, belonging to the belly. (L.) L. *uentralis*, adj., from *venter*, the belly.

**ventricle**. (F. - L.) F. *ventricule*, 'the ventricle, the place wherein the meat sent from the stomach is digested.' Cot. - L. *uentriculum*, acc. of *uentriculus*, stomach, ventricle, double dimin. of *venter*, belly.

**ventriloquist**. (L.) Coined from L. *uentriloqu-u-s*, lit. speaking from (or in) the belly. - L. *uentri-*, crude form of *venter* (above); *loqui*, to speak. See *Loquacious*.

**Venture**, sb. (F. - L.) A headless form of M. E. *auenture* (*aventure*), an adventure, chance. - F. *aventure*, a chance, occurrence. - L. *aduentura*, fem. of *aduenturus* about to happen. - L. *ad*, to; *uenturus*, fut. pt. of *uenire*, to come. Cognate with E. *Come*. (✓ *GAM.*) Doublet, *adventure*.

**advent**, approach. (L.) L. *aduentus*, approach. - L. *aduentus*, pp. of *aduenire*, to approach. - L. *ad*, to; *uenire*, to come.

**adventure**. (F. - L.) Formerly spelt *aventure*; the F. prefix *a* was needlessly turned into the L. *ad*; see *Venture* (above). Der. *adventure*, verb; *per adventure*, i. e. by chance, where the prefix should rather be *par* (F. *par*, L. *per*).

**avenue**. (F. - L.) F. *avenue*, *avenue*, access; hence an approach to a house (esp. one shaded by trees). - F. *venir*, to come to. - L. *ad*, to; *uenire*, to come.

**contravene**, to hinder. (L.) Low L. *contrauenire*, to oppose; to break a law. - L. *contra*, against; *uenire*, to come.

**convene**, to assemble. (F. - L.) F. *convenir*, to assemble. - L. *conuenire*, to come together.

**convenient**, suitable. (F. - L.) From stem of L. *conueniens*, suitable; orig. pres. pt. of *con-uenire*, to come together, suit.

**convent**. (L.) L. *conuentus*, an assembly - L. *conuentus*, pp. of *con-uenire*.

**convention**. (F. - L.) F. *convention*, 'a compact'; Cot. - L. acc. *conuentum*, a meeting, compact. - L. *conuentus*, pp. of *con-uenire*, to come together, meet.

**covenant**, agreement. (F. - L.) L. *convenit*, also *convenant*, agreement. O. F. *convenant*, pres. pt. of *convenire*, assemble, agree. - L. *convenire*, above event, result (L.) L. *eventus*, outcome. - L. *eventus*, pp. of *conuenire*, to come out, result.

**intervene**, to come between. (F. - F. *intervenir*; Cot. - L. *interuenire*, come between.

**invent**. (F. - L.) F. *inventer*, to visc. - L. *invenitus*, pp. of *in-uenire*, come upon, find out. Der. *invention*.

**parvenu**, an upstart. (F. - L. *parvenu*, lit. one who has arrived, he one who has thriven. Fp. of *parvenire*, arrive, thrive. - L. *peruenire*, to come through.

**prevent**. (L.) The old meaning 'to go before'; cf. O. F. *prevenir*, 'to prevent, anticipate, forestall.' Cot. - L. *uentus*, pp. of *pre-uenire*, to go before.

**revenue**, income. (F. - L.) (1) F. *venue*, 'revenue, rent'; Cot. Fem. *revenu*, pp. of *revenir*, to come back - *re*, back; *venir*, to come. - L. *re*, back; *uenire*, to come.

**souvenir**. (F. - L.) F. *souvenir*, a remembrance; merely the verb *souvenir* to remember, used as a sb. - L. *remembris*, to occur to one's mind.

**supervene**. (L.) L. *superuenire*, come upon or over, to follow, occur.

**venew**, *venue*, *veney*. (1) a thrust or thrust in fencing; (2) a blow. (F. - L.) F. *vene*, 'a coming, a turn in fencing, turn, trick'; Cot. Lit. a home-thrust; fem. of *veni*, pp. of *venire*, come. - L. *uenire*, to come. 2 As a term, *venue* is the same word, and sign a place of arrival, locality. (App. confused by Blackstone with O. F. *vicinity* (from L. *vicinia*)).

**Venue**; see *venew*, under *Venture*. **Vernacious**; see *Very*.

**Veranda**, *Vorandah*, a covered balcony. (Port. - Span. - L.) Port. *varanda* - O. Span. *vara*, a stair-railing; Pedro de Alcalá 1505. - Span. *vara*, rod, rail. - L. *uara*, a forked pole. - L. *uarus*, crooked. Hence also was borrowed Skt. *vara*, a portion which is quite a modern word. See *various* & Yule.

**Verb**, the word: the chief word in a sentence. (F. - L.) F. *verb* - L. *verbum*, word. Put for *verbum*\*, cognate with

**E. Word.** Der. *verb-iage*, F. *verbiage*, from O. F. *verbier*, to talk.

**adverb.** (L.) Used to qualify a verb.

— L. *ad*, to; *verbum*, a word, verb.

**proverb.** (F. — L.) F. *proverbe*. — L. *proverbum*, a common saying. — L. *pro*, publicly. *verbum*, a word.

**Verbena.** (L.) L. *uerbena*, orig. a sacred bough; afterwards, vervain. Allied to *verb*, twig, shoot, rod.

**vervain.** (F. — L.) F. *verveine*, 'vervaine'; Cot. — L. *uerbena* (above).

**Verdant,** flourishing. (F. — L.) F. *verdant*, pres. pt. of *verdir*, to flourish. — O. F. *verd*, green. — L. *uiridis*, green. Der. *verdure*, F. *verdure*, lit. greenness.

**farthingale,** fardingale, a hooped petticoat. (F. — Span. — L.) O. F. *verdu-gale*, 'a vardingall.' Cot. — Span. *verdu-gado*, a farthingale, lit. 'provided with hoops.' — Span. *verdugo*, young shoot of a tree, rod, hoop. — Span. *verde*, green. — L. *uiridis*, green.

**verdigris,** rust of bronze. (F. — L.?) F. *verde de gris*, 'verdigrease, Spanish green.' Cot. Spelt *verte gris* in the 13th cent. (Littré). *Verte greez* is lit. 'green grit,' a substitution (as I think) for O. F. *verderis*, 'verdigrease,' Cot. (the correct form). — Law L. *uiride aris*, verdigris; the usual name in alchemy; lit. 'green of brass.' — L. *uiride*, neut. of *uiridis*, green; *aris*, gen. of *ar*, brass, bronze.

**verjuice.** (F. — L.) F. *verjus*, verjuice; lit. 'green juice.' — O. F. *verd*, green (above); *juice*; see *Juico*.

**vert,** green. (F. — L.) F. *vert*, O. F. *verd* (above).

**viridity,** greenness. (L.) L. *uiriditas*, greenness. — L. *uiridis*, green.

**Verdict;** see *Very*.

**Verdigris;** see *Verdant*.

**Verge** (1), a wand of office, edge, brink. (F. — L.) Distinct from *verge* (2) below. M. E. *verge*, a wand, rod, yard (in measure).

— F. *verge*, 'a rod, wand, yard, houpe, ring, rod of land.' Cot. From the sense of rod it came to mean hoop, ring (hence, edge); the sense of edge also easily followed from the Law term *verge*, i. e. limit of jurisdiction. — L. *uirga*, a rod, pliant twig. Der. *verger*, a rod bearer, mace-bearer. F. *verger*, L. *uirgarus*.

**Verge** (2), to tend towards. (L.) L. *uerger*, to bend, tend, incline towards, incline. Allied to *uirgus*, bent, Skt. *vrijana*, crooked. (✓ *WARG*). ¶ The phrase 'to

be on the *verge of*' is quite distinct, and belongs to *Verge* (1).

**converge.** (L.) Coined from L. *con-*(*cum*), together; and *verge*.

**diverge.** (L.) Coined from L. *di-* (for *dis-*), apart; and *verge*.

**Verify,** *Verisimilitude*, *Verity*; see *Very*.

**Verjuice;** see *Verdant*.

**Vermicelli,** *Vermicular*, *Vermilion*; see *Verm*.

**Vermin.** (F. — L.) F. *vermine*, vermine; applied to obnoxious insects, &c. As if from a Lat. adj. *uerminus* \*, formed from *uermi-*, crude form of *uermis*, a worm; cognate with E. *Worm*.

**vermicelli.** (Ital. — L.) Ital. *vermicelli*, lit. 'little worms;' from the shape. Pl. of *vermicello*, dimin. of *verme*, a worm. — L. *uermum*, acc. of *uermis*, a worm.

**vermicular,** pertaining to a worm. (L.) From L. *uermiculus*, a little worm; dimin. of *uermis*, a worm.

**vermilion.** (F. — L.) F. *vermillon*, 'a little worm, vermillion.' Cot. — F. *ver-moil*, vermillion. — L. *uermiculus*, dimin. of *uermis* (above). ¶ So named from the cochineal insect, by confusion with *crimson*; but *vermilion* is generally made from red lead.

**Vernacular,** native. (L.) From L. *ueracul-us*, adj., native; lit. belonging to a home-born slave. — L. *uerua*, a home-born slave. Lit. 'dweller;' cf. Skt. *vas*, to dwell.

**Vernal.** (L.) L. *uerinalis*, extended from *uerinus*, belonging to sprung. — L. *uer*, spring. + Gk. *éap*, Russ. *vesna*, Icel. *vár*, Dan. *vaar*, Swed. *vdr*, spring; the time of increasing brightness. Cf. Skt. *varanta*, spring, *ush*, to burn, glow.

**Vernier,** a kind of scale, for fine measurement. (F.) Invented by P. Vernier, died Sept. 14, 1637.

**Verse.** (L.) M. E. *vers*, *fers* (Ormulum); A. S. *fers*. — L. *uersus*, a turning, course, row, line of poetry. — L. *uersus*, pp. of *uertere*, to turn. Allied to Worth (1). (✓ *WART*.) Der. *versel*, imitated from L. *uersatus*, pp. of *uersari*, pass. of frequent of *uertere*; *vers-at-ile*, quickly turning. F. *versatil* (Cot.), L. *uersatilis*, versatile, also from L. pp. *uersatus*.

**adverse.** (F. — L.) (O. F. *adversi*, often *aversi* (F. *averse*), adverse to. — L. *aduer-sus*, turned towards, also opposed to; pp.

**controversy.** (L.) From L. *controversia*, a quarrel. — L. *controversus*, opposed. — L. *contro-*, for *contra*, against; *uersus*, pp. of *uertere*, to turn.

**converse.** (F.—L.) F. *converser*, to associate with; Cot. — L. *conuersari*, to live with. — L. *con-* (cum), with; *uersari*, to dwell (lit. turn oneself about), orig. pass. of frequent. of *uertere*, to turn.

**convert.** (L.) L. *con-uertere*, to turn wholly, change.

**divera, diverse, various.** (F.—L.) O. F. *divers*, masc., *diverse*, fem., 'divers, differing.' Cot. — L. *diversus*, various; orig. pp. of *diuertere*, to turn asunder, separate, divert (below).

**divert.** (F.—L.) O. F. *divertir*, 'to divert, alter.' Cot. — L. *di-uertere*, to turn aside. Der. *divers-ion*, from pp. *diversus*.

**divorce.** (F.—L.) O. F. *divorce*. — L. *diuortium*, a separation. — L. *diuortere*, the same as *diuertere*, to turn aside, separate (above).

**inverse, opposite.** (F.—L.) M. E. *invers*. — O. F. *invers*. — L. *inuersus*, pp. of *inuertere* (below).

**invert.** (L.) L. *in-uertere*, to turn towards or up, to invert.

**obverse,** lit. turned towards one, used of the face of a coin. (L.) L. *obuersus*, pp. of *ob-uertere*, to turn towards.

**pervert.** (F.—L.) F. *pervertir*. — L. *per-uertere*, to overturn, ruin, corrupt, pervert. Der. *verserse*, from no. *verserse*.

thwart or go overthwart.' Cot.

**versify.** (F.—L.) F. *versifier*, *versificate*, to make verses. — L. *uersus*, a verse; *fiare*, to make. Der. *versificat-ion*, from *pi-*

**version.** (F.—L.) F. *version*, L. *versionem*, acc. of *uersio*, a translation. — L. *uersus*, pp. of *uer-*

**vertebra.** (L.) L. *vertebra*, vertebræ. — L. *uertere*, to turn.

**vertex,** top. (L.) L. *vertex*, of the sky (which is the turning of the stars), but afterwards the L. *uertere*, to turn. Der. *vertic*, vertical, from L. *verticalis*, vertex from *vertic*, stem of *uerter*, top.

**vertigo,** giddiness. (L.) L. *giddiness*. — L. *uertere*, to turn.

**vortex,** a whirlpool. (L.) L. also *uerlex*, whirlpool. — L. *turn*.

**Versify, Version:** see *Ver-*

**Verst,** a Russian measure of (Russ.) Russ. *versta*, 3500 Engl.

**Vert;** see *Verdant*

**Vertebra, Vertex, Verti-**

**Verse.**

**Vervain;** see *Verbena*.

**Very, true.** (F.—L.) M. E.

O. F. *verai* (F. *vrai*), true. *verai*, true. It answers to a L.

measure &c. allied to L.

*ueri*, adv., from *verus*, true; *dictum*, neut. *dicere*, pp. of *dicere*, to say

**verify.** (F.-L.) F. *verifier*; Cot. — *verificare*, to make true. — L. *ueri*, for *verus*, true; -*scire*, for *scire*, to make.

**verisimilitude**, likelihood. (F.-L.) *verisimilitudo* — L. *verisimilitudo*. — *ueri similis*, like the truth. — L. *ueri*, m. of *verum*, the truth, orig. neuter of *verus*, true; *similis*, like.

**verity**, truth. (F.-L.) F. *vérité*. — *veritatem*, acc. of *veritas*, truth. — L. *veri*. — *vero*, crude form of *verus*, true.

**Vesicle**, a small tumour or cell. (L.) *vesicula*, dimin. of *vesica*, a bladder.

**Vesper.** (L.) M. E. *vesper*, the evening-star (Gower). — L. *vesper*, evening-star, evening; *vespers*, even-tide. Hence O. F. *vpre* (F. *vpre*), evening, and *vespres*, vespers, even-song. + Gk. *τεψης*, adj. and n. evening; Lith. *wakaras*, evening, Russ. *вечеръ*, evening; allied to Skt. *vasati*, night, and to R. West

**Vessel**; see *Vase*.

**Vest**, a garment. (L.) L. *vestis*, a garment, clothing. + Goth. *westi*, clothing; Gk. *ἱμνός* (= *θέα-ρυπός*), I clothe, *έσθι*, clothing, Skt. *vas*, to put on clothes. (✓ WAS.)

**divest.** (L.) Low L. *divestire*, the same as L. *devestire*, to strip off clothes. — L. *di-* (for *dis-*), apart; *vestire*, to clothe, *omnibus*, clothing.

**invest.** (F.-L.) F. *investir*. — L. *veſtire*, to clothe in or with.

**travesty.** (F.-L.) Orig. a pp., borrowed from F. *travesti*, disguised, pp. of *se travestir*, to change one's apparel. — F. *tra-* (L. *trans*), implying 'change'; *vestir*, to clothe, from L. *vestire*, to clothe.

**vestment.** (F.-L.) M. E. *vestiment*. — O. F. *vestiment* (F. *vêtement*). — L. *vestimentum*, clothing. — L. *vestire*, to clothe.

**vestry.** (F.-L.) Altered from O. F. *vestrie*, 'vestry'; Cot. — L. *vestiarium*, wardrobe; neut. of *vestiarius*, adj., from *vestis*, a robe.

**vesture.** (F.-L.) O. F. *vesture*. — L. *vestitura*, clothing. — L. *vestire*, to clothe.

**Vestal** (F.-L.) F. *Vestal*, a Vestal virgin — L. *Ceratii*, belonging to a Vestal, to a priestess of Vesta — L. *Vesta*, Vesta, goddess of fire and purity. + Gk. *τερία*, goddess of the domestic hearth; cf. Skt. *ā*, to burn. (✓ WAS.)

**Vestibule.** (L.) L. *vestibulum*, a fore-court; lit. 'separated from the abode' — L. *ue-*, separate from; *stabulum*, an abode; see stable, under *State*. L. *ue-* = Skt. *vi-*, apart, allied to L. *duo*, two.

**Vestige.** (F. — L.) F. *vestige*, a step, foot-track — L. *vestigium*, foot-track.

**investigate.** (L.) From pp. of L. *investigare*, to track out. — L. *m*, in, upon; *vestigare*, to trace, allied to *vestigium*, a foot-track (above).

**Vestment, Veature;** see *Vest*.

**Vetch**, a plant. (F. — L.) Also *fitch*. M. E. *feche* (of which the Southern form would be *veehe*). — O. F. *veche*, *vesse*, *vesce*, vetch. — L. *viscia*, a vetch; lit. 'twiner,' from its tendrils; cf. *vimen*, a pliant twig. (✓ WI.)

**fitch**, a spelling of *vetch* (above).

**Veteran.** (L.) L. *veteranus*, experienced; as sb., a veteran. — L. *veter*, stem of *vetus*, old, lit. 'advanced in years.' Cf. Gk. *τερ*, Skt. *vatsa*, a year.

**inveterate.** (L.) L. *inueteratus*, pp. of *inueterare*, to retain for a long time. — L. *in*, in; *veter*, stem of *vetus*, old (above).

**veterinary.** (L.) L. *veterinarius*, of or belonging to beasts of burden; as sb., a cattle-doctor. — L. *veterinus*, belonging to beasts of burden. The L. *veterina* meant an animal at least a year old, one that had passed its first year; from the base *vat-*, meaning year (above). See *Wether*.

**Veto**, a prohibition. (L.) L. *veto*, I forbid.

**Vox**; see *Vehicle*.

**Viaduct.** (L.) L. *via ducta*, a road conducted across (a river, &c.) — L. *via*, a way, road; *ducta*, fem. of pp. of *ducere*, to carry, conduct. L. *via*, formerly *via* = Skt. *rāha*, a road, from L. *uhere* = Skt. *uah*, to carry; see *Vehicle, Way*.

**convey, convoy, vb.** (F.-L.) M. E. *conuenien*, *conuueni* (*conveien*, *convenien*), to convey, also to convoy. — O. F. *conveier*, *convoier*, to convey, convoy, accompany on the way. — Low L. *conuiare*, to accompany. — L. *con-* (cum), with; *via*, way.

**deviate** (L.) From pp. of L. *deniare*, to go out of the way. — L. *de*, from, *via*, way.

**devious** (L.) L. *devious*, going out of the way — L. *de*, from; *via*, way.

**envoy.** (F. — L.) O. F. *envoy*, a sending. — O. F. *envoier*, earliest form *envoyer*.

to send. — O. F. *ent-*, away (from L. *inde*, thence); O. F. *veir* = L. *uiare*, to travel, from *via*, a way.

**impervious**, impassable. (L.) L. *peruius*, impassable. — L. *im-*, for *in-*, not; *peruius*; see *pervious* (below).

**invoice**, a particular account of goods sent out. (F. — L.) A corruption of *envoy*, an English pl. of F. *envoi*, O. F. *envoy*, a sending; see *envoy* (above).

**obviate**. (L.) From pp. of L. *obuiare*, to meet in the way, to prevent. — L. *ob*, over against; *via*, way.

**obvious**. (L.) L. *obuius*, lying in the way, evident. — L. *ob*, over against; *via*, the way.

**pervious**, penetrable. (L.) L. *peruius*, passable. — L. *per*, through; *via*, a way.

**previous**. (L.) L. *praeuius*, on the way before, going before. — L. *pre*, before; *via*, way.

**voyage**. (F. — L.) M. E. *viage*, *veage*. — O. F. *veiage*, later *voyage*. — L. *uiaticum*, properly provisions for a journey. — L. *uiaticus*, belonging to a journey. — L. *via*, a way. ¶ See also *Trivial*.

**Vial**, Phial, a small bottle. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *viale*. — O. F. *viale*, *fiole*. — L. *phiala* — Gk. φάλα, a shallow cup or bowl.

**Viands**; see *Victuals*.

**Vibrate**. (L.) From pp. of L. *uibrare*, to swing, shake. + Skt. *vip*, to throw. (✓ WIP.)

**Vicar**. (F. — L.) F. *vicaire*, a deputy. — L. *uicarius*, a deputy, orig. an adj., derived, put in place of. — L. *uic-*, stem of *uicis*, a turn, change, succession. (✓ WIK.)

**vice-gerent**. (F. — L.) F. *vicegerent*, a deputy; Cot. — L. *uice*, in place of; *gerent*, stem of pres. pt. of *gerre*, to carry on, rule; see *Gesture*. ¶ So also *vice-admiral*, *vice-roy* (from F. *roi*, L. *regem*, king), *vice-regal*.

**vicissitude**. (L.) L. *uicissitudo*, change. Allied to *uicissim*, by turns. — L. *uicis*-*is* (genitive), a change.

**viscount**. (F. — L.) The usual old spelling was *vicomte* (and the *s* is not pronounced even at this day). — F. *vicomte*, 'a viscount, at first the deputy of an earl'; Cot. O. F. *viscomte* (12th cent.). — L. *uice*, in place of; *comitem*, acc. of *comes*, a count; see *Count* (1).

**Vice** (1), a fault. (F. — L.) F. *vice*. — L. *uitium*, blemish, fault. Der. *uictus*, F. *victeur*, L. *uictorius*, faulty; *uictate*, from pp. of L. *uiciare*, to injure.

**vituperation**, blame. (F. — L.) *vituperation*. — L. acc. *uituperation* L. *uituperatus*, pp. of *uitupere*, lit. 'to prepare (or find) a blemish' *uitu-*, for *uisti*, base of *uitum*, fault; *parare*, to prepare, prove!

**Vice** (2), an instrument for holding firmly. (F. — L.) M. E. *vice*, ong 'a because tightened by a screw — vice, a winding staire'; Cot. O. F. L. *uitis*, a vine, bryony, lit. 'that winds or twines.' (✓ WL)

**Vice-gerent**; see *Vicar*.

**Vicinage**, neighbourhood. (F. — L.) *terred* F. from *voisinage*, neighbourhood; *voisin*, near. — L. *uicinus*, near, belonging to the same street. — L. *uicin*, village, street; see *Wick* (2).

**Vicissitude**; see *Vicar*.

**Victim**. (F. — L.) F. *victime*. — L. *uictima*, a victim.

**Victor**. (L.) L. *uictor*, a conqueror. — L. *uict-um*, supine of *uincere*, to win (pt. t. *uic-i*). (✓ WIK.) Der. from *uictorie*, L. *uictoria*.

**convince**. (L.) L. *uonvincere*, to come by proof. — L. *con-* (uon-), *uincere*, to conquer. Der. *con-* and sb., from *connictus*, pp. of *uincere*.

**evict**. (L.) Formerly, to evict. — L. *euicere*, pp. of *euincere* (below).

**evince**. (L.) L. *euincere*, to convince to prove beyond doubt. — L. *eu-* thoroughly; *uincere*, to conquer.

**invincible**. (L.) L. *in-*, not; *uincibilis*, easily overcome, from *uincere*, conquer.

**vanquish**. (F. — L.) M. E. *venquishen* — O. F. *veinquier*, stem pt. of *veinquir*, occurring in the cent. as a collateral form of *uincere* conquer (F. *vaincre*). — L. *uincere*, to conquer.

**Victuals**. (F. — L.) Pl. of *uictual*, dantic spelling of M. E. *vitaile*, prov. — O. F. *vitaile*, usually in pl. *uictuals*. — L. neut pl. *uictualis*, prov. from *uictualis*, belonging to *uictus*. — L. *uictu-*, crude form of *uictus*; L. *uictus*, pp. of *uincere*, to live, *uimus*, living, and to E. *Quick*, Q. *jiv*, to live. (✓ GIW.)

**convivial**. (L.) Comed as if L. *conuicu-um*, a feast. — L. *con-* together; *uicere*, to live (hence eat). *revive*. (F. — L.) F. *reueuer* — *uicere*, to live again, revive.

(F. — L.) F. *survivre*, to live beyond, — L. *uiuere*, neut. pl. food; from fut. pass. part. of *uiuere*.

food. (F. — L.) Pl. of *vian*. food. — L. *uiuenda*, neut. pl. food; from fut. pass. part. of *uiuere*.

(F. — L.) F. *vipere*. — L. *uiuera*, 'that produces living young'; *uiuipara*, fem. of *uiuiparus*, living young; see *viviparous*

(F. — L.) F. *vital*. — L. *uitalis*, life. — L. *uita*, life; allied to *uiuere*.

y. (F. — L.) F. *vivacité*, lively. — L. *uiuacitatem*, acc. of *uiuacitas*, L. *uiuaci*, crude form of *uiuax*, life. — L. *uiuere*, to live.

(L.) L. *uiuidus*, lively. — L. *uiu-*

(F. — L.) F. *vivifier*, to quicken. *facere*, to quicken. — L. *uiui*, living; *facere*, for *facere*, to

rouse. (L.) L. *uiuiparus*, young young. — L. *uiuir*, for *uiuus*, *re*, to produce.

tion. (L.) Coined from L. *re*; and *section*.

L. *wivern*, a two-legged dragon. (F. — L.) The final *n* is added,

M. E. *wiuer* (*wivere*), a O. F. *wire* (F. *giure*), a viper. a viper, see *viper* (above).

E; see *Vision*.  
I. see *Vigil*.

contend for superiority. (F. —

*vieu*, a contracted form of *envie*, contend for superiority. (Cf.

*fence*, story for history, &c.) —

(au ieu), 'to vie;' Cot. The

of O. F. *envier* was to invite

[act from *envier*, to envy], esp.

meaning in the sense 'to open a

taking a certain sum;' precisely

*vidar*, Ital. *invitare*, to invite,

propose a stake — L. *inuitare*,

which *vie* is thus seen to be a

Bee *Invite* ¶ The sense was

am to draw on or invite a game,

or bet against, contend, strive

or hand.

— Vision.

— L.) Lit. 'a watching.' F.

*veille*, eve of a holy day; Cot.

a watch. — L. *uigil*, awake. —

L. *uigere*, to be lively. (✓ WAG.) Der. *vigilant*, F. *vigilant*, from stem of pres. pt. of L. *uigilare*, to watch.

invigorate, to give vigour to. (L.) From pp. of L. *iuigorare*, to give vigour to. — L. *in*, towards; *uigor*, vigour.

revelle, an alarm at break of day. (F. — L.) From F. *reveil*, a reveille, O. F.

*reveil*, 'a hunt's-up, or morning-song for a new married wife, the day after the marriage.' Cot. (The E. *reveille* is a trisyllable, and probably answers to the infinitive mood *réveiller*, used substantively.) — F. *re-*, again; O. F. *exveiller*, to waken. — L. *re*, again; *ex*, out, greatly; *uigilare*, to watch.

surveillance, inspection. (F. — L.) F. *surveillance*, superintendence. — F. *surveillant*, pres. pt. of *surveiller*, to superintend. — L. *super*, over; *uigilare*, to watch.

vedette, vidette, a cavalry sentinel. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *vedette*, a sentinel. — Ital. *vedetta*, a horse-sentry; formerly a watch-tower. A corruption of Ital. *veletta*, a watch-tower; prob. by confusion with *vedere*, to see. Dimin. of Ital. *veglia*, a watching, vigil. — L. *uigilia*, a vigil, watch.

vigour, energy. (F. — L.) O. F. *vigor*, vigor, vigour. — L. *uigorem*, acc. of *uigor*, liveliness — L. *uigere*, to be lively.

Vignette; see *Wine*.  
Vigour; see *Vigil*.

Viking, a Northern pirate. (Scand.) Icel. *vikings*, a pirate, free-booter, rover. Lit. 'a creek dweller,' one of the men who haunted the bays and creeks. — Icel. *vik*, creek, inlet, bay: with suffix *-ingr*, i.e. 'son of,' or belonging to. — Icel. *vikja*, to turn, veer, trend, recede. Allied to Weak.

Vile. (F. — L.) F. *vil*, fem. *vile*, base. — L. *uialis*, base, mean.

revile. (F. — L.) M. E. *revilen* (= *revilen*). Coined by prefixing F. *re* (= L. *re*), again, to O. F. *aviler*, 'to make vile or cheap.' Cot. This verb is from F. *a* (= L. *ad*); and F. *vil* (L. *uialis*), cheap.

Villa. (L.) L. *uita*, a farm-house, lit. 'small village.' Short for *uicula*, dimin. of *uicus*, a village. See *Wick* (2).

village. (F. — L.) F. *village*. — L. *uilitatius*, adj., belonging to a farm-house. — L. *uilla* (above).

villain. (F. — L.) M. E. *vilein*. — O. F. *vilein*, servile; as ab., a bondman, slave, villain. — Low L. *uillanus*, orig. a farm-servant, hence a slave, serf, villain. — L.

*villa*, a farm-house. Der. *villainy*, O. F. *vilainie*, servitude, baseness.

**Vinculum**, a link (L.) I. *vinculum*, a band, fetter.—L. *vincire*, to bind.

**Vindicate** (L.) From pp. of L. *vindicare*, to arrogate, lay claim to.—L. *vindex*, stem of *vindex*, a claimant, lit. 'one who expresses a desire.'—L. *uin-*, signifying 'desire,' allied to *uenia*, favour, permission; *dicere*, base of *dicere*, to appoint, *dicere*, to say.

**avenge**. (F. — L.) O. F. *avengier*, to avenge.—F. *a* (L. *ad*), to; *vengier*, to avenge, from L. *vindicare*, to lay claim to, also to avenge (above).

**revenge**. (F. — L.) O. F. *revenger*, later *revencher*, to avenge oneself. (F. *re-vancher*.)—F. *re-* (= L. *re-*), again; O. F. *vengier*, *venger*, from L. *vindicare*.

**vengeance** (F. — L.) F. *vengeance*, 'vengeance'; Cot. — F. *venger*, to avenge.—L. *vindicare*.

**vindictive**. (F. — L.) Shortened from F. *vindicatif*, 'revenging'; Cot. From L. *vindicatus*, pp. of *vindicare*, to avenge; with suffix *-itus*. See *Vindicate* (above).

**Vine**. *Vinegar*; see *Wine*.

**Vinewed**, mouldy. (E.) Also *finedewed*, *fineweed* (Nares). From A. S. *finiegod*, pp. of *finiegian*, to become mouldy.—A. S. *finig*, mouldy (Joshua, ix. 5). The right form seems to be *fenig*, answering to M. E. *fenny*, dirty, vile, also used to mean 'mouldy,' adj. from A. S. *fenn*, mire, the same word as mod. E. *fen*; see *Fen*.

**Vintage**, *Vintner*; see *Wine*.

**Viol**. (F. — L.) F. *viole*, *violle*, 'a violin'; Cot. The same as Ital. Span. *viola*, Port. *viula*, *viola*.—Low L. *vidula*, *vitula*, a viol (Dier).—L. *vitulari*, to celebrate a festival, keep holiday; prob. orig. to sacrifice a calf.—L. *vitulus*, a calf; see *Veal*. And see *Fiddle*.

**violin**. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *violino*, dimin. of Ital. *viola*, a viol (above).

**violoncello**. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *violoncello*, dimin. of *violone*, a bass-viol, which is an augmentative form of *viola*, a viol (above).

**Violate**. (L.) From pp. of L. *violare*, to treat with force, violate. Formed as if from an adj. *violans*\*, due to *vi-s*, force.

**violent** (F. — L.) F. *violent*.—L. *violentus*, full of might. Formed as if from an adj. *violans*\* (above).

**Violet**, a flower. (F. — L.) F. *violet*, m., *guirlande*, f. (Cot.). Dimin. of F. *viole*, 'a'—improvise. (F. — L. — L. —

**gilliflower**; Cot. — L. *viola*, a violet. Gk. *lor*, a violet. Der. *violet*, adj.

**Violin**, *Violoncello*; see *Viol*.

**Viper**; see *Vistula*.

**Virago**; see *Virile*.

**Virgin**. (F. — L.) O. F. *virgine* — *virginem*, acc. of *virgo*, a maid. *virgin-als*, the name of a musical instrument, played upon by virgins.

**Viridity**; see *Verdant*.

**Virile**, manly. (F. — L.) F. *viril*, 'man'; Cot. — L. *virilis*, adj., from *vir*, a man. Allied to *Hero*.

**virago**. (L.) I. *virago*, a man-woman — L. *vir*, a man.

**virtue**. (F. — L.) M. E. *vertu* — *vertu*. — L. *virtutem*, acc. of *virtus*, m. excellence. — L. *uir*, a man.

**virtuoso**. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *virtuoso*, one skilled in the fine arts, orig. 'virtuous' — Ital. *virtù*, shortened form of *virtus* — virtue, also, a love of the fine arts — *virtutem* (above).

**Virulent**. (F. — L.) F. *virulent* — *virulentus*, full of poison — L. *virutus*, poison + Gk. *lös*, Skt. *visha*, poison.

**Visage**, *Visard*; see *Vision*.

**Viscid**, sticky, clammy. (L.) L. *viscidus*, sticky, clammy. — L. *viscum*, mistle birdlime + Gk. *lēft*, mistletoe.

**viscera**, entrails (L.) L. *visceris* m. pl. entrails; allied to *Viscid* above) Ital. *cicerare*, to remove the entrails.

**Viscount**; see *Vicar*.

**Visiter**; see *Visiter*.

**Visible**; see under *Vision*.

**Vision**. (F. — L.) F. *vision*. — L. *onem*, acc. of *visio*, sight, — L. *videre*, to see; of *uidere*, to see. + Gk. *lösir*, to see. *vid*, to know. Allied to *Wit*. (✓ WI)

**advise**. (F. — L.) M. E. *avis* (without *d*) — O. F. *avis*, an opinion, a compound word, put for *a vis*, i.e. according to my opinion. — L. *ad*, so called to; *visum*, that which has seemed to one, orig. neut. of *visus*, pp. of *video*.

**envy**, sb. (F. — L.) M. E. *envie* — O. F. *envie*. — L. *inuidia*, envy; *uidere*, to see below).

**evident**. (F. — L.) O. F. *evidens* — *evident*, stem of *evidens*, visible, prob. of *uidere*, to see clearly.

**vide.** — Ital. *improvvisare*, to sing ex-nous verses. — Ital. *impaginiso*, unprovided for. — L. *improuisus*, gen. — L. *im-*, for *in-*, not; *pro*, before, pp. of *uidere*, to see.

**vidious** (L.) From L. *inuidiosus*, odium or envy. — L. *inuidia*, envy. — *uidere*, to envy, lit. to look upon in sense. — L. *in*, upon; *uidere*, to

**vide.** (L.) L. *prouidere* (pp. *prouiso*) foresee, act with foresight. — L. *fore*; *uidere*, to see. Der. *provid-*

**viso.** (L.) From the L. phrase *quod*, it being provided that; *prouiso* is abl. of *prouisus*, pp. of *er*; see provide (above).

**prudent.** (F.—L.) F. *prudent*. — L. *prudens*, acc. of *prudens*, short for *prudentia*, seeing, pres. pt. of *prouidere*, see (above).

**vey** (F.—L.) M. E. *purueien*, (*purueien*, *porveien*), to provide. — *porvoir* (F. *pourvoir*), to provide. — *uidere*, to foresee, provide.

**view, verb.** (F.—L.) To view again; and view.

**vis.** (F.—L.) F. *reviser*. — L. *re*, to look back on, revisit. — L. *uidere*, to survey, from *uisus*, *uidere*, to see.

**visit.** (F.—L.) From re- and visit.

**revise.** (L.) L. *super*, above, over; to survey; see revise (above).

**vy.** (F.—L.) F. *sur*, over; O. F. *ver* (voir), to see. — L. *super*, over; to see.

**vhish.** (F.—L.) F. *verniss*, 'varnish'; big, an adj. from *verni*, pp. of O. F. to glaze, polish. — Low L. *vitrum*, L. *vitrum*, glass; see vitreous

**licet, vis., namely.** (L.) In old books, the abbreviation for et cetera; hence *viect* (short for *vide*), misread as *vis*. — L. *uidelicet*, *uidere licet*, it is possible to see. Ident. hence, to wit, namely. — L. *vis*; *licet*, it is allowable; see

**vb.** (F.—L.) F. *veut*, 'a view'. Fem. of *veu*, pp. of O. F. *voir*, to see. — L. *uidere*, to see.

**vk.** look, face (F.—L.) F. *visage*, sk. — F. *vis*, visage; with suffix — L. *uiscum*. — L. *uisus*, acc. of

**uisus**, sight, afterwards look, face. — L. *uisus*, pp. of *uidere*, to see.

**visard**, the same as visor (below).

**visible.** (F.—L.) F. *visible*. — L. *uisibilis*, that can be seen. — L. *uis-us*, pp. of *uidere*, to see.

**visit.** (F.—L.) F. *visiter*. — L. *uisitare*, to visit, go to see, frequent. of *uisere*, to behold; from *uisus*, pp. of *uidere*.

**visor, visard, vizor.** (F.—L.) The *d* is added. M. E. *visere*. — F. *visiere*, 'the viser, or sight of a helmet'; Cot. Formed from F. *vis*, the face; see visage (above). A visor also meant a mask, from its covering the face; Cotgrave has 'faux visage, a maske, or vizard.'

**vista.** (Ital.—L.) Ital. *vista*, lit. a view. — Ital. *rista*, fem. of *visto*, seen, a by-form of *veduto*, pp. of *vedere*, to see. — L. *uidere*, to see.

**visual** (F.—L.) F. *visual*. — L. *uisualis*, belonging to the sight. — L. *uisus*, crude form of *uisus*, sight. — L. *uisus*, pp. of *uidere*, to see.

**vitreous.** (L.) L. *uitreus*, *uitrius*, glassy. — L. *uitri-*, for *uitro-*, crude form of *uitrum*, glass. The *i* in *uitrum* was originally long; so that *uitrum* = *uid-trum*\*. — L. *uidere*, to see.

**vitriol.** (F.—L.) F. *vitriol*, 'vitrioll'; Cot. Said to be so called from its transparency. — Low L. *uitriolus*\* = L. *uitreolus*, glassy. — L. *uitreus*, glassy. — L. *uitrum*, glass (above).

**Visit.** Visor; see Vision.

**Vista,** Visual; see Vision.

**Vital;** see Victuals.

**Vitiate;** see Vice (1).

**Vitreous,** Vitriol; see Vision.

**Vituperation;** see Vloo (1).

**Vivacity,** Vivid, Vivify; see Victuals.

**Viviparous,** Vivisection; see Victuals.

**Vixen;** see Fox.

**Viz.**; see videlicet, under Vision.

**Vizard;** see visor, under Vision.

**Vizier,** Visier, a councillor of state. (Arab.) Arab. *wazir*, a counsellor of state; orig. a porter, one who bears the burden of state affairs — Arab. root *wazara*, to bear a burden, sustain.

**alguazil**, a police officer. (Span.—Arab.) Span. *alguazil*. — Arab. *al*, the; *wazir*, a vizier, officer.

**Vocalable;** see Vocal.

**Vocal,** uttering sound. (F.—L.) F. *vocal*. — L. *vocalis*, adj., from *voc-*, *uoc-* ch

*nox*, voice, sound. + Gk. *évor*, a word; Skt. *rachas*, speech, from *rach*, to speak. (✓WAK.)

**advocate**, sb. (F.-L.) O. F. *advocat*, 'an advocate;' Cot. — L. *aduocatus*, an advocate, one 'called upon' to plead. — L. *aduocatus*, pp. of *ad-uocare*, to call to, call upon.

**advouson**. (F.-L.) O. F. *advouson*, patronage; hence the right of presentation to a benefice (Roquescourt). — Low L. *aduocationem*, acc. of *aduocatio*, patronage. — Low L. *aduocatus*, a patron; the same as L. *aduocatus*, an advocate.

**avocation**. (L.) From L. *anocatio*, a calling away of the attention, hence a diversion, amusement; afterwards used in the sense of employment. — L. *auocatus*, pp. of *a-uocare*, to call away.

**avouch**. (F.-L.) M. E. *avouchen*. Formed by prefixing *a-* (— F. *a*, L. *ad*) to M. E. *vouchen*, to vouch; see **vouch** (below).

**convoke**. (L.) L. *con-uocare*, to call together.

**evoke**. (L.) L. *e-uocare*, to call forth.

**invocation**. (F.-L.) F. *invocation*. — L. *inuocationem*, acc. of *inuocatio*, a calling upon. — L. *inuocatus*, pp. of *in-uocare*, to call upon.

**invoke**. (F.-L.) F. *invoyer*. — L. *in-uocare*, to call upon.

**provoke**. (F.-L.) F. *provoquer*; Cot. — L. *pro-uocare*, to call forth.

**revoke**. (F.-L.) O. F. *revocquer* (F. *revoquer*). — L. *re-uocare*, to recall.

**vocable**, a term, word. (F.-L.) F. *vocable*. — L. *vocabulum*, an appellation, name. — L. *uocare*, to call. — L. *uox*, stem of *vox*, voice, name. Der. vocabulary, from Low L. *vocabularium*, a list of words.

**vocation**. (F.-L.) F. *vocation*. — L. *acc. uocationem*, a calling, invitation. — L. *uocatus*, pp. of *uocare*, to call.

**vociferation**. (F.-L.) F. *vociferation*. — L. *acc. vociferationem*, an outcry. — L. *vociferatus*, pp. of *vociferari*, to lift up the voice, cry aloud — L. *uoc-*, crude form of *vox*, voice; *ferre*, to bear, carry, cognate with E. bear.

**voice**. (F.-L.) M. E. *vois*. O. F. *vois* (F. *voix*). — L. *uocem*, acc. of *vox*, voice, sound.

**vouch**, to warrant. (F.-L.) O. F. *voucher*, 'to vouch, cite, pray in aid in a suit.' Cot. — L. *uocare*, to call, call upon *summum*. — L. *uox*, stem of *vox*, voice.

**vouchsafe**. (F.-L.) Formerly *safe*, i. e. warrant as safe; from *safe*.

**vowel**. (F.-L.) F. *voyelle*, 'a Cot. — L. *uocalem*, acc. of *uocatis* a vowel, vocal letter; see **Vocal**.

**Vogue**, mode, fashion. (F.-Teut.) Formerly *vogue* meant s-

uthority, power — F. *vogue*, 'vogue power; a clear passage, as of a broad sea.' Cot. Orig. 'sway of verbal sb. of F. *voguer*, 'to sail id.' — Ital. *voga*, sb., stroke of *vogare*, to row in a galley. — G. fluctuate, be in motion on the *woge*, a wave. Allied to **Wag**. **W**.

**Voice**; see **Vocal**.

**Void**, empty. (F.-L.) O. F. *vide*. — L. *uiduum*, acc. of *uidus*, hence, waste, empty. Allied to **V**.

**avoid**, to shun. (F.-L.) M. E. (*aviden*), to make empty. — O. F. *esvidier*, to empty out, dissipate. — (= L. *ex*), out; *vidier*, *vider*, to = L. *uiduare*, from *uidus*. ¶ This seems to have suffered an extraordinary fusion with F. *éviter*, to avoid, L. with which it had no etymological connection; the M. E. *aviden* common 'to empty,' hence, to get out of.

**devoid**, quite void. (F.-L.) *deuid*; due to *devoided*, pp. of to empty. — O. F. *desuidier*, to empty out. — O. F. *des-* (= L. *dis*) to empty, from L. *uiduare*.

**Volant**, flying (F.-L.) F. pres. pt. of *voler*, to fly. — L. *fly*. Cf Skt. *vai*, to hasten, move to.

**volatile**. (F.-L.) F. *volant*. Cot. — L. *uolatilis*, flying. — L. *flight*. — L. *uolare*, to fly.

**volley**. (F.-L.) F. *volte*. Cot. Hence, a flight of shot. — Sem. of pp. of *uolare*, to fly.

**Volcano**, a burning mountain. (L.) Ital. *volcano*, a volcano. — L. *num*, acc. of *Vulcanus*, *Uulcanus*, god of fire, fire. Allied to Skt. *firebrand*, meteor; G. *wallan*, to

**vulcanise**, to combine *cacum* sulphur by heat. (L.) *Cannal*, *wise*, from *Vulcan*, god of fire, fire. Der. *vulcanite*, vulcanised *cacum*.

**Volition**; see **Voluntary**.

**Volley**; see **Volant**.

**Volt**; see **vault** (2), under **V**.

**Voltaic**, originated by V.

*Volta*, of Como, died March 6,

a, fluent. (F. — L.) F. *volute*, easily rolled, gib; — Cot. — L. easily turned about. — L. *uolutus*, pp. of *uoluere*, to roll; with *u-* + Goth. *waljan*, Gk. έλνειν, allied to Russ. *valitse*, to roll, Skt. *vele*. (✓ WAR.)

*volute*. (L.) L. *circum-uoluere*, and, surround.

*volve*. (L.) L. *con-uoluere*, to roll wreath about. Der. *convolut-ion*, *convolutus*; *convolv-ul-us*, L. *us*, a twining plant.

*volve*. (L.) L. *de-uoluere*, to roll or transfer to. ¶ The old *involve* was 'to transfer.'

*volv.* (L.) L. *e-uoluere*, to unroll, disun.

*volv.* (F. — L.) F. *involver*, 'to

Cot. — L. *in-uoluere*, to roll in, Der. *involut-ion*, *involute*; from *uoluere*.

*volv.* (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *revolt*; Cot. — O. Ital. *revolta* (ita), a revolt; fem. of *revoluto*, thrown, pp. of *revolvere*, to back, overturn. — L. *re-uoluere*, to (below).

*volv.* (L.) L. *re-uoluere*, to turn alive. Der. *revolut-ion*, from pp.

(1), an arched roof, cellar. (F. — vault; the *l* was needlesslessly inserted. E. *voute*, *voule*, *vauve*, *vau*. It (also *voule*, with inserted *D*), arch, a vaulted roof; Cot. O. F. *vault* (whence the later form *voute*, *voule*); this is the fem. of O. F. *vaut*, lit. bent, bowed, the same as *uoluere*. — L. *uolutus*, an abbreviation *u-*, pp. of *uoluere*, to roll, turn thus a *vault* meant a 'bowed' or a chamber with bowed roof, which has an arched roof.

(2), to bound, leap. (F. — Ital. — volter, 'to vault'; Cot. — F. *volte*, turn, tumbler's gambol. — Ital. *uolturno*, sudden turn; the same word as *vault* above).

another spelling of *vault* (2)

*volumen*, a roll, a book. (F. — L.) F. L. *uolumen*, a roll, scroll; hence, a parchment roll. — L. *uolu-*, as *u-*, pp. of *uoluere*, to roll

*volute*, a spiral scroll on a capital. (F. — L.) F. *volute* (Cot.). — L. *uoluta*, a volute; fem. of *uolutus*, pp. of *uoluere*.

*Volume*; see *Volute*.

*Voluntary*. (F. — L.) F. *volontaire*, volontaire. — L. *uoluntarius*, willing. — L. *uoluntas*, free will. — L. *uolens* \*, by-form of *uolens*, willing, from *uelle*, to wish, *uelo*, I wish + Gk. θύλομαι, I will; Skt. *uasi*, to choose, select. Allied to *Will*. (✓ WAR.)

*volition*. (F. — L.) F. *volition*. — Low L. *uolitionem*, acc. of *uolitio* \*, volition (not found, but prob. a term of the schools). — L. *uelo*, I wish.

*voluptuous*. (F. — L.) F. *voluptueux*, Cot. — L. *uoluptuosus*, addicted to, or full of pleasure. — L. *uolupt-as*, pleasure. — L. *uelup*, *uelups*, adv., agreeably. — L. *uel-o*, I wish.

*Volute*; see *Volute*.

*Vomit*, sb. (L.) L. *uomitus*, a vomiting; whence *uomitare*, to vomit. — L. *uomitus*, pp. of *uomere*, to vomit. + Gk. ιειν, Skt. *vam*, to vomit. (✓ WAM.)

*Voracity*. (F. — L.) F. *voracité*. — L. *voracitatem*, acc. of *voracitas*, hunger. — L. *uoraci-*, crude form of *uorax*, greedy to devour. — L. *uorare*, to devour = L. *uorus*, devouring, as in *carni-uorus*, flesh-eating. Allied to Skt. *gara*, as in *aja-gara*, goat-devouring; Gk. *Bopōs*, glutinous. (✓ GAR.)

*devour*. (F. — L.) O. F. *deuorer*. — L. *de-uorare*, to consume, eat up.

*Vortex*; see *Verse*.

*Vote*, sb. (L.) L. *uotum*, a wish; orig. a vow. — L. *uotum*, neut. of *uotus*, pp. of *uouere*, to vow. Der. *vot-ive*, L. *uotinus*, promised by a vow; *vot-ary*, a coined word, like *votress*, *votress*.

*devote*, verb. (L.) L. *deuotus*, pp. of *de-uouere*, to devote, vow fully.

*devout*. (F. — L.) M. E. *deuot* (*devot*), also spelt *devoute*. — O. F. *devot*, devoted. — L. *deuotus* (above).

*vow*, sb. (F. — L.) M. E. *vow*, *vou*. — O. F. *vou*, *vo* (F. *vou*), a vow. — L. *uotum*, a vow (above). ¶ Hence the M. E. *avow*, sb., common in the sense of 'vow,' Chaucer, C. T. 2239, 2416; and hence the verb *avew*, to vow. Yet *avow* commonly answers to L. *aduocare*, and is a doublet of *avouch*; see *avouch*, under *Vocal*.

*Vouch*, *Vouchsafe*; see *Vocal*.

*Vow*; see *Vote*.

*Vowel*; see *Vocal*.

Voyage; see Viaduct.

Vulcanise; see Volcano.

**Vulgar.** (F. — L.) F. *vulgaire*. — L. *vulgaris*, belonging to the common people. — L. *uulgas*, *uulgius*, the common people; a throng, crowd. + Skt. *varg*, a troop, *vrya*, a flock, multitude, from *vrij*, to exclude. (✓ WARG.) Der. *vulgarity*; also *vulgite*, the E. name for the L. version of the Bible known as the *editio vulgata*, where *vulgata* is fem. of pp. of *vulgare*, to publish.

divulge. (F. — L.) F. *divulguer*, 'to divulge, reveal.' Cot. — L. *di uulgare*, to

publish abroad. — L. *di*, for *di* *uulgare*, to publish, from *uulgs*.

**Vulnerable.** (L.) L. *un* liable to injury. — L. *uulnerare*, t. — L. *uulner-*, crude form of *uulnus*. Allied to *uellere*, to pluck, tear. *Uvana*, a wound, fracture. (✓ V.

**Vulpine**, fox-like. (F. — L.) F. Cot. — L. *uulpinus*, fox-like. — L. crude form of *uulps*, a fox.

**Vulture.** (L.) L. *uultur*, a lit. 'tearer.' — L. *uul-*, as in *uul-* of *uellere*, to pluck, tear. Allie- nerable.

## WA-WE.

**Wabble, Wobble;** see Whap.

**Wacke,** a kind of soft rock. (G.) G. *wacke*, a stone consisting of quartz, sand, and mica.

**Wad**, a small bundle of stuff, little mass of tow. (Scand.) Swed. *wadd*, wadding. O. Swed. *wad*, clothing, stuff. Icel. *wad-mal*, *wadmal*, a plain woolen stuff. + G. *watte*, wadding, wad; *wat*, cloth (whence F. *ouate*, &c.). Allied to **Weed** (?). Der. *wadd-ing*, *wad-mal*.

**Waddle;** see Wade.

**Wade**, to walk slowly, esp. through water. (E.) A. S. *wadan*, pt. t. *wd*, to wade, go. + Du. *waden*, Icel. *vaða*, pt. *vað*, to wade; Icel. *vað*, a ford; Dan. *vade*, Swed. *vada*, O. H. G. *watan*, to wade, go. Further allied to L. *uadum* (or *uadum*?), a ford, *uadere*, to go, Skt. *gadha*, shallow.

**waddle**, to walk clumsily. (E.) Frequentative of *wade* (above).

**Wafer.** (F. — O. Low G.) M. E. *wafre*.

— O. F. *wansre* (F. *gaufre*), a wafer. — O. Du. *waffel*; a wafer (Du. *wafel*); Low G. *wafel*; G. *waffel*, wafer.

**Waft;** see Wave (?).

**Wag;** see Weigh.

**Wage, Wager;** see Wed.

**Waggle, Waggon, Wagtail;** see Weigh.

**Waif;** see Waive.

**Wail;** see Wo.

**Wain, Wainscot;** see Weigh.

**Waist;** see Wax (?).

**Wait, sh. and vb.;** see Wake (?).

**Waive,** to relinquish a claim. (F. — Scand.) M. E. *waiven*, *weiven* ('waiten', *weiven*), to set aside, shun, push aside,

remove. — O. F. *waiver*\*, only re. the later form *guesser*, 'to wait, abandon, give over, surrender.' Cot. Low L. *waivare*, to wait. *veifa*, to vibrate, move about, motto and fro (whence the sense of seems to have been evolved).

**Vibrate.** (✓ WIP.) ♀ Dist. wave.

**waif, sb.**, a thing abandoned found astray. (F. — Scand.) M. *weif*; pl. *waynes*, *weynes* (waynes — O. F. *waif*, later *gais*, pl. *waives* chases grives, 'weifles', things for lost; Cot. — Icel. *veif*, anything or flapping about (applied, e.g. of a seal); *veifa*, to vibrate, motto (above).

**Wake** (?), to be brisk, cease to (E.) M. E. *waken*, pt. t. *wok*; intransitive; whence the weak rel. pt. t. *waked*, to cause to wake, to *wakan*, to arise, come to life, be *wok*, pp. *waken*, whence *wakken*, t. to wake, watch, pt. t. *wakken*, *wakan* (pt. t. *wok*), *wakjan* (pt. t. Du. *waken*, Icel. *vaka*, Dan. *vøkka*, G. *wachen*. Der. *wake*, A. S. *wacu*.

**await.** (F. — L. and O. H. G. *awaister*, *awaistier*, to wait for (= L. *a*), for; *wistier*, to wait; vb. (below).

**bivouao.** (F. — G.) F. *bivac* — G. *beiwache*, a keeping w. bei, near (= E. by); *waizen*, (above).

**wult, sb.** (F. — O. H. G.) watchman, sentinel, *wahtmann*

wake at night, a night-musician. — O. F. *gaute*, a guard, watchman; later *guet*. — O. H. G. *wahta*, a watch man, orig. a watch, a guard, a being awake. — O. H. G. *waken* (*G. wachen*), to be awake (above).

Also used in the phr. to lie in wait.  
wait, vb. (F. — O. H. G.) O. F. *waiter*, *water*, *guiter*, later *guetter*, to watch, wait — O. F. *waite*, a watchman, a watching (above).

waken, to awake. (E.) Now usually transitive, but orig. intransitive only, in the sense 'to become awake.' M. E. *waknen*, *wakenen*. A. S. *wacnan*, to be aroused, be born; intrans. form from *wakan*, to wake (above). ¶ The verbal suffix *-en* has now usually a transitive sense; the M. E. suffix *-n-en* is properly intransitive, as in Gothic. Cf. Goth. *waknan*, Swed. *wakna*, Dan. *vægne*, to come awake. Der. *a-waken*, where the prefix *a-* — A. S. *d-*; see A. (4).

watch, sb. (E.) M. E. *wacche*; A. S. *wacce*, a watch, guard. — A. S. *wacan*, to wake (above). Der. *watch*, vb., M. E. *waken*, A. S. *wacian*, weak verb.

Wake (2), the track of a ship. (Scand.) In Norfolk, a *wake* means a space of unfrozen water in a frozen tarn or 'broad.' The proper sense is an opening in ice, passing through ice, hence a track of a ship through a frozen sea, or a track generally — Icel. *vakr*, stem of *vök*, a hole, opening in ice; Swed. *vak*, Norweg. *vok* (the same). Hence Norweg. *vekky*, Dan. *væk*, to cut a passage for ships through ice. The orig. sense was 'a wet place.' — Icel. *vakr*, wet (Iowl. Scotch *wak*); cf. *v. wak*, moist. Gk. *bypis*, wet.

Waken: see Wake (1).

Wale, Weal, the mark of a blow. (E.) I. E. *wale*. A. S. *walu*, a weal; orig. 'a rod' + O. Fries. *walu*, rod, wand. Icel. *visir*, round stick, Goth. *walus*, a staff. Cf. Russ. *visir*, a cylinder, *viatice*, to roll. ¶ In the sense of rod or beam is preserved in *sunvisir*, the plank along the edge of a ship protecting the guns. Doublet, *wal*, q.v.

Walk, vb. (E.) M. E. *walken*, pt. L. *walke*, pp. *walken*. A. S. *wælan* pt. t. *wæle*, pp. *wælean*, to roll, toss oneself about, rove about; hence, generally, to trundle, walk. + O. Du. *walcken*, to press, roll cloth. Swed. *walka*, to roll, full, work, *tan walke* (same). G. *walken*, to full allude to L. *curvare*, to bend, turn, incline.

(✓ WARG, extension of WAR, to turn, roll.)

Wall. (L.) A. S. *weall*, borrowed from L. *uallum*, a rampart, orig. a row of stakes. — L. *uallus*, a stake, palisade, lit. protection. Cf. Skt. *vrī*, to cover, surround, (✓ WAR.)

circumvallation. (L.) Formed from pp. of L. *circumuallare*, to surround with a rampart. — L. *circum*, around; *uallum*, a rampart.

interval. (F. — L.) O. F. *intervalle*. — L. *interuallum*, lit. the space between the rampart of a camp and the soldier's tents. — L. *inter*, between; *uallum*, rampart.

Wallet; see Wattle.

Wall-eyed, with diseased eyes. (Scand.) 'Glauciolus, an horse with a *waulde eye*' (Cooper (1565). — Icel. *valdeygr*, corruption of *vagleygr*, wall-eyed, said of a horse. — Icel. *vagl*, a beam, also a beam in the eye, disease of the eye; *eygðr*, *eygr*, eyed, from *angu*, eye, cognate with E. eye. The Icel. *vagl* is the same as Swed. *vagel*, a perch, roost, sty in the eye, Norw. *vagl*, a hen-roost.

Wallop; see Potwalloper.

Wallow. (E.) M. E. *walwen*. A. S. *wælwian*, to roll round. Cognate with L. *uolueri*, to roll; see Voluble.

Walnut. (E.) Lit. 'a foreign nut.' A. S. *wealh*, foreign; *hnut*, a nut. + Du. *walnot*, Icel. *valnöt*, Dan. *valnod*, Swed. *valnöt*, G. *walnuss*. B. The A. S. *wealh* makes the pl. *wælas*, foreigners, which is the mod. E. *Wales* (now applied to the country itself): cognate with O. H. G. *walsh*, a foreigner, whence G. *Walisch*, foreign, Italian.

Walrus; see Whale.

Waltz, sec. Welter.

Wampum, small beads used as money. (N. American Indian.) W. Indian *wampum*; from the Massachusetts *wampi*, Delaware *wippi*, white (Mahn.).

Wan, colourless. (E.) M. E. *wan*. A. S. *wann*, *wonn*, dark, black, colourless; now applied to pale objects deficient in colour. ¶ Prob. allied to *win*; not to be connected with *wane* (as the A. S. form shews).

Wand, Wander; see Wind (2).

Wane, to decrease (as the moon), to fail. (E.) A. S. *wanian*, to wane, decrease.

— A. S. *wan*, *won*, deficient + Icel. *vana*, vb. from *vani*, deficient. Cf. Goth. *wans*, lacking, Skt. *ána*, wanting. (✓ Wana)

**wanlon.** (E.) In the phr. *with a wanlon*, i. e. with ill-luck. I believe *wanlon* = North E. *waniand*, waning, pres. pt. of M. E. *wanien*, to wane; see *Wane* (above). Sir T. More (Works p. 336) writes *in the wanland*, which I explain to mean 'in the waning of the moon,' i. e. with ill-luck; see Brand, Popular Antiq. on *The Moon*. (So also Wedgwood.)

**want, lack.** (Scand.) M. E. *want*, first used as an adj., signifying 'deficient.' — Icel. *vant*, neut. of *vavr*, adj., lacking, which was formerly used with a gen. case following; as, *var peim vettugis vant*, there was lacking to them of nothing, i. e. they wanted nothing. The Icel. *vavr* = A. S. *wan*; see *Wane* (above). Der. *want*, vb., Icel. *vanta*, from the adj. *vavr*.

**wanton,** unrestrained. (E.) M. E. *wantoun*, unrestrained, not educated; full form *wantowen*. — M. E. *wan-*, prefix, lacking, a neg. prefix (from A. S. *wan*, lacking); *towen* = A. S. *tegen*, pp. of *tefn*, to draw, to educate. See *Wane* and *Tow* (1).

**Wapentake;** see *Weapon*.

**War.** (E.) M. E. *werre*. A. S. *werre*, A. S. Chron. an. 1119. Also *war*; we find: 'armorum oneribus, quod Angli war-scof dicunt,' Laws of Cnut, De Foresta, § 9. (Not common, the usual A. S. words being *wlg*, *hild*, *winn*, *guð*). + O. Du. *uerre*, war, whence *werren*, to embroil; O. H. G. *werra*, broil, confusion, strife (whence O. F. *werre*, F. *guerre*). (Base *WARR*, for *WARS*: allied to *Worse*.) Der. *war-fare*, i. e. war-expedition; from A. S. *faran*, to go.

**guerilla, guerrilla,** irregular warfare. (Span. — O. H. G.) Span. *guerrilla*, a skirmish, lit. 'little war'; dimin. of *guerra*, war. — O. H. G. *werra*, war (above).

**warrior.** (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *werriour*. — O. F. *werreleur*, old spelling of O. F. *guerreleur*, a warrior. — O. F. *werreier*\*, *guerreier*, to make war (whence E. *warray* in Spenser, F. Q. i. 5. 48, ii. 10. 21). — O. F. *werre*, *guerre*, war. — O. H. G. *werra*, war (above).

**Warble;** see *Whirl*.

**Ward,** a guard, watch, &c. (E.) M. E. *ward*. A. S. *wærd*, masc., a guard, watchman, defender; also *wærd*, fem., a guarding, protection, defence. Allied to *Wary*. (base *WAR*). + Icel. *varðr*, (1) a watchman, (2) a watching; G. *wart*, Goth. *wards* in *daura-wards*, a door-keeper. Der. *ward*, verb, *warder*, sb.; also *bear-ward*, *ste-ward*, &c.

**award, vb.** (F. — L. and O. H. G.) M. E. *awarden*. — O. F. *esuader*, *esuadre*, to examine, adjudge — (O. F. *ex-er*), out; O. F. *warder*, to ward, guard see *guard* (below).

**guard,** vb. (F. — O. H. G.) O. F. *garder*, earliest form *warder*, to guard, O. H. G. *warten*, M. H. G. *warten*, to watch; cognate with A. S. *wærdian*, to watch, from *wærd*, sh; see *Ward*. Der. *guard-i-an*; see *Warden* (below).

**regard,** vb. (F. — L. and O. H. G.) F. *regarder*, to look, look at, view — L. *re-back*; F. *garder*, to guard; see *guard* (above).

**reward,** vb. (F. — L. and O. H. G.) O. F. *rewarder*, later spelling *regarder*; see *regard* (above).

**warden,** (1) a guardian, (2) a kind of keeping pear. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *wædēn* — O. F. *wardein*, old spelling of *gardein*, *gardain*, Low L. *guardianus* (guardian — O. F. *warder*, later *guard*, guard; with L. suffix *ianus*; see *guard* (above)).

**wardrobe.** (F. — G.) M. E. *wærdrobe* — O. F. *wardrobe*, later *garderobe* a guard robe, i. e. place for keeping robes. See *guard* (above), and *Robe*.

**Ware** (1), merchandise; see *Wary*.  
**Ware** (2), aware; see *Wary*.

**Wariness;** see *Wary*.  
**Warison;** see *Warrant*.

**Warlock;** a wizard. (E.) M. E. *wælghet*, a wicked one, the devil; named a deceiver. — A. S. *wærlægt*, a traitor, a fidious man, liar, truce-breaker, (then a witch, wizard). Lit. 'liar against the truth'. — A. S. *wær*, truth (cognate with L. *veritas*, truth); *loga*, a liar, from *logen*, pp. *logen*, to lie. See *Verity* and *Lie*.

**Warm.** (E.) A. S. *warm* + Du. *warm*, Icel. *varmr*, Dan. Swed. *warn*. Allied to Russ. *varist*, to boil, worth, *uicinus*, fire. (✓WAR.)

**Warn,** see *Wary*.

**Warp,** ab. (E.) M. E. *wærp*. A. S. *wærp*, a warp, in weaving. — A. S. verb, pt. t. of *weorfan* (strong verb), to throw, hence, to throw the shuttle. Icel. *varþ*, a throwing, from *varp*, f. *verpa*, to throw; Swed. *varp*, a w. O. H. G. *warf* (G. *werft*), from A. S. t. of *werfen*, to throw. (base WA). Der. *warf*, verb, from Icel. *varp*, to throw, cast (hence, to twist out of); this mod. F. *warf* is a secondary !!

the same as A. S. *worfan*. So *warpa*, Dan. *varpe*, to warp a *Swed. varp*, the draught of a net. *trap*.

it, sb. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. O. F. *warrant*, *guarant*, later *warrant*: Cot. The form *warn* of the pres. pt., with the sense — O. H. G. *warjan*, *werjan* (1), to protect, lit. 'to heed.' — *wara*, heed, care. Allied to *war*, *warrant*, verb; *warrant-y*, *antie*, orig. fem. of pp. of *warrant*; see *guarantee* (below). *steo*, sb. (F. — O. H. G.) *Forranty* or *garanty*, which are fangs. — O. F. *garantie*, *garrantie*, y; fem. of pp. of *garantir*, to O. F. *garant*, *warant*, a warrant; it (above). Der. *guarantee*, verb. m., *warisoun*, protection, re. — O. H. G.) M. E. *warisoun*, (the true sense); more common sense of reward or help; it recovery from illness or healing. *garison*, *garison*, surely, safety, healing. — O. F. *warir*, to pro. — O. H. G. *warjan*, *werjan*, to *Warrant*.

it, sb. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. O. F. *warenne*, *warenne*, later *warten* of conies, Cot.; Low m., a preserve for hares, &c. — *warjan*, to protect, preserve And see *Garrot*.

(E.) M. E. *werte*, A. S. *wearte*, Du. *wrat*, Icel. *varts*, Dan. *vorte*, G. *warze*. Orig. 'growth fence'; allied to *Wort* (1).

*Ware*, cautious. (E.) M. E. y is a rather late form, with us in *murky-y*). A. S. *wer*, cau. Icel. *varr*, Dan. *var*, Goth. G. *gewahr*, aware. Allied to m., armour, from *vri*, to cover; op-dw, I perceive, L. *ver-eri*, to wd. (✓WAR.) Der. *wari-ness*.

(E.) A corruption of M. E. aware (common); from A. S. *we*. — A. S. *ge-*, a common altering the sense; *war*, *ware*, *Wary* (above).

(E.) Now written as one merely short for *be ware*, i. e. cautious; see *Wary* (above).

(1), merchandise. (E.) M. E. *waru* (L. *mors*; Wright). The

orig. sense was prob. 'valuables,' and the word is allied to A. S. *waru*, protection, guard, custody. + Icel. *vara*, Dan. *vare*, Swed. *vara*, Du. *waar*, G. *waare*, a commodity; allied to Dan. *vare*, Swed. *vara*, G. *wahre*, care.

*ware* (2), aware. (E.) See *Acts iv. 16*. M. E. *wer*; A. S. *war*, cautious. (The true form, whence *wary* was made by adding *y*.) See *Wary* (above).

*warn*. (E.) A. S. *wearnian*, *warnian*, (1) to take heed, which is the usual sense, (2) to warn. From the sb. *wearn*, refusal, denial, orig. a guarding of oneself. Allied to *Wary* (above). + Icel. *varna*, to warn off, from *vörn*, a defence; Swed. *varna*, G. *warnen*. Der. *fore-warn*, *pre-warn*.

*weir*, *wear*, a dam. (E.) M. E. *wer*; A. S. *wer*; allied to *werian*, to defend, protect, also to dam up. Allied to *war*, *wary*. + Icel. *vörr*, a fenced-in landing-place; G. *wehr*, a defence, *mühlwehr*, a mill-dam.

*Was*, pt. t. of the verb *to be*. (E.) M. E. was, pl. *welen*. A. S. *was*, I was, he was; *wære*, thou wast; pl. *wéron*, were; subjunctive sing. *were*, pl. *wéron*. Mod. E. substitutes *wast* for the A. S. *wære* in the indicative, and *wert* for the same in the subjunctive; both are late forms. β. The infin. is A. S. *wesan*, to be; cognate with Du. *wesen*, Icel. *vera*, Dan. *være*, Swed. *vara*, Goth. *wisan*, to be, dwell, remain; Skt. *var*, to dwell. (✓WAS, to dwell.) γ. The form *was* answers to Icel. *var*, Du. *was*, Dan. Swed. *var*, G. *war*, Goth. *was*; and the pl. *were* to Icel. *vörum*, *vdrut*, *vdrú*, Du. G. *waren*, Swed. *vere*, Goth. *wesum*, *wesuth*, *wesun*.

*wassail*. (E.) M. E. *wasseyl*, *wassayl*, orig. a drinking of a health, from the Northern E. *wær hdl*, answering to A. S. *wes hdl*, lit. 'be whole,' a form of wishing good health. Here *wes* is imperative sing. of *wesan*, to be; and *hdl* is the same as mod. E. *whole*. The dialectal form *hdl* is the same as mod. E. *hale* (doublet of *whole*). See *Halo* (1).

*Wash*, vb. (E.) M. E. *waschen*, pt. t. *wessh*. A. S. *wascan*, pt. t. *wlsc*, *wlx*, pp. *wascen*. + Du. *wassen*, Icel. Swed. *waska*, Dan. *vaske*, G. *waschen* (pt. t. *wusch*). Allied (in my opinion) to Skt. *uhsh*, to sprinkle, to wet.

*Wasp*. (E.) Prov. E. *waps*, *wops*; A. S. *waps*. + G. *wespe*, L. *vespa*; Lith. *wapsid*, a gad-fly; Russ. *osa*, a wasp.

**Wassail**; see **Was** or **Hale** (1).

**Waste**; see **Vast**.

**Watch**; see **Wake** (1).

**Water**, sb. (E.) A. S. *water*. + Du. *water*, G. *wasser*. Allied to Icel. *vatn*, Dan. *vand*, Swed. *vatten*, Goth. *wato*, Russ. *voda*, Gk. *ὕδωρ*, L. *unda*, Lith. *vandū*, Skt. *sudan*, water. All from ✓WAD, to wet. Der. *water*, vb.

**otter**. (E.) M. E. *otor*, A. S. *otor*. + Du. *otor*, Icel. *otr*, Dan. *odder*, Swed. *utter*, G. *otter*, Russ. *vividra*, Lith. *udra*; also Gk. *ὕδρα*, a hydra, water-snake. Allied to *water*; compare Gk. *ὕδρα*, hydra, with *ὕδωρ*, water. The sense is 'dweller in the water.' Doublet, *hydra*, q. v.

**wet**, moist. (E.) M. E. *wet*, *weet*; A. S. *wet*, wet. + Icel. *vátr*, Dan. *vaad*, Swed. *vdt*, wet. Allied to **Water** (above). Der. *wet*, vb., A. S. *wetan*.

**Wattle**, a flexible rod, hurdle; fleshy part under the throat of a cock or turkey. (E.) The orig. sense was something twined or woven together; hence a hurdle, a bag of woven stuff, a bag on a cock's neck. M. E. *watle*, a bag; A. S. *watel*, *watul*, a hurdle. Base WAT; from ✓WA, to bind.

**wallet**, a bag, budget. (E.) M. E. *watel*, a corruption of M. E. *watel*, a wattle, also a bag. In P. Plowman, C. xi. 269, where some MSS. express 'bag-full' by *watel-full*, others have *watel-full*. Again, Shakespeare has *wallets* for bags of flesh upon the neck (Temp. iii. 3. 46), which is the same as *wattles*. Further, cf. O. Du. *waetsack*, G. *watsack*, *wadsack*, a wallet, where *wat* answers to the base of A. S. *wat-el*.

**Wave** (1), to fluctuate. (E.) M. E. *waven*. A. S. *wafian*, esp. in the sense to wonder at or waver in mind; the lit. sense appears in the adj. *wæfre*, wavering, restless. Cf. Icel. *vafra*, *vafla*, to waver; *vaffi*, hesitation. Der. *wave*, sb., from the verb above (not the same word as M. E. *wave*, a wave, which is allied to *wag*).

**waft**. (E.) Put for *waff*, like graft for *graft*. Again, *waff* is the same as *wave*, in the sense 'to beckon by waving something'; see *Merch. Ven.* v. 11.

**waver**, vb. (E.) M. E. *waueren* (*waveren*), to wander about. — A. S. *wæfre*, restless, wandering. + Icel. *vafra*, to waver; see above.

**Wax** (1), to grow. (E.) M. E. *waxen*, pl. t. *wax*, *wex*, pp. *woxen*, *waxen*. A. S. *wærnan*, pt. t. *wærnx*, pp. *geweaxen*. + Du. *welzen*, Icel. *vaxa*, Dan. *væxe*, Swed.

*växa*, G. *wachsen*, Goth. *wakjan*, pt. t. *wohs*. Further allied to Gk. *αὔξειν*, Skt. *vaksh*, to wax, grow. (Base WAWS extended from ✓WAG, to be strong) Allied to **Eke**, Augment.

**waist**. (E.) M. E. *wast*, waist; lit 'the growth' of a man, or the part of the body where size and strength are developed. The same word as M. E. *weazan*, growth, answering to an A. S. form *weazan*, not found, but nearly allied to A. S. *weazan*, growth. — A. S. *weazun*, to grow. + Goth. *wahstus*, growth, increase, stature; Icel. *vöxtur*, stature, shape. Der. *waist-was*.

**Wax** (2), a substance made by bees. (E.) M. E. *wax*; A. S. *wax*. + Du. *wax*, Icel. *vax*, Dan. *væx*, G. *wachs*, Russ. *vosk'*, Lith. *warskas*.

**Way**. (E.) M. E. *wey*, *way*. A. S. *weg*. + Du. *weg*, Icel. *vogr*, Dan. *vej*, Swed. *veg*. G. *weg*, Goth. *wigs*. + Lith. *vejas*, the track of a cart; I. *via*; Skt. *vaha*, a way, from *vah*, to carry. See **Weigh** (✓WAGH). Der. *al-way*, *al-ways*, see **All**, **way-faring**, i.e. faring on the way. A. S. *weg-fiend*, where *fiend* is the pres. pt. of *feran*, to travel; *way-lay*, may *were* away. (E.) M. E. *awey*. A. S. *wæg*, away — A. S. *on*, *om*; *weg*, way.

**wayward**, perverse. (E.) M. E. *ward*, headless form of M. E. *wæren*, adv. in a direction away from a road; from M. E. *awei*, away, and *-ward*, *outa*. See **away** (above).

**We**, pl. of the 1st pers. pronoun. (I.) M. E. *we*, A. S. *wi*. + Du. *wij*; Ic. *vir*, Dan. Swed. *vi*; G. *wir*; Goth. *wi*.

**Weak**. (Scand.) The Scand. forms ousted M. E. *wook*, A. S. *wæs*, *we*. **Weak** is from Icel. *værkr*, Swed. *ve* weak; Dan. *veg*, pliant. — Icel. *væt* pt. of *vilkja*, to turn aside; cognate with A. S. *wæde*, pt. t. of *wætan*, to give way (see **WIK**). Allied to **Wlok** (1) and **Wicker**.

**Weal**; see **Will** (1).

**Weald**, a wooded region, an *open* country. (E.) Two words have been confused, viz. *wild* and *wold* (see *wold*). The M. E. *wold* or *wold* became *wæld* *weald*; Caxton speaks of 'the weald of Kent'. See further under **Wold**. Shakespeare and Lyly speak of 'the weald of Kent'; see **Wild**.

**Wealth**; see **Will** (1).

**Wean**; see **Win**.

**Weapon** (E.) M. E. *waffen*. A. S. *wippen*, a weapon. + Du. *wapen* =

**vipn.** Dan. *vaaben*, Swed. *vapen*, G. *waffe*; Goth. *wepna*, neut. pl. weapons. Allied to A. S. *wepman*, a full grown-man, a male.

**wapentake**, a district. (Scand.) M. E. *wapentake*. A. S. *wēpungesthā*, not an E. word, but borrowed from Icel. *vipnatak*, lit. a weapon-touching, hence, a vote of consent so expressed, and, finally, the district governed by a man whose authority was confirmed by the touching of weapons. See Thorpe, Ancient Laws, i. 455 — Icel. *vipna*, gen. pl. of *vipn*, a weapon; and *tak*, a touching, grasping, allied to *Take*.

**Wear** (1), to wear clothes, to consume by use. (E.) M. E. *weren*, pt. t. *wered*. A. S. *werian* (pt. t. *werode*). + Icel. *verja*, O. H. G. *werian*, to wear; Goth. *wasjan*, to clothe. (✓WAS, to clothe.) ¶ All the senses of *wear* can be deduced from the sense of carrying clothes on the body; hence it means to consume or use up by wear, to destroy, efface. The pt. t. *wore* is modern. Not allied to A. S. *werian*, to defend, which is a different word.

**Wear** (2) a weir; see *weir*, under *Wary*. **Wear** (3), to veer a ship; the same as *Veer*, q. v.

**Weary**, exhausted, tired. (E.) M. E. *wēri*. A. S. *wērig*, tired. — A. S. *wērian*, to tramp about, wander, travel — A. S. *wēr*, a moor, swampy place (tedious to tramp over). + O. Sax. *wērig*. O. H. G. *wērag*, weary. (The change from *ē* to *ē* is quite regular.) ¶ Not allied to *wear* (1).

**Weasand**; see *Wheese*.

**Weasel**. (E.) M. E. *wesel*, *wesele*. A. S. *wesle*, a weasel. + Du. *wesel*, Icel. *væsl*, Dan. *væsel*, Swed. *vessla*, G. *wiesel*. Perhaps allied to *Wison*; from its thinness.

**Weather** (E.) M. E. *weder*; A. S. *wēder*. (The *th* seems due to Icel. *veðr*.) + Du. *weder*, Icel. *veðr*, Dan. *veir*; Swed. *weder*, wind, weather; G. *wetter*. Allied to G. *gewitter*, a storm, Icel. *land-viðrī*, a land-wind, Russ. *větr*, wind, breeze, Lith. *wėtra*, storm. Allied to *Wind* (1).

**weather-beaten**, **weather-bitten**. (E.) Both forms seem to be correct. The former means 'beaten by the weather,' from *beat*. The latter means 'bitten by the weather,' from *bite*, and occurs in Wint. Tale, v. 2, 60; derived from Swed. *vaderbiten*, lit. bitten by the weather.

**wither**. (E.) Orig. trans., M. E. *widren*, *widren*, to expose to weather.

**Weave**. (E.) M. E. *wenien* (*wieven*).

A. S. *wefan*, pt. t. *waf*, pp. *wesen*. + Du. *weven*, Icel. *væfa*, Dan. *væve*, Swed. *väva*, G. *weben*. (Base WAB- ✓WABH.)

**web**. (E.) A. S. *well*, a web; from *waf*, pt. t. of *wefan* (above). + Du. *wel*, Icel. *vefr*, Dan. *vær*, Swed. *väf*, G. *gewebe*.

**weft**. (E.) A. S. *west*, *westa*, the threads woven across the warp; from A. S. *waf*, pt. t. of *wefan*, to weave. + Icel. *vestr*.

**woof**, the west. (E.) This curious word is a corruption of M. E. *oof*, the *w* being prefixed owing to a popular etymology from *weave* (which is true, but not in the way which popular etymologists would understand). The M. E. *oof* is a contraction of A. S. *oƿef*, the wool. — A. S. *ᬁ*, contraction of *on*, upon; *waf*, a sb. due to *waf*, pt. t. of *wefan*, to weave.

**Wed**, vb. (E.) M. E. *wedden*. A. S. *weddian*, lit. to pledge, engage; hence to betroth. — A. S. *wed*, a pledge. + O. Du. *wedde*, Icel. *veð*, Swed. *vad*, G. *wette*, Goth. *wadi*, a pledge, wager. Allied to L. *uas* (gen. *uad-is*), a pledge, Gk. *ἀθλος* (= *d-fid-λον*), the prize of a contest; Skt. *vadhu*, a bride. (✓WADH.)

**wage**, a gage, pledge; pl. *wages*, pay for service. (F. — Teut.) M. E. *wage*, pl. *wager*. — O. F. *wage*, later *gage*, a gage, pledge; hence, a stipulated payment. A verbal sb. from O. F. *wager*, to pledge, Low L. *wadiare*. — Goth. *wadi*, a pledge (above). Der. *wage*, vb., as in to *wage war*, orig. to declare (or pledge oneself to) war.

**wager**, a bet. (F. — Tent.) M. E. *wayer*, *wajour*. — O. F. *wageure*, later *gageure*, 'a wager'; Cot. — Low L. *wadiatura*, from *wadiare*, to pledge (above). Der. *wager*, vb. See also *Gage* (1).

**wedlock**, marriage. (E.) A. S. *wedlic*, lit. a pledge, pledging. — A. S. *wed*, a pledge; *lēc*, a sport, also, a gift, and often used as a mere suffix. See *Lark* (2).

**Wedge**. (E.) M. E. *wegge*. A. S. *wieg*. + Du. *wig*, Icel. *vęgr*, Dan. *vægge*, Swed. *vigg*, M. H. G. *wieke*, wedge; G. *wieke*, a kind of wedge-shaped loaf. Lit. 'a mover,' from its effect in splitting trees; allied to *Wag*. (✓WAGH.)

**Wedlock**; see *Wed*.

**Wednesday**. (E.) M. E. *wednesday*. A. S. *widnesday*, Wedes's day. (The change from *ē* to M. E. *ē* is quite regular.) + Du. *woensdag*, Icel. *þimudagr*, Swed.

Dan. *onsdag*; all meaning 'Woden's (or Odin's) day.' β. The name *Woden* signifies 'furious'; from A. S. *wod*, mad, furious (= Icel. *ðör*, Goth. *wods*). See *Wood* (2). *Woden* was identified with L. *Mercurius*.

**Wee**, tiny. (Scand.?) M. E. *we*, only as sb., in the phrase 'a litel *we*' = a little bit, a little way. I have little hesitation in assuming the O. Northern E. *we*, a way, space, to be the same as Dan. *vei*, a way, cognate with E. *Way*, q. v. Cf. North. E. *way-bit*, also *wee-bit*, a small space. ¶ Certainly not allied to G. *wenig*, little.

**Weed** (1), a noxious plant. (E.) M. E. *wedd*; A. S. *wedd*, *widd*, a weed. + O. Saxon *wiod*. Root unknown.

**Weed** (2), a garment. (E.) M. E. *wede*. A. S. *wude*, neuter, *wéd*, fem., a garment + O. Fries. *wede*, O. Sax. *wéids*; Icel. *vöd*, a piece of stuff, cloth; O. H. G. *wüst*, *wüst*, clothing, armour. Lit. 'something that binds' or is wrapped round; cf. Goth. *ga-widjan* (pt. t. *ga-wath*), O. H. G. *wetan*, to bind together, Zend *vadh*, to clothe.

**Week**. (E.) M. E. *weke*, *wike*; A. S. *wice*, *wicu*, a week. (There was a later A. S. *wucu*, a week, which became M. E. *wouke*, a week, and is obsolete.) + Du. *week*, Icel. *vika*, Swed. *vecka*, O. H. G. *wieha*, *wieha* (mod. G. *wieche*). We also once find Goth. *wiko*, in the sense of order or succession (Luke i. 8), answering to L. *ordine* (not to *uicit*). The orig. sense seems to have been 'succession,' series; cf. Icel. *vikja*, to turn, return; see *Weak*.

**Ween**; see *Win*.

**Weep**. (E.) M. E. *wepen*, pt. t. *weep*, *wep*. A. S. *wepian*, pt. t. *wēp*, to cry aloud, raise an outcry. — A. S. *wēp*, a clamour, outcry (by the usual change from *ð* to *d*). + O. Sax. *wispian*, vb., from *wēp*, outcry; Icel. *vepa*, to shout, from *þep*, outcry. Allied to Russ. *vopte*, to sob, lament. Cf. Skt. *vide*, to cry, howl. ¶ Not allied to *whoop*.

**Weet**; see *Wilt* (1).

**Weevil**, a small beetle. (E.) M. E. *wewel*, *wiwel* (*wewel*, *wivel*); A. S. *wifel*, *wibil*. + Icel. *yfill*, O. Du. *wovel*, O. H. G. *wibil*. A dimin. form; from A. S. *wulba*, a beetle; of which the orig. sense was prob. 'wriggler' or 'flutterer.' Cf. Lith. *wulbilas*, a chaser, winged insect.

**Weft**; see *Weave*.

**Weigh**. (E.) M. E. *weghen*. A. S. *wegan*, pt. t. *wag*, to carry, bear; also, to move; also to raise, lift (cf. 'to weigh

anchor); to weigh. + Du. *wegen*; Icel. *vega*, to move, lift; Dan. *vrie*, Swed. *väg*; G. *wegen*, to move, *wiegen*, to rock, *wiegen*, to weigh. Allied to L. *vehere*, Skt. *ved* to carry. (✓ WAGH.)

**wag**. (Scand.) M. E. *waggan*. — C. Swed. *wagga*, Swed. *vaggja*, to wag, sway, rock. Cognate with A. S. *wagian* (= M. L. *wauwen*), to wag, which is a secondary verb derived from A. S. *wæg*, pt. t. of *wægn* (above). Similarly, the Swed. *vaggja* is secondary verb, from Icel. *væg*, base of *væga*, to weigh (above). Dor. *wag-tail*

waggle, to wag frequently. (Scand. Frequent. form of wag (above))

**wagon**, **waggon**. (Du.) XVI cent. Borrowed from Du. *wagen*, a wagon, which is cognate with *wain* (below).

**wain**, a wagon. (E.) M. E. *wane*, *wayn*; formed (by the usual change of *e* to *ay*) from A. S. *wagn*, a wain; we also find A. S. *wæn*, a contracted form — A. S. *wæg*, pt. t. of *wegan*, to carry; see *Weight* (above). (Thus *wain* = vehicle.) + Du. *wagen* (whence E. *wagon*), Icel. *vagn*, Dan. *vogn*, Swed. *vagn*, G. *wagen*.

**wainscot**, panelled boards on walls of rooms. (Du.) XIV cent. — Du. *wagenschot*; 'wainscot'; Hexham. As if from Du. *wagen*, a wain; but really a corruption of O. Du. *waeghe-schot*, wall-boarding; from O. Du. *waeg* (Du. *weeg*, A. S. *wæg*) a wall, and *schot*, 'a wainscot, partition,' &c. Sewn or 'a closure of boards.' Hexham. It used to mean boards for covering walls, hence, boards for panel-work, oak-paneling, wainscot in general. The Du. *scher* is cognate with E. *saw* and *shot*. (Misprinted.)

**weight**. (E.) M. E. *wicht*, *wicht*; A. S. *wiht*, *gewiht*, weight. + Du. *wicht*; Icel. *vætt*, Dan. *vægt*, Swed. *vikt*, *vægt*, *gewicht*.

**wey**, a heavy weight, from two to three cwt. (E.) M. E. *wyte*. A. S. *wit*, weight. — A. S. *wæg*, stem of pt. t. pl. *wægan*, to weigh.

**Weir**, **Wear**, a mill-dam; see *Wary*.

**Weird**: see *Worth* (2).

**Welcome**; see *Will* (1).

**Weld** (1); to beat metal together; or **Well** (2).

**Weld** (2), dyer's weed. (E.) M. E. *welde*, *woldie*; Lowl. Sc. *wald*. Apparently an E. word. ¶ Quite distinct from *well*.

**Welfare**; see *Will* (1).

**Welkin**, sky, clouds. (E.) M. E. *welken*, more commonly *welkene*, *welkene*, *wel-*

*Wken* — A S. *woknū*, clouds, pl. of *woknēn*, cloud. + O. Sax. *wolken*, G. *wolke*, a cloud. The suggested connection with A. S. *wakan*, to roll, is not proven.

*Well* (1); see *Will* (1).

*Well* (2), a spring, fount. (E.) M. E. *elle*; A. S. *wella*, a spring. — A. S. *wealan* (I. t. *weall*), to well up, boil (but the old E. *well*, vb., is derived from the secondary verb *wellan* or *wyllan*, with the same sense). + Icel. *vell*, ebullition, from *bla*, to boil (pt. t. *vall*); Du. *wel*, a ring; Dan. *væld*; G. *welle*, a wave, i.e. from *wallen*, to boil. Further allied

Skt. *val*, to move to and fro, Russ. *varat*, to roll. Also allied to *Warm*. (VAL = WAR.) Der. *well*, vb., as above. *weld* (1), to beat metal together. (wed.) The *d* is ex crescens after *t*; the *rd* is Swedish, from the iron-works (re.). — Swed. *valla*, orig. to well, now only in the sense to weld iron; cf. Dan. *vælde*, well up (with ex crescens *d*, as in English). Compare with E. *well*, vb.

*Wellaway*; see *Wo*.

*Welsh*, pertaining to Wales. (E.) M. E. *elsh*, foreign. A S. *walisc*, *welisc*, foreign, armed, with suffix *-isc* (E. *-ish*) and vowel-change, from A. S. *wealh*, a foreigner. See */slaut*.

*Welt*. (C.) The old sense seems to border, hem, fringe. M. E. *welte*. — *gwælt*, a hem, welt, *gwæltas*, the welt a shoe, *gwældu*, to welt, hem; allied to Icel. *balt*, welt, border, belt, Irish *balt* (ame). It seems thus to be allied to *Belt*. *Welter*, to wallow, roll about. (E.) formerly also *walter*. *Walter*, *welter*, are quantitatives from M. E. *walten*, to roll over, tumble, turn over. — A. S. *wealtan* (long verb), to roll over + Icel. *velta* (pt. *vult*), to roll, Dan. *vælte*, to overturn; Icel. *vætra*, to welter, frequent. of *væta*, roll; G. *wälzen*, to roll, welter, from

*wälzen*, to roll. Cf. Goth. *us-waltjan*, to subvert. (Base *WALT*, from *✓ WAR*.)

*walts*, a dance. (G.) Short for G. *walzer*, a waltz (with *s* sounded as *ts*). — G. *walzen*, to roll, revolve; see above.

*Wen*, a tumour. (E.) A. S. *wenn*. + Du. *wen*; Low G. *wen*. Prob. allied to Goth. *winnan*, to suffer, *wunna*, affliction; the Goth. *winnan* is the same as A. S. *winnan*, to toil, to win (whence E. *win*). See *Win*.

*Wench*. (E.) M. E. *wenche*, earlier form *wenchel*, a child, (male or female). — A. S. *winclo*, s. pl., children (of either sex). Allied to A. S. *wencel*, weak, *wancol*, tottery (hence weak, infantine). From the base *WANK*, seen in G. *wanken*, to totter, M. H. G. *wenken*, to render unsteady. Allied to *Wink*.

*Wend*, *Went*; see *Wind* (2).

*Were*, pl. of *Was*, q. v.

*Werwolf*, a man-wolf. (E.) A. S. *were-wulf*, a werewolf, the devil. — A. S. *wer*, a man; *wulf*, a wolf. + G. *wihrwulf*, M. H. G. *werwolf*, a man-wolf; from M. H. G. *wer*, a man, and *wolf* (Hence O. F. *garou*, F. *garou*, now *loup-garou*, i.e. wolf-werwolf.) See *Virile*. ¶ It was supposed that fierce men were turned into wolves; cf. Gk. *λύρπατος*, i.e. wolf-man.

*West*. (E.) A S. *west*, adv., westward; *west-déál*, west part or quarter + Du. *west*, Icel. *vestr*, Dan. *vest*, G. *west*. Allied to Skt. *vasta*, a house, *vastati*, dwelling-place, night; from *var*, to dwell. The supposed place of abode of the sun at night. (✓ *WAS*.)

*Wet*; see *Water*.

*Wether*, a castrated ram. (E.) A. S. *wéber* + O. Sax. *wethar*, *withar*, Icel. *vedr*, Dan. *veder*, Swed. *vadur*, G. *widder*, Goth. *withrus*, a lamb. Lit. 'a yearling'; allied to *Veal*.

*Wey*; see *Weigh*.

## WH.

*Wh.* This is distinct from *w.* The old E. *wh* answers to A. S. *hw*, Icel. *hv*, *hw*, Aryan *kw*.

*Whack*, to beat; see *Thwack*.

*Whale* (E.) M. E. *whal*, qual. A S. *whal* + Du. *walvisch* (whale-fish), G. *walvisch*, Icel. *hvalr*, Dan. *hval*. It also

meant a porpoise, grampus, &c. The sense is 'roller'; from the rolling of porpoises. Allied to *Wheel*.

*walrus*, a large seal. (Du. = Scand.) Du. *walrus*. — Swed. *vallrous*, Dan. *hvalros*; a morse; lit. a 'whale-house'; the name as A. S. *hors-hwal*, a morse, horse-whale.

**Wharf (1),** a place for landing goods. (E.) A. S. *hwærfs*, a dam or bank to keep out water (Thorpe, Diplomatarium, pp. 361, 381); *mere-hwearf*, sea-shore (Grein).—A. S. *hwærfs*, pt. t. of *hwærfsan*, to turn, turn about. β. This difficult word, with a great range of senses, meant a turning, reversion, turning-place, space, dam, shore, dock-yard, as proved by the cognate words, viz. Du. *werf*, Icel. *hvarf*, Dan. *varft*, Swed. *varfs*, O. Swed. *hwarf*, &c. The A. S. *hwærfsan* answers to Goth. *hwairban*, to turn oneself about, walk, Icel. *hverfa*, to turn. (Base HWARB.) Allied to Curve. ¶ Not allied to G. *wersen*, to throw. Der. *wharf-inger*, for *wharfager*; with inserted *n*, as in *messenger*, *passenger*.

**Wharf (2),** bank of a river. (E.) In Shak. Hamlet, i. 5. 33. Cf. A. S. *mere-hwearf*, sea-shore (Grein); it is the same word as Wharf (1).

What; see Who.

**Wheal (1),** a pimple. (E.) Distinct from *weal*, *wale*, a mark of a blow. Perhaps from A. S. *hwæl*, a wheal (Somner). Cf. W. *chwiler*, a maggot, wheal, pimple. ¶ Difficult and doubtful.

**whelk (1),** a small pimple. (E.) M. E. *whelke*, Chaucer, C. T. 634. Dimin. of *wheel* (above).

**Wheal (2),** a mine. (C.) A Cornish word. — Corn. *hwel*, a work, a mine. Cf. W. *chwel*, a course, a turn.

**Wheat;** see White.

**Whalk (1),** a mollusc with a shell. (E.) Ill spelt; it should be *whelk*. M. E. *wilk*; A. S. *wilc*, later *wælc*. Named from its convoluted shell *wealcan*, to roll, walk; see Whelk'd, i. e. convoluted, K. Lenz spelt *weak'd* in the first folio.

**Whelk (2);** see Wheal (1).

**Whelm,** to overturn, cover something that is turned over; whelm, submerge. (Scand.) M. E. to turn a hollow vessel upside down, to turn over; Lowl. S. *whommele*, *whamle*, to turn up. Closely related to M. E. *whelme* and *overwhelmen* (*overwhelmen*), same sense. β. The only difficulty is to explain the final -m; this is due to that *whelm*, verb, is really formed from sb. *whelm*, standing for *hwælm* (being dropped because unpronounceable). This appears from O. Swed. *cock hay*, derived from the sb. *hay-cock*; where *hwælm* is for being derived from O. Swed. *arch*, vault, *hwælfwa*, to arch into a rounded shape. Thus it is substantival (as in *doo-m*, *blæm*) and the Teut. base is HWALB, convex (M. H. G. *welben*, pt. t. derivatives of which appear in A. S. adj., convex, sb., a vault, Icel. a vault, *hwælsa*, *hölsa*, to 'wheel' upside down, G. *wölben*, to

Du. *wulf*, Icel. *hvelfr*, Dan. *Avalf*, ed. *wulf*, M. H. G. *wulf*. Root unknown.

**When**, Whence, Where; see Who. **Wherry**, a shallow, light boat. (Scand.) A word, in Scand. dialects, signifies *ark*, easily turned. — Icel. *hverfr*, shifty, ink (said of a ship); Norw. *kverv*, crank, ready, quick (said of a boat). — Icel. *vfa* (pl. t. *hvarf*), to turn. See Whirl. **Whet**. (E.) M. E. *whetten*. A. S. *hutan*, to sharpen. — A. S. *hwat*, keen, d. brave. + Du. *wetten*, Icel. *hvelja*, ed. *vattja*, G. *wetzen*, to sharpen, engrave; from O. Sax. *hwat*, Icel. *hvatr*, E. O. H. G. *hwas*, sharp. Der. *whetstone*, A. S. *hwæstn*.

**Whether**; see Who.

**Whoy**. (E.) M. E. *whey*. A. S. *hwæg*, ey + Du. *hui*, *wei*. Cf. W. *chwig*, ey fermented with sour herbs.

**Whieh**; see Who.

**Whiff**, sb., a puff. (E.) M. E. *wesse*, our. An imitative word, like *puff*, *fife*. W. *chuiff*, a puff, *chwaff*, a gust; Dan. *ch*, a puff, gust. Cf. A. S. *hwida*, a breeze. **Whiffle**, to blow in gusts, veer as the wind. (E.) Frequentative of *whiff*, to blow. Der. *whiff-er*, a piper, fifer, hence one who goes first in a procession.

**Whig**. (E.) See Todd's Johnson and others. *Whig* is a shortened form of *whig-mor*, applied to certain Scotchmen who came from the west to buy corn at Leith; in the word *whigam*, employed by the men in driving their horses. A patch to Edinburgh made by Argyle was called 'the whigamor's inroad,' and afterwards those who were opposed to the court were to be called *whigs*. (Burnet, *Own Times*, b. i.) The Glossary to Sir W. Scott's novels has: 'whigamore, a great jingle; whigging, jogging rudely, urging hard.' To *whig awa'* is to jog on quickly. I suppose that the *h* is intrusive, that these words are allied to Lowland *wiggle*, to move about, and to A. S. *wan*, to move, agitate, move along. See *whig*.

**While**, a time. (E.) A. S. *hwil*, sb., a time, a time + Icel. *hvisla*, a place of rest; *hwile*, rest; Swed. *hvila*, rest; G. *hülf*, Goth. *hwila*, a time. Prob. allied to *qui-et*, rest. (✓ Kl.) Der. *while*, *whistles*, M. E. *whiles*, adv. (with gen. *at*), whence *whilst*, with added *t* (*amongst-t*, *amids-t*); also *whilom*,

formerly, from A. S. *hwillum*, dat. pl. of *hwoll*, a time. Also *mean-while*, see Mean (3); also *whiling-time*, the waiting a little time before dinner (*Spectator*, no. 448), whence the phrase *to while away time*, probably with some thought of confusion with *wile*.

**Whim**, a freak. (Scand.) Skelton has *whim-wham*. — Icel. *hvina*, to wander with the eyes, as a silly person; Norw. *kvima*, to whisk about, trifle. Cf. Swed. dial. *kvimmerkantig*, giddy in the head. Der. *whimsey*, a whim, from the allied Norw. *kvimsa*, Swed. dial. *kvimsa*, Dan. *vimse*, to be giddy, skip or whisk about.

**Wimble**(2), active. (Scand.) In Spenser, Shep. Kal. March, 91. — Swed. dial. *wimmia*, to be giddy or skittish, frequent. of Swed. dial. *vima*, to be giddy, allied to Icel. *vim*, giddiness. Compare Whim (above).

**Whimper**, to whine. (E.) The same as Lowland Sc. *whimmer*, to whimper, frequentative of *whim*, another form of *whine*; see Whine. '[They] wil whympe and whine'; Latimer, *Seven Sermons*, ed. Arber, p. 77.

**Whin**, gorse. (C.) M. E. *whynne*, *quyn*. — W. *chuyn*, weeds; cf. Bret. *chouenna* (with guttural *ch*), to weed.

**Whine**, vb. (E.) A. S. *hwianan*, to whine. + Icel. *hvina*, Swed. *kvina*, Dan. *hvine*, to whir, whiz, whine. Cf. Icel. *kvinea*, to wail, Goth. *kwainon*, to mourn, Skt. *kvan*, to buzz. Der. *whimp-er*, q. v.

**Whip**, to move quickly, to flog. (E.) M. E. *whippen*, to overlay a cord by rapidly binding the twine round it, *whippe*, a scourge. From the sense of rapid movement. + Du. *wippen*, to skip, formerly to shake; Low G. *wippen*, to bob up and down; Dan. *vippe*, to see-saw, bob; Swed. *wippa*, to wag, jerk; G. *wippen*, to move up and down, see-saw, jerk. (I find no very early authority for the *h*.) Der. *whip*, sb.

**whipple-tree**, a swing-bar for traces. (E.) The sense is 'piece of swinging-wood', composed of *tree* (as in *axle-tree*) and the verb *whipple*, frequent. of *whip*, to move about quickly, to see-saw (above).

**Whir**, to buzz. (Scand.) An imitative word, like *whiz* — Dan. *hvirre*, to whirl, twirl; Swed. dial. *hvirra*, to whirl. Allied to Whirl.

**Whirl**. (Scand.) M. E. *whirlen*. A contraction for *whirf-le*\*. frequent. of M. E. *wherfen*, to turn. — Icel. *hvirfa*, to

whirl; frequent. of *hversa* (pt. t. *hvarf*), to turn round; Dan. *hvirle*, Swed. *hvirsla*, O. Du. *wervelen*, to whirl; G. *wirbeln*, to whirl, to warble. (Base HWARB.) Allied to Wharf. Dor. *whirl-wind*, from Icel. *hvirvelwindr*, Dan. *hvirvelvind*, Swed. *hvirvelvind*, a whirlwind; also *whirlpool*; *whirl-i-gig* (see Gig).

**warble**, to sing as a bird. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *werbeln*, *werbelen*. — O. F. *werbler* (Burguy). — M. H. G. *werbelen*, old spelling of G. *wirbeln*, to whirl, run round, warble (above).

**Whisk**, to move or sweep quickly. (Scand.) The *h* is intrusive. It is properly *wisk*, orig. to wipe, brush, sweep, esp. with a quick motion, as when using a light brush; the *h* was due to confusion with *whiz*, *whir*, *whirl*, &c. — Dan. *viske*, to wipe, rub, sponge, from *visk*, a wisp, rubber; Swed. *viska*, to wipe, also to wag (or whisk) the tail, from *viska*, 'a whisk, a small broom.' Widegren: Icel. *vísk*, a wisp of hay, something to wipe with, a rubber. + G. *wischen*, 'to wipe, whisk, rub.' Flugel; from the sb. *wisch*, 'a whisk, clout,' id. β. The sb. which thus appears as Icel. *vísk*, Swed. *viska*, G. *wisch*, meant orig. 'a washer;' from the Teut. base WASK, to wash; see Wash. Dor. *whisker*, from the likeness to a small brush. 'Nestor brush'd her with his whiskers'; Dryden, Troilus, iv. 2. Also *whisky*, a light gig, easily whisked along.

**Whisky, Whiskey**, a spirit. (Gaelic.) Gaelic *uisge-beatha*, water of life, whiskey; the latter element being dropped; see below.

**usquebaugh**. (Irish.) Irish *uisge-beatha*, usquebaugh, whiskey. — Irish *uisge*, water; *beatha*, life, allied to Gk. *Bios*, life.

**Whisper**, vb. (E.) M. E. *whisperen*. O. Northumb. *hwisperian*, to murmur, Luke, aix. 7, John, vii. 12. + O. Du. *wisperen*, *wisperen*, G. *wispern*. Cf. also Icel. *hvíska*, Swed. *kviska*, Dan. *hviske*, to whisper. (Base HWIS.) Allied to Wheeze and Hiss.

**whistle**, vb. (E.) A. S. *hwistlian*, as in *hwistlere*, a whistler, piper. + Icel. *hvísla*, to whisper, Dan. *hvistle*, to hiss, whistle; Swed. *hvissla*, to whistle. (Base HWIS.) See above.

**Whist**; see Hiss.

**Whistle**; see Whisper.

**Whit**; see Wight (1).

**White**. (E.) M. E. *whit*. A. S. *hwit*. + Du. *wit*, Icel. *hvítir*, Dan. *hvit*, Swed. *hvít*, Goth. *hweitis*, G. *weiss*. Allied to Skt. *sveta*, white, from *svit*, to shine, to be white; also to Russ. *svetite*, to shine. (✓KWI.) Dor. *whit-ing*, a fish with delicate white flesh, also ground chalk; also *whit-ster*, a whitener, bleacher.

**wheat**. (E.) M. E. *whete*. A. S. *hwete*, wheat; named from the whiteness of the meal; see White (above). + Du. *witte*, *weit*, Icel. *hveiti*, Dan. *hvæde*, Swed. *hvete*, Goth. *hwaiteis*, G. *weizen*. Dor. *wheat-en*, adj., A. S. *hwáten*.

**whit-sunday**. (E.) Lit. white Sunday, as is perfectly certain from the A. S. name *hwita sunnan-dag*, Icel. *hvítasunnudag*, Norwegian *kvittsunndag*; these are facts, though constantly denied by the lovers of paradoxical and far-fetched etymologies. The difficulty lies only in the reason for the name. 'The great festivals, Yule, Easter, and Pentecost, but esp. the two latter, were the great seasons for christening in the Roman Catholic church, especially Easter, whence in Roman usage the Sunday after Easter was called *Dominica in Albis*; but in the Northern churches, perhaps owing to the cold weather at Easter-time, Pentecost . . . seems to have been esp. appointed for christening and for ordination, hence the following week was called the Holy Week, Icel. *Heiga Vika*;' Icel. Diet. The case is parallel to that of noon, which at first meant 9th hour, or 3 p. m., but was afterwards shifted. So also in other cases. Dor. *Whitsun-week*, short for *Whitsunday's week* (Icel. *hvítasunnudag*, etc.); *Whitsun-tide*, short for *Whitsunday-tide*.

**whittle** (3), a blanket. (E.) M. E. *whitel*; A. S. *hwitel*. Named from its white colour, — A. S. *hwit*, white.

**Whither**; see Who.

**Whitlow**, a painful swelling on the fingers. (Scand.) Corruption of *whitlow*, a whitlow (Halliwell); where *whit* is the Northern pronunciation of *quick*, i.e. the sensitive part of the finger round the nail; Icel. *kvika*. *Flaw* is the Swed. name; *flaw*, crack, breach, flake. See Quirk and Flaw. The sense is 'crack next to quick,' hence a painful sore, afterwards a painful swelling. It was corrupted into *whitflaw* (Holland), and afterwards into *whitlow*; by confusion with *white*. — *nychia*, a whitlow; 'Wiseman, Surgeon, b. L. C. II.'

- unday: see White.  
de, (1) and (2); see Thwite.  
de (3), a blanket; see White.  
to hiss. (E.) 'The woods do  
Surrey, tr. of *Aeneid*, b. ii. An  
word, allied to Hiss and  
+ Icel. *hvisra*, to hiss.  
pronoun. (E.) Formerly *who*,  
*which*, were interrogative pronouns.  
*whose*, *whom*, occur as relatives as  
the end of the 12th century, but  
a relative, is not found before the  
14th century. (Morris). A. S. *hwæd*, who;  
*hwæt*, what; gen. *hwæs*, whose;  
to whom; acc. masc. and fem.  
whom [obsolete], neut. *hwæt*,  
instrumental *hwæl*, in what way,  
why. + Du. *wie*, Icel. *hværr*, Dan.  
ed. *hvem*, G. *wer*, Goth. *hwas*,  
L. *quis*, Lith. *kas*, Skt. *kas*.  
(A = Teut. HWA.)  
(E.) M. E. *hou*, *hu*; A. S. *hd*.  
only another form of A. S. *hwæl*,  
why. + O. Fries. *hu*, Du. *hoe*,  
Icel. *hwaiwa*, how.  
(E.) A. S. *hwæt*, neut. of *hwæs*.  
(E.) M. E. *whan*; A. S.  
*hwonne*, when. + O. Du. *wan*,  
Goth. *hwan*. Prob. allied to  
*wana*, A. S. *hwone*, acc. masc. of  
*was*, A. S. *hwæd*, who.  
-co. (E.) M. E. *whernes*, older  
*hanene*. -A. S. *hwanan*, whence;  
allied to *when* (above).  
(E.) M. E. *wher*; A. S. *hwær*,  
there; allied to *hwæd*, who. + Du.  
sel. *haar*, Dan. *haer*, Swed. *haar*,  
(in war um), Goth. *hwar*.  
ther, which of two. (E.) See  
wyl. st. A. S. *hwæster*, which of  
joined with comparative suffix *-ær*  
(*tar*) from the base of *who*. +  
*ær*, M. H. G. *weder*, Goth.  
Lith. *katras*, L. *uter*, Gk.  
*eurepos*, Skt. *katara*.  
(E.) M. E. *which*; *quihilk*
- (Barbour). A. S. *hwile*, *hwæle*, which;  
short for *hwil-he*, lit. 'why-like,' i. e. how  
like, in what way like. - A. S. *hwæt*, how,  
instrumental case of *hwæd*, who; *he*, like;  
see Why and Like. + O. Sax. *hwilh*,  
O. Fries. *hwelik*, Du. *welk*, Icel. *hwilkr*,  
Dan. Swed. *hwiken*, G. *welcher*, O. H. G.  
*hwelik*. Cf. L. *qualis*.
- whither. (E.) M. E. *whider*. A. S.  
*hwider*, *hwader*, whither. + Goth. *hwadre*.  
Cf. hither, thither.
- why. (E.) M. E. *whi*; for *whi*—on  
what account (common). A. S. *hwæt*, in  
what way, instrumental case of *hwæd*, who;  
see Who (above).
- Whole; see Hale (1).
- Whoop, to shout. (F. — Teut.) The  
initial *w* is unoriginal; formerly *hoop*.  
M. E. *houpen*. — F. *houper*, 'to hoop  
unto'; Cot. Of Teut. origin; cf. Goth.  
*hwopjan*, to boast (Romans ix. 8). Der.  
whooping-cough or hooping-cough
- hub bub. (F. — Teut.) Formerly also  
whoobub, a confused noise. Hubbub —  
hoop-hoop, reduplication of hoop. Whoobub  
= whoop-hoop.
- Whore, sb. (Scand.) The *w* is unori-  
ginal. M. E. *hore*. — Icel. *höra*, an adul-  
teress, fem. of *hörr*, an adulterer; Dan.  
*hore*, Swed. *hora*. + Du. *hoer*, G. *hure*,  
O. H. G. *huora*; Goth. *hors*, masc., an  
adulterer. Allied to Polish *karwia*, Church-  
Slavonic *kuruva*, an adulteress. Prob.  
also to L. *curas*, loving, Skt. *kámaga*, a  
lascivious woman (from *kam*, to love).  
¶ Certainly not allied to hire!
- Whorl. (E.) The same as *wharl*, a  
piece of bone placed on a spindle to twist  
it by. The likeness between a *wharl* on a  
spindle and a *whorl* of leaves is sufficiently  
close. Contraction of M. E. *wharvel*,  
*whorvil*; from A. S. *hwærfa*, a wharl.—  
A. S. *hwærfan*, to turn; see Wharf,  
Whirl. + O. Du. *worvel*, a wharl;  
*worwelen*, to twist or twine.
- Why; see Who.

## WI-WY.

- (1), a twist of threads for a lamp.  
E. *wiske*, *weyke*, *wueke*. A. S.  
*wic*, *wick* + O. Du. *wicke*; Low G.  
-i; Dan. *væge*, Swed. *veke*, a wick.  
sense 'pliant' or 'soft'; allied to  
The A. S. *wic*, *wenk*, and *weoca* (=  
a wick, are both from *wic-en*, pp.

of *wiccan*, to give way. Cf. O. Du. *wieck*,  
soft, Dan. *veg*, pliant, Norw. *vik*, a bend,  
a skein of thread, Swed. *vek*, soft, *vekna*, to  
soften, G. *wiech*, soft, pliant. Hence the  
sense is 'a bit of soft stuff,' such as lint,  
etc.

Wick (2), a town. (L.) A. S. *wic*,

borrowed from L. *vicus*, a village. See Vicinity.

**Wick** (3), **Wich**, a creek, bay, salt-pit. (Scand.) Icel. *vík*, a small creek, inlet, bay; see **Viking**.

**Wicked**; see **Wit** (1).

**Wicker**, made of twigs. (E. or Scand.) M. E. *wiker*, a pliant twig, properly a sb. — A. S. *wic-en*, pp. of *wican*, to give way, bend, ply; see **Weak**. + Dan. dial. *vegre*, a pliant rod, allied to Dan. *veg*, pliant, weak; Swed. dial. *vekare*, *vikker*, willow, from Swed. *veka*, to bend, ply. See **witch Elm** (below).

**wicket**, a small gate. (F. — Scand.) M. E. *wiket*. — O. F. *wiket*\* (the right form), also written *wisket* (with intrusive *s*) and *wizet*; mod. F. *guichet*; Walloon *wiche*. Formed, with F. dimin. suffix *-et*, from Icel. *vík-inn*, pp. of the strong verb *víkja*, to move, turn, veer. Cf. Swed. *vicka*, to wag, *vika*, to turn away, A. S. *wican*, to give way. Lit. 'a small thing that easily turns'; esp. used of a small door, easily opened, made within a large gate. Der. *wicket* (at cricket), which was at first 'a small gate,' being made a feet wide by 1 foot high (A.D. 1700).

**witch-elm**, **wych-elm**. (E.) M. E. *wiche*. A. S. *wice*. The sense is 'bending,' or drooping; from the pendulous branches. — A. S. *wic-en*, pp. of *wican*, to bend; see **Wicker**.

**Wide** (E.) A. S. *wld*. + Du. *wijd*, Icel. *víðr*, Swed. Dan. *vid*, G. *weit*. Perhaps 'separated'; cf. Skt. *vedha*, piercing, breaking through; *vedhana*, perforation, also depth. Der. *wid-th*, XVI cent.; put for the old word *wide-ness*.

**Widgeon**, a bird. (F. — L.?) Spelt *wigion* in Levins (1570). — O. F. *wigeon*\*, later *wigeon*, a whistling duck (Littré). Prob. from L. *uiptionem*, acc. of *uipio*, a kind of small crane (Pliny, x. 49).

**Widow**. (E.) M. E. *widewe*; A. S. *widwe*, *widwe*. + Du. *weduwe*, G. *wittwe*, Goth. *widwus*. Further allied to L. *vidua*, fem. of *viduus*, bereft of, deprived of; W. *grueddu*, Kuss. *vdova*, Skt. *vidhavá*, a widow. The root seems to be **WIDH**, as in Skt. *vidh*, to lack (St Petersburg Dict. vi. 1070). ¶ The supposed etymology of Skt. *vidhavá* (from *vi*, without, *dhava*, a husband) is disproved by all the cognate forms. See **Void**. Der. *widower*, M. E. *widewer*, coined from *widow* by adding *-er*; so also G. *wittwer*.

**Wield**. (E.) M. E. *weldan*, possess, manage. A. S. *gewildan*, to have power over. This is a due to A. S. *wældan* (pt. t. *wæld*) power over, govern, rule, possess. G. *walten*, Goth. *wældan*, allied to Lith. *waldyti*, Russ. rule, possess. From the same **Valid**.

**Wife**. (E.) A. S. *wif*, a wench with pl. *wlf* (unchanged); Icel. *wif*, Dan. *wiv*, G. *wib*. O. I. a woman. Root obscure; very allied to *weave* (A. S. *wefan*), as

**woman**. (E.) A curious col. A. S. *wifman*, lit. wife-man, the being formerly applied to both sexes; the word became *wimman*, pl. *wimmian* in 10th century, and this pl. is still spoken English. In the 12th century it became *wumman* (just as *whim* became *wudu*, see **Wood**), whence E. *wumman* [wum'un]; and finally, Cf. *leman* from A. S. *lesfian*, from A. S. *hlifnesse*; see **Lammas**.

**Wig**; see **Pilo** (3).

**Wight** (1), a person, creature. M. E. *wight*, *wizt*. A. S. *wiht*, animal, person, thing (very common); *wicht*, a child; Icel. *wætr*, Dan. *wælf*; G. *wicht*, Goth. *wihtis*, fern. *wiht*, neut. a whit. B. The Teut. WEHTI, i.e. 'something moving, object indistinctly seen.' — A. To move; see **Woigh**.

**whit**, a thing, particle. (E.) misplaced; *whit* is put for *wiht*, as *wight*, a person, also a thing, by A. S. *wiht*, a wight, a thing, bit; Der. *aught* = A. S. *driht*, whence *n-aught*, *n-ot*.

**Wight** (2), nimble, strong. (See Spenser, Shep. Kal., March, of *wight*, valiant. — Icel. *vigr*, in neut. *vigt*, serviceable (account final *t*), Swed. *vig*, nimble, nimbly. From Icel. *vig* (= a war). — Icel. *viga*, to fight, smite; *vigur* (pl. t. *væg*), to fight, strike.

**Wigwam**, an Indian hut. (Indian.) Algonquin (or Mass. *wéek*, his house; this word, with locative affixes, becomes *wéek* in his house, whence E. *wigwam* (Webster).

**Wild, Wilderness**; see Will (1).  
**Wile**, a trick. (E.) M. E. *wile*. A. S. *wil*, *wile*, a wile. + Icel. *vil*, *val*, an artifice. Cf. Lithuan. *wilti*, to deceive.

**guile**, a wile. (F. = O. Low G.) O. F. *uale*. From A. S. *wil*, Icel. *vel*, *val*, a trick, guile (above). Der. *be-guile*, vb., with E. prefix *be* (= by).

**Wilful**; see Will (1) below.

**Will** (1), to desire, be willing. (E.) M. E. *willen*, pt. t. *wolde*; A. S. *willan*, *wilan*, to wish, be willing; pres. *wyle*, *wile* (2 p. *wilt*), pt. t. *wolde*. + Du. *willen*, Icel. *viða*. Dan. *ville*, Swed. *vilja*, Goth. *wilan* (pt. t. *wilda*). G. *wollen* (pres. *will*, pt. t. *wollte*). Lithuan. *weliti*, L. *welle* (pres. *wolo*). Gk. θύλαραι, I will, wish, skt. *vri*, to choose. (✓ WAR.) Der. *willing*, orig. a pres. part. Also *willy-nilly*, answering both to *will I*, *nill I*, and *will he, nill he*; from A. S. *nillan*, short for *ne willan*, not to wish (= L. *nolle*, not to wish).

**bowlilder**, to perplex. (E.) Made by changing E. *be* (= by) to M. E. *wildern*, wilderness; the sense is 'to lead astray'; i.e. wilderness (below).

**weal, sb.** (E.) M. E. *wela*; A. S. *wa*, *weal*, prosperity. — A. S. *wel*, adv., ill; see *woll* (below). + Dan. *vel*, Swed. *vel*; G. *wohl*, welfare.

**wealth, riches**. (E.) M. E. *welthe*; in A. S. Extended from M. E. *wele*, prosperity (above). + Du. *welde*, luxury. **welcome**. (Scand.) Put for *well come*. Icel. *velkominn*, welcome, lit. well come. Icel. *vel*, well; *komin*, pp. of *koma*, to come. So also Dan. *velkommen*. Swed. *wkommen*, welcome. ¶ Distinct from S. *wiluma*, one who comes at another's pleasure; where *cuma* is 'a comer,' from *man*, to come.

**welfare**. (E.) M. E. *welfare*. — M. E. *wel*, *fare* = A. S. *faru*, a faring, lit. journey, from A. S. *faran*, to fare; see *are*.

**well** (1), excellently. (E.) M. E. *wel*; A. S. *wel*, orig. 'agreeably to a wish'; led to *well*, sb. and vb. + Du. *wel*, Icel. *vell*, Swed. *väl*, Goth. *wala*, G. *wil*, well.

**wild**. (E.) M. E. *wilde*; A. S. *wild*, *wild*, untamed. + Du. *wild*; Icel. *villr*, *val*, also *astray*, bewildered, confused; Swed. *wild*; G. *wild*, Goth. *witheihs*.

The Goth. *witheihs* is formed with a suffix from *wit*, base of *wiljan*, to will,

wish, and means 'actuated by will'; so also Icel. *villr*, wandering at will, whence Lowl. Sc. *will*, astray. Cf. W. *gwyllyt*, wild, allied to W. *gwyllys*, the will.

**wilderness**, a waste place. (E.) M. E. *wildernes*, Layamon, 30335; it stands for *wildern-nesse*\*. We also find M. E. *wilderne*, a desert, formed with adj. suffix -n from A. S. *wilder*, a wild animal; so that *wildern* = belonging to wild animals, hence, a waste place. The A. S. *wilder* is short for *wild debr*, a wild animal; see *Deer*. Der. *be-wil-der*.

**wilful**. (E.) M. E. *wilful*; formed with suffix *-ful* from M. E. *wil-le*, will; see *will* (2) below.

**will** (2), sb., desire. (E.) M. E. *wille*, A. S. *willa*, sb. — A. S. *willan*, to will; see *Will* (1) above. + Du. *wil*, Icel. *vili*, Dan. *willie*, Swed. *vilja*, G. *wille*, Russ. *volia*.

**Willow**. (E.) M. E. *wilow*, *wilwe*; A. S. *welig*. + Du. *wilg*. Low G. *wilge*.

**Wimberry**; see *Wine*.

**Wimble** (1), a gimlet. (Scand.) M. E. *wimbit*. — Dan. *vimmel*, a boring-tool; of which the orig. form was probably *vimpel*\* or *wimpel*\*, as it seems to be parallel to Dan. *windel*, as seen in *windeltrappe*, a spiral staircase. Cf. G. *wendeltreppa*, a spiral staircase, *wendelbohrer*, a wimble or augur. Prob. allied to *Wind* (2). Cf. O. Du. *wemelen*, 'to Pearce or bore with a wimble.' Hexham.

**gimlet, gimblet**. (F. = G.) O. F. *gimbelet* 'a gimlet or pearcer'; Cot. Of M. H. G. origin; formed from a base WIMP, parallel to *WIND*, to turn or wind; cf. mod. G. *wendel-bohrer*, a wimble (above). Note also Icel. *vindla*, to wind up, *vindill*, a wisp.

**Wimble** (2), active; see *Whim*.

**Wimple**, a covering for the neck. (E.) M. E. *wimpel*; A. S. *wimpel*, a wimple. + Du. *wimpel*, a streamer, pendant; Icel. *wimpill*, Dan. Swed. *wimpel*, G. *wimpel*, a pennon. ¶ The lit. sense is 'that which binds round,' hence a veil; from Teut. base *WIP*, to bind round; see *Wisp*.

**gimp**, a kind of trimming, made of twisted silk, cotton, or wool. (F. = O. H. G.) See Bailey's Dict. vol. ii, ed. 1731. Named from some resemblance to the folds of a wimple. — O. F. *guimpe*, a nun's wimple; also *guimpe* (see index to Cotgrave, s. v. *wimple*) — O. H. G. *wimpal*, a light robe; G. *wimpel*, a streamer; see above. ¶ Prob. confused with F. *guipure*, a thread

of silk lace; from the Teut. base WIP, to twist or bind; (*wimple* being from the same base). Perhaps we may derive *gimp* directly from the base; but it must still be a F. form, and of O. H. G. origin.

**Win.**, to gain by labour, earn. (E.) M. E. *winuen*, pt. t. *wan*, *won*, pp. *wonnen*. A. S. *winnan*, to fight, struggle, try to get, labour, suffer; pt. t. *wann*, pp. *wunnen*. + Du. *winnen*, Icel. *vinna*, Dan. *vinde*, Swed. *vinna*; G. *gewinnen*, O. H. G. *winan*, to fight, strive, earn; Goth. *wisnan*, to suffer. Allied to Skt. *van*, to beg, ask for, honour; L. *uererari*, to honour, *uenus*, desire. (✓ *WAN.*)

**wean**, to accustom a child to bread and meat, to reconcile to a new custom. (E.) We also use the word, less properly, in the sense, 'to disaccustom,' because a child that is *weaned* to meat is also being *weaned* from the breast. M. E. *wenen*; A. S. *wenian*, to accustom; *dwenan*, to wean away or disaccustom. From a sb. *wana*\*, custom, only found in the cognate Icel. *vani*, custom, O. H. G. *gi-wana*, custom. Allied to *wont* (below). + Du. *wennen*, to accustom, *afwennen*, to wean from; Dan. *vænne*, Swed. *vanja*, G. *gewohnen*, to accustom; Dan. *vænne fra*, Swed. *vänja af*, G. *entwohnen*, to wean from.

**ween**, to suppose, think. (E.) M. E. *wenen*. A. S. *wenan*, to imagine.—A. S. *wis*, sb., expectation; orig. 'a striving after.' Allied to *Win* (above). + Du. *wanen*, Icel. *vdna*, G. *wihnen*, Goth. *wenjan*, to expect, fancy; from Du. *waan*, Icel. *vðn*, G. *wahn*, Goth. *wens*, expectation, conjecture, orig. 'a striving after.'

**winsome**, pleasant. (E.) A. S. *wynsum*, delightful; formed with suffix -sum from *wyn*, joy. Again, *wyn* is formed (by vowel-change of *u* to *y*) from *wum*, stem of pp. of *winnan*, to desire, win.

**wont**, used, accustomed. (E.) Properly the pp. of *won*, to dwell, remain, be used to; it came to be used as an adj., and then as a sb.; and, its origin being forgotten, the pp. suffix -ed was again added, producing a form *wont-ed* = *won-ed-ed*. Chaucer has *woned*, i. e. *wont*, as a pp.: C. T. 8215; Troilus, l. 511. Pp. of M. E. *wonien*, A. S. *wunian*, to dwell, be used to. —M. E. *wone*, A. S. *wina*, sb., custom, use, wont.—A. S. *wun-*, base of pp. of *winnan*, to strive after; see *Win* above. *Wont* is a habit due to continual endeavour. Cf. Icel. *vær*, adj., accustomed, vani, a

usage; G. *gewohnt*, wont, pp. of *won* to dwell. Dor. *want*, sh., put for *wone*, usage (by confusion); hence verb, *wont-ed*, accustomed. And see *Wound*.

**winberry**; see *Wine*.

**Wince**, to flinch; see *Wink*.

**Winch**, sb., a crank; see *Wink*.

**Wind** (1), air in motion. (E.) *wind*; A. S. *wind*. + Du. *wind*, *windr*, Dan. Swed. *vind*, G. *wind*, winds. Further cognate with W. *L. uentus*, wind. Orig. a pres. part. the sense of 'blowing.' From ✓ *W. blow*; whence also Skt. *vā*, to *vātas*, wind, Goth. *wian*, to blow, *viciate*, to blow, *vīter*, wind, Lit. *wijas*, wind. From the same root *weather*, q.v. Dor. *wind*, to blow; pt. t. and pp. *winded*, Much Ado. t. often oddly corrupted to *woundl* *wind-fall*, *wind-mill*, &c.

**window**. (Scand.) Orig. sense 'eye,' an eye or hole for the admission of air and light. M. E. *windowe*, *windoge*.—Icel. *vindauga*, a window 'wind-eye.'—Icel. *vindr*, wind; Eng. *Eye*. ¶ Butler has *windore*, ruptured form, as if for *wind-oor*.

**winnow**. (E.) M. E. *wind* *winnewen*, to winnow. A. S. *windan*, winnow, expose to wind. — A. S. *wind*. So also L. *wentare*, from *wind*.

**Wind** (2), to turn round, twit. M. E. *winden*, pt. t. *wund*, *wunden*. A. S. *windan*, pt. t. *wundan*, *wunden*. + Du. *winden*, Icel. *vinda*, Swed. *vinda* (to squint), G. *windan* (in *bi-windan*). From *WAND*, to wind or bind.

**wand**, a slender rod. (Scand.) *wand*. — Icel. *vandr* (gen. *vandar*), switch; O. Swed. *wand*; Dan. *vand*; Goth. *vandus*, a rod, orig. a plant from *wand*, pt. t. of *windan*, to wind. From the use of *wands* in wicker-work.

**wander**, to ramble. (E.) A. S. *wrian*, to wander; used as frequent. *wend*, to go, but formed from a col. of *windan*, to wind; see *wend* (el. Du. *wandelen*, G. *wandeln*).

**wond**, to go. (E.) Little used in the pt. t. *went* (used as pt. t. of M. E. *wenden*; A. S. *wendan*, to turn one-self, proceed, go). The *wende* became *wone*, and finally causal of A. S. *winden*, to wind, as

wenden, Icel. *venda*, Dan. *vende*, Swed. *va*. Goth. *wanjan*, G. *wenden*, to turn; all causal forms.

vent. (E.) See above.

Windlass (1), a machine with a turning wheel. (Scand.) A corruption (due to confusion with the word below) of M. E. *windas*, a windlass; Chaucer, C. T. 10498, — Icel. *vindas*, a windlass. — Icel. *va*, to wind; *dss*, a pole, rounded beam. Du. *windas*, O. Du. *windas*, a windlass. Here O. Du. *aes*, Icel. *ds*, is cognate with Goth. *ans*, a beam (distinct from Du. O. Du. *ase*, an axis).

Windlass (2), a circuit. (Hybrid; E.; F. — L.) Formerly *windlasse*; Hamill, i. 65; &c. Put for *wind-lace*, a long course; from *wind*, vb., and *lace*, aro, twisted string, twist, the same word as mod. E. *lace*; see Lace.

Wondēr, sb. (E.) A. S. *wundor*, a tent, wonder. Orig. a thing from which turns aside in awe; allied to A. S. *wian*, to turn aside from, to respect, re, M. E. *wonden*, to conceal through flattery, turn from. — A. S. *wundan*, of A. S. *windan*, to wind; the verb *wian* being from the pt. t. *wand*.

Wondrous, wonderful. (E.) A corruption of the old word *wonders*, wonders, orig. an adv., but also an adj. *wonders dere* = wondrously dear; 'wonder-men' = wonderful men. *Wonders* formed by adding the adv. suffix -s (g. a gen. case) to the M. E. *wonder*, wonderful. Chaucer, C. T. 455. This is short for *wonderly*, adj. — A. S. *wonderlic*, wonderful, the *ly* being dropped, as it seemed like an adverbial ending.

Window; see Wind (1).

Vine (L.) A. S. *win*, wine; borrowed from L. *vinum*, wine (whence also G. *wein*, &c.). + Gk. *oivov*, wine; *oivv*, a vine, *oivv* is from  $\checkmark$  WI, to wind, twine (see Withy); from the twining wh. Cf. Lith. *aqavynys*, hop-tendril, *vinis*, a braid of hair.

Vignette, a small engraving with ornamented border. (F. — L.) First applied to designs in which wine-leaves and tendrils were introduced; XVII cent. — F. *vignette*, little vine; pl. *vignettes*, 'branchlike bushes.' Cot. Diction. of F. *vigne*, a vine; see vine (below).

Vine, (F. — L.) F. *vigne*. — L. *vinea*, a vineyard; in late L. (apparently) a vine. *vine* of L. *vineus*, adj., from *vinum*, wine

(above). Der. *vine-yard*, substituted for A. S. *win-guard*, a vineyard, lit. 'wine-yard.' See Yard (1).

Vinegar; see under Acid.

Vintage. (F. — L.) Corruption of M. E. *vindage*, vendage; by confusion with *vint-ner*. — F. *vendange*, vendange, a vintage. — L. *uindemia*, a vintage. — L. *uin-um*, wine, grapes; -dēmia, a taking away, from *dēmēre*, to take away. *Demere* = *demere*\*, from *emere*, to take.

Vintner. (F. — L.) M. E. *vintener*, altered form of earlier *vineter*, *viniter*. — F. *vinetier*, 'a vintner.' Cot. — Low L. *uinetarius*, a wine-seller. — L. *uinatum*, a vineyard. — L. *uinum*, grapes, wine.

Wimberry, winberry. (L. and E.) A. S. *winberie*, *winberige*, a grape, lit. a wine-berry. — A. S. *wtm*, from L. *uinum*, wine; *berige*, a berry; see Berry.

Wing. (Scand.) M. E. *winge*, *wenge*. — Icel. *wengr*, a wing; Dan. Swed. *vinge*. Lit. 'wagger' or flapper; nasalised form from the base WIG, as in Goth. *gawigan*, to shake (pt. t. *gawag*). Allied to Wag.

Wink, to move the eyelids quickly. (E.) 1. M. E. *winken*, pt. t. *winkede*. — A. S. *wincian*, to wink. 2. But we also find *winken*, strong verb, pt. t. *wank*, *wonk*, shewing that there was also a strong A. S. verb *wincan*\* (pt. t. *wanc*\*, pp. *gewuncen*\*), whence A. S. *wanc-ol*, wavering, and other forms. + O. Du. *wincken*, *wencken*, to wink; *wanck*, sb., a twinkling of an eye, an instant; Icel. *vanka*, to wink; Dan. *vinke*, Swed. *vinka*, to beckon; G. *winken*, to nod. β. All from Teut. base WANK, nasalised from  $\checkmark$  WAK, as in L. *vacillare*, to totter, Skt. *waçch*, to go, pass over, of which the causal form means to avoid. Orig. sense 'to move aside.'

Wince. (F. — M. H. G.) M. E. *wincen*. — O. F. *wincir*\*, necessarily the old form of *guinchir*, to wriggle, writh the aside (Cot.); also spelt *guenchir*, *ganchir*. — M. H. G. *wenken*, to wince, start aside. — M. H. G. *wank*, pt. t. of *winken*, to move aside, nod, beckon (above).

Winch, the crank of an axle. (E.) M. E. *winche*; prov. E. *wink*; A. S. *winch*, a winch, orig. a bent handle. Cf. A. S. *wincl*, a corner, lit. bend; from the strong verb *wincan*\* (above). So also Lithuan. *wings*, a bend or turn of a river or road.

Winkle, a kind of shell-fish. (E.) A. S. *winkle*, a winkle. Named from the convoluted shell; allied to *wince*. 2 *winkle*

orig. a bend, turn (above). See also Wench.

Winnow; see Wind (1).

Winsome, pleasant; see Win.

Winter. (E.) A. S. *winter*, a winter, also a year + Du. *winter*, Icel. *vetr*, Dan. Swed. *winter*, G. *winter*, Goth. *wintrus*. Prob. 'wet season,' and allied to Wet; cf. Lith. *wandil*, water, Skt. *und*, to wet.

Wipe. (E.) A. S. *wlfpian*, to wipe; orig. to rub with a wisp of straw. From a sb. *wlfp* \*, only preserved in the Low G. *wiep*, a wisp of straw. Allied to Wisp.

Wire. (E.) A. S. *wlfr*, a wire. + Icel. *vlfr*, wire; cf. Swed. *vire*, to twist; O. H. G. *wiara*, an ornament of (twisted) gold; L. *virgat*, armlets of metal; Lithuan. *wtla*, iron-wire. Lit. 'a twist;' from ✓ WI, to wind, twist; see Withy. And see Ferrule.

Wis; see Wit (1).

Wise (1), knowing; see Wit (1).

Wise (2), manner, way; see Wit (1).

Wiseacre; see Wit (1).

Wish, verb. (E.) M. E. *wischen*. A. S. *wisan*, to wish; formed (by the usual change from *s* to *y*) from A. S. *wis*, sb., a wish (obsolete). β. This A. S. *wis* stands for *wunse* \*, cognate with O. Du. *wunsch*, Icel. *ask*, G. *wunsch*, O. H. G. *wunse*, a wish; whence are derived Icel. *askja*, G. *wünschen*, to wish. Allied to Skt. *váñish*, *váñch*, to wish, a desiderative form from *ván*, to ask. Similarly the E. word is a desiderative form from ✓ WAN, to desire, whence E. *win*; see Win. Der. *wishful*; and see *wistful*.

Wisp, a small bundle of straw or hay. (E.) M. E. *wisp*, also *wips*, which is the older form; connected with the verb to *wipe*. Allied to Low G. *wiep*, Norwegian *vippa*, a wisp, Swed. dial. *vipp*, a little sheaf or bundle, Goth. *waijis*, a crown (orig. a twisted wreath). Lit. 'a rubber'; cf. Dan. *vippe*, to see-saw, go to and fro. Swed. *vippa*, G. *unpfen*, to go up and down, see saw. Named from the vibratory motion in rubbing; see Vibrate.

Wist, knew; see Wit (1).

Wistful, eager. (E.) The history of the word shews it to be a substitution for *wishful*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 1, 14; which is from *wish*, sb., with suffix *-ful*. β. But it seems to have been confused with *wistly*, a word used by Shakespeare in place of M. E. *wisly*, certainly, verily, exactly, formerly a common word; see Chaucer.

C. T. 1865, 3992, &c. This M. is from Icel. *vist*, certain (distinct yet allied to, *vist*, wise); allied *vita*, to know; see Wit (1).

Wit (1), to know. (E.) The this verb are often ill understood wrongly given. M. E. infin. *wilt*. t. *I wol*, with 3 p. *he wol* (later and 2 p. *thou wost* (later *wotest*), pt. t. *wiste*, pp. *wist*. A. S. *wit*. t. *ic wdt*, pd. *wdst*, *he wdt*, pl. *witwiste*, also *wisse*, pl. *wiston*; Gerund *tō witanne* (mod. E. to *know*, Icel. *vita*, Dan. *vide*, Swed. *wissen*, Goth. *witan*, to know, allied to L. *videre*, to see, Gk. *bie* (pt. t. *oība* = I *wot*, I know), Sk. see. (✓ WID.)

bewitch. (E.) M. E. *bewi* A. S. *be*, prefix (E. *by*): *wicca*, witchcraft, from *wicce*, a witch; (below).

disguise, vb. (F. — L. and O. F. *desguiser*, to disguise. — O. I. L. *dis*, apart; and *guise*, guise Lit. 'to change the guise of.'

guise, way, wise (F. — O. H. G. *gise*, *guise*. — O. F. *guise*, way, wise — O. H. G. *wisa* (G. *weise*), a mate with wise (2) below.

twit, to remind of a fault. Shortened from M. E. *atwiten*, to c. — A. S. *atwitan*, to twit, reprobate, at, at, upon; *witan*, to blame, observe, hence to observe what. β. This A. S. *witan* answers to *witjan*, to observe, allied to God to know; see Wit (1) above.

weet, to know. (E.) Another of Wit (1) above; used by Spenser i. 3, 6; &c.

wicked. (E.) Orig. a pp. sense 'rendered evil,' from the adj. *wikke*, evil. This adj. as A. S. *wicca*, a wizard; see witch. Thus *wicked* = rendered witch-like.

wise (1), discreet, learned. (E. *wis*, wise. + Du. *wijs*, Icel. *viss*. L. Swed. *wis*, G. *weise*, wise. Clever to A. S. and Goth. *witan*, to know; the orig. form was *witsa* \*, whence by loss of *t* and consequent lengthening; where *witsa* \* is the standard form. Der. *wisdom*. A. S. *wis*.

wise (2), manner, way. (E. *wise*; A. S. *wise*, way. On *ing* denotes' or skill; from *wise*,

+ Du. *wijs*, Dan. *vits*, Swed. *vit*, sb. Der. *like-wise* (i.e. in like *her* wise). Doublet, *guise*.

*ere*. (Du. — G.) Borrowed from *wijs-sagger*, supposed to mean a sooth sayer. — G. *weissager*, to mean wise sayer. β. But the word is really a corruption of O. H. G. *prophet*, seer; from O. H. G. *see*. The cognate A. S. word is prophet, seer; from A. S. *witan*. β. The verbs *witan*, *witstan*, are with L. *siderere*, to see; and allied to A. S. *witan*, to know; see above.

sec *ywis* (below).

(3), sb., knowledge, &c. (E.) A. S. *wit*, knowledge — A. S. *wit*, to know; see *Wit* (1). + Icel. *vit*, Swed. *vett*, G. *witz*, wit. (E.) M. E. *wicche*, both masc. a wizard, a witch; A. S. *wicca*, feme, fem. Here *wicche* is the few.; and *wicca* is a corruption of commonly used as a short form of a prophet, seer, also a magician, — A. S. *witan*, to see, allied to know. Similarly Icel. *vitki*, from *vita*, to know. Der. *verb* (above).

as, testimony. (E.) Properly an sb. A. S. *witnes*, testimony. — *-an*, to know, with suffix *-nes*; orig. sense was 'knowledge' or 'knows'. Cf. Icel. *vitna*, Dan. *testify*. Der. *witness*, vb.

M. E. *wisard*. (F — Teut.) M. E. — O. F. *wischard*\*, necessarily the m. of O. F. *guischart*, *guiscart*, — Icel. *vísk-r*, clever, sagacious, (where *-r* is merely the suffix of case); with F. suffix *-ard* = G. *ard*, strong, confirmed in (as in other words). β. The Icel. contracted form of *vitskr*; from know, with suffix *-skr* (= E. *-ish*). *ard* = *witt-ish-ard*.

certainly. (E.) M. E. *ywis*, i.e., certainly. A. S. *gewis*, adj., which came to be used adverbially. Wit (1) above. + Du. *gewis*, adv., certain, certainly; Icel. *vis*, Dan. *vis*, certain. Dan. *vist*, cert., certainly; G. *gewiss*, certainly. Iv. *iwis* is often printed *iwis* or hence (by confusion of *i* (= A. S. the first personal pronoun), the

supposed verb *wis*, to know, has been evolved; but it is a fiction of editors. Distinct from M. E. *wissen*, to shew, a causal verb.

**Witch-elm, Wych-elm**; see **Wicker**. **With**. (E.) A. S. *wit*, by, near, among; it also means 'against,' as in mod. E. *with-stand*, *with-say*. + Icel. *vid*, against, at; Dan. *ved*, Swed. *vid*, near, by, at. Der. *with-al*, from M. E. *with*, with, *alle*, dat. case of *al*, all; *with-in*, A. S. *witinan*; *with-out*, A. S. *witstan*. Hence also *with-draw*, *with-hold*, *with-say*, *with-stand*; and see below.

**withers**, the ridge between the shoulder-blades of a horse. (E.) So called because it is the part which a horse opposes to his load, or on which the stress of the collar comes in drawing. — A. S. *widér*, against; *widre*, resistance; extended from A. S. *wid*, against (above). Cf. G. *widerrist*, withers of a horse; from *wider*, old spelling of *wieder*, against, and *rast*, an elevated part.

**Withdraw**. (E.) From *with*, i.e. towards oneself; and *draw*. Hence *with-draw-ing-room*, a retiring-room, now oddly contracted to *drawing-room*!

**Withe**; see **Withy**.

**Wither**; see **Weather**.

**Withers**; see **With**.

**Withhold**. (E.) From *with*, i.e. back, towards oneself; and *hold*.

**Within, Without**; see **With**.

**Withsay**, to contradict. (E.) From *with*, in the sense 'against'; and *say*.

**Withstand**, to resist. (E.) From *with*, in the sense 'against'; and *stand*.

**Withy, Withe**, a flexible twig. (E.) M. E. *witn*; A. S. *witig*, a willow. Named from its flexibility; from *WI*, to twine, plait, as in L. *ui-ere*, Russ. *vite*, to twine, + O. Du. *weede*, hop-plant (twiner); Icel. *vilda*, a withy, *vid*, a withe, *vidir*, a willow; Dan. *vidie*, Swed. *vide*, willow, G. *weide*, willow. Cf. L. *ui-men*, a twig, *mi-* *ard* = *witt-ish-ard*.

**Witness**; see **Wit** (1).

**Wittol**, a cuckold (E.) Formerly supposed to mean 'wit-all'; also thought to represent A. S. *witol*, knowing, wise, from *witan*, to know. There is no foundation for this, as the word is not used in the M. E. period. Bp. Hall writes *witwall*; i.e. *wittol* is the same as *witwall*, or *woodwulf*, the name of a bird. Florio (ed. 1598) explains

Ital. *godano* by 'the bird called a *witwal* or *woodwallow*'; and in a later edition, 'a *wittal* or *woodwale*'. If this be so, we may be sure that allusions were made to the *woodwale* similar to those endless allusions to the *cuckoo* which produced the word *cuckold*. See *Woodwale*.

**Wivern**: see *Victuous*.

**Wizard, Wisard**: see *Wit* (1).

**Wizen**, to shrivel or dry up. (E.) M. E. *wisenen*, to become shrivelled; O. Northumb. *wisnian*, to become dry, John xv. 6; we find also A. S. *for-wisnian*, to dry up + Icel. *visna*, to wither, formed from the old pp. *visinn*, wizened, occurring also as Dan. and Swed. *vissen*. This is a pp. of a lost strong verb, from a base *WIS*, to dry up.

**Wo, Woe**. (E.) M. E. *wo*; A. S. *wá*, interj. and adv.; *weá*, *wo*, sb. + Du. *vee*, interj. and sb.; Icel. *vei*, Dan. *vee*, Swed. *ve*, G. *weh*, Goth. *mai*, interj.; also Dan. *vee*, G. *weh*, sb. Allied to L. *ua*, *wo!* Orig. an exclamation; hence a cry of pain, &c. Der. *wo-begone*, i.e. *wo-surrounded*, from M. E. *begon*, pp. of *begon* = A. S. *begin*, to surround, lit. to go round about; from A. S. *be-* (= E. *by*), and *gin*, to go. Also *wo worth*, i.e. *wo be to*; see *Worth*.

**bewail**. (E. and Scand.) M. E. *biwailen*, *bewailen*. From the prefix *bi-*, (A. S. *bi-*), and M. E. *wailen*, to wail; see *wail* (below).

**wellaway**, an exclamation of sorrow. (E.) M. E. *weilawey*; also *wa la wa*. It stands for *wei la wei* or *wa la wa*. A. S. *wd ld wd*, lit. *wo! lo! wo!* — A. S. *wd*, *wo*; *ld*, *lo*; *wd*, *wo*. ¶ Early misunderstood, and turned into *wellaway*, and even into *welladay*, *Merry Wives*, iii. 3. 106.

**wail**, to lament. (Scand.) M. E. *weilen*. — Icel. *wela* (formerly *wala*), to wail; also spelt *wita*, *wola*. Lit. 'to cry *wo*'; from *wa*, *vei*, interj., *wo!* See *Wo* (above).

**Woad**, a plant, used for dyeing. (E.) M. E. *wod*, *wood*. A. S. *wdd*, *waad*, *woad*. + Du. *wode*, Dan. *vaid*, *veid*, Swed. *veide*, G. *waid*, M. H. G. *weit* (whence O. F. *waide*, mod. F. *guide*). Allied to L. *vitrum*, *woad*. ¶ Distinct from *weld* (1).

**Wold**, a down, plain open country. (E.) M. E. *wold*, *wald*. A. S. *weald*, *wald*, a wood, forest (hence waste ground, and finally open country, as in Icelandic). + O. Sax. and O. Fries. *wald*, a wood; G. *wald*; O. H. G. *walt*, a wood; Icel. *völlr*,

gen. *vallar* (= *waldar*), a field. The same as *Weald*.

**Wolf** (E.) M. E. *wulf*, pl. *wulves* (wolves). A. S. *wulf*, pl. *wulfi*; + Du. *wolf*, Icel. *viðr*, Dan. *wlf*, Swed. *wilf*. Further allied to Lith. *wilka*, *wilk*; Gk. *λύκος*, L. *lynx*, Skt. *śāl*, wolf. Orig. form *WALKA*, i.e. 'from *WARK*, to tear; cf. Skt. *ra* to tear, Lith. *wilkti*, to pull. Der. *wolf*, a coined word.

**Woman**. (E.) See *Wife*.

**Womb**. (E.) Lowl. Sc. *anam*, belly. M. E. *wombe*, *wambe*. A. S. *womb*, the belly. + Du. *wam*, belly of a Icel. *römb*, Dan. *tom*, Swed. *vdmd*, G. *wampe*, *wamme*, Goth. *wambo*, belly.

**Wombat**, a marsupial mammal. (tralian.) A corruption of *wombach*, the native Australian (Collins, New South Wales, 1803; B. Quadrupeds.)

**Won**, to dwell, remain. (E.) *wonen*. A. S. *wunian*, to dwell; see *under Win*.

**Wonder, Wondrous**: see *Wind*

**Wont**: see *Win*.

**Woo**, to court. (E.) M. E. *wowen*. A. S. *wigian*, to woo; lit. cline, bend towards oneself — A. S. stem of *wish*, bent, crooked. Alli. Goth. *wahs*, bent (in *un-wahs*, unb. Skt. *vaktra*, crooked (cf. *WAK*.)

**Wood** (1), timber, forest. (E.) *wode*. A. S. *wudu*, of which the orig. was *widu*, wood. + Icel. *víðr*, a tree; Dan. Swed. *ved*; O. H. G. *witu*. Cf. *fioth*, a wood, tree; W. *gwylt*. Perhaps allied to *Withy*. Der. *wood-y*, ed.

**woodruff**, a plant. (E.) M. E. *ruffe*. A. S. *wudriefe*, *wudriefe*, ruff. Perhaps named from the whorl of leaves round the stem.

**woodwale**, a bird. (E.) Also *witwall*, *wittal*. M. E. *witwale*, a woodpecker. From A. S. *wudn* the form *witwall* being due to A. S. older form of *wudu*. The sense of not known. + O. Dn. *witvane*, a yellow bird; M. H. G. *witvane*, as (Cf. *Wittol*.)

**Wood** (2), mad, furious. (E.) In Nt. Ut. ii. 1. 192. M. E. *wod*. A. S. mad, raging. + Icel. *mr.*, Goth. *frautic*. Cf. G. *wut*, *marzen*.

Allied to L. *natus*, a prophet, one filled with divine frenzy. Hence the name *Wednesday*; see Wednesday.

**Woodruff.** Woodwale; see Wood (1).  
**Woof;** see Weave.

**Wool.** (E.) M. E. *wolle*. A. S. *wull*, ~~and~~ + Du. *wol*, Icel. *ull*, Dan. *uld*, Swed. *ull*, G. *wolle*, Goth. *wulla*, wool. Allied to Lith. *wilna*, Russ. *volna*, Skt. *śrāṇḍ*, wool; L. *velius*, fleece. Lit. 'covering,' hence a fleece; the Skt. *śrāṇḍ* being derived from *vri*, to cover. (✓WAR.)

**woolward,** clothed in wool only, for penance. (E.) See L. L. L. v. 2, 717. M. L. *wolleward*, lit with the skin towards (against) the wool. From *wool* and *ward*, suffix. See Toward.

**Word.** (E.) A. S. *word*. + Du. *woord*, Icel. *ord*, Dan. *ord*, G. *wort*, Goth. *ward*; Lith. *vardas*, a name; L. *verbum* (base *uari*), a word. Lit. 'a thing spoken'; from ✓WAR, to speak; cf. L. *uocu*, to speak. Doublet, verb.

**Work,** sb. (E.) M. E. *werk*. A. S. *worc*, *were*. + Du. *werk*, Icel. *verk*, Dan. *verk*, Swed. *verk*, G. *werk*. Further allied to L. *ip̄tor*, work, *topya*, I have wrought, Zem. *varxa*, a working, Pers. *varz*, gain. (✓WARG.) Der. *work*, verb, A. S. *woman* (by vowel-change from *eo* to *y*).

**wright,** a workman. (E.) M. E. *wrichte*. A. S. *wyrhta*, a worker. — A. S. *wyrht*, a deed, work; formed with suffix *-er* from *wrycan*, to work. — A. S. *were*, work, sb. (as above). Der. *cart-wright*, *wap-wright*, wheelwright.

**World.** (E.) M. E. *world*. A. S. *woruld*, *wæruld*. + Du. *wereld*. Icel. *veröld*, Dan. *verden* (where -en is the article), Swed. *verld*, G. *welt*, M. H. G. *werlt*, O. H. G. *werlt*. **B.** The lit. sense is 'age of man' or 'course of man's life,' hence a life-time, course of life, experience of life, &c. The component parts are A. S. *wer* (Icel. *ver*, O. H. G. *wer*, Goth. *wair*), a man; and A. S. *ylde* (Icel. *old*, an age; see Virile and old (under Old)).

**Worm.** (E.) M. E. *worm*. A. S. *wyrm*, worm, snake + Du. *worm*. Icel. *ormr*, Dan. *swert*, Swed. *orm*, G. *wurm*, Goth. *waurms*; also L. *vermis*, a worm. Prob. allied also to Skt. *kuṁk*, Lith. *kermis*, a worm, Irish *muimh*, a maggot; also to E. *vermin*, *vermine* and *crimson*. See Curtius, ii. 173.

**Wormwood,** a bitter plant. (E.) A corrupted form the word having no real reference either to *worms* or to *wood*.

M. E. *wormode*, later *wormwood*. A. S. *wormblōd*. + Du. *wormoel*, G. *wermuth*. **B.** The lit. sense is *ware-mood*, i. e. preserver of the mind, from a supposed belief in its virtues; just as hellebore was called *heldeberge*, i. e. preservative against madness. From A. S. *werian*, to defend; *blōd*, mood, mind. See Wary and Mood (1).

**Worry, to harm.** (E.) M. E. *wirien*, *worwen*, orig. to strangle, and used of the worrying of sheep by dogs or wolves. A. S. *wyrgan*, only in comp. *duyrgan*, th. harm. + Du. *worgen*, O. Fries. *wergia*, *wurzia*, G. *wirgen*, to strangle, suffocate. Allied to A. S. *wyrgan*, to curse, M. E. *warien*. **B.** Formed (by change of *ea* to *y*) from the sb. appearing in A. S. *wærg*, an outlaw, a wolf, Icel. *vargr*, an outlaw, a wolf, an accursed person. Allied to M. H. G. *wergen*, in comp. *irwergen* (= *erwergen*), a strong verb, to choke, throttle, strangle. (✓WARGH, to choke.)

**Worse,** comparative adj. and adv., more bad. (E.) M. E. *wurs*, *wers*, adv., *wurste*, *werse*, adj.; A. S. *wyrs*, adv., *wyrsa*, adj., worse. + O. Sax. *wirs*, adv., *wirsa*, adj.; Icel. *verr*, adv., *verri*, adj.; Dan. *varre*, Swed. *värre*, adj.; M. H. G. *wirs*, adv., *wirser*, adj.; Goth. *wairs*, adv., *wairisa*, adj. **B.** The common Teut. type is WERS-ISA, where -ISA is the comparative suffix, and the base is WARS, to twist, entangle, confuse; cf. O. H. G. *werran*, G. *wirren*, to twist, entangle; see War. Worse does duty for *wort-er*, and worst for *wort-est*. Der. *worse*, sb., *wors-en*, vb

**worst,** superlative. (E.) A. S. *wyrst*, adv., *wyrsta*, contracted form of *wyrresta*, adj., which also occurs as *wyrresta*, Molt. xii. 45. + O. Sax. *wirrista*, adj.; Icel. *verst*, adv., *verstr*, adj.; Dan. *varst*, Swed. *värst*, O. H. G. *wirsist*.

**Worship:** see Worth (1).

**Worst;** see Worse.

**Worsted,** twisted yarn. (E.) M. E. *worsted*, Chaucer, C. T. 264. Named from the town of Worsted, in Norfolk. Worsted stands for Worth-stand; from Worth, an estate, and stand, a place.

**Wort (1),** a plant. (E.) M. E. *wort*. A. S. *wyrt*, a wort, plant, herb + O. Sax. *unrt*, Icel. *urt*, *jurt*, Dan. *urt*, Swed. *ort*, G. *wurz*, Goth. *wurz*. Allied to L. *radix*, Gk. *ῥίζα* (= *Fyld-yā*), W. *gwriddlyn*, a root.

**orchard.** (E.) M. E. *orchard*. A. S.

*orceard*, older forms *ortgaard*, *wyrtgaard*, i.e. *wort-yard*; compounded of *wort* and *yard*, i.e. a herb-garden, which is the old sense. + Dan. *urtgaard*, Swed. *örtegård*. Goth. *austigards*, a garden, similarly compounded. See *yard* (1).

*root* (1), lowest part of a plant. (Scand.) M. E. *rote*. — Icel. *röt*, Swed. *rot*, Dan. *rod*, a root. Put for *vröt* = *wort*\*, and allied to Goth. *waurts*, a root, A. S. *wyr*, a wort, a root; the initial *w* being dropped, as is usual in Icelandic in the combination *wr*. See below.

*root* (2), rout, vb., to grub up, as a hog (E.) A. S. *wrstan*, to grub up; whence prov. E. *wrount*, the same + O. Du. *wroeten*, the same; Icel. *röta*, to grub up, from *röt*, sb., a root. From the sb. above. So also Dan. *rode*, to root up, from *rod*, a root.

*wort* (2), an infusion of malt, new beer. (E.) M. E. *wort* or *worte*. A. S. *wyrte*, in the compound *maz-wyrte*, lit. mash-wort, an infusion of worts. — A. S. *wyrt*, a wort; see *Wort* (1). + Icel. *virtr*, Norweg. *vyrt*, *vört*, Swed. *vört*, G. *bier-würze*, beer-wort.

*Wort* (2); see above.

*Worth* (1), adj., deserving of; sb., desert, value. (E.) M. E. *wurth*, worth. A. S. *weord*, *wurð*, adj., honourable; sb., value. + Du. *waard*, adj., *waarde*, sb.; Icel. *verðr*, adj., *verð*, sb.; Dan. *vard*, adj. and sb.; Swed. *värd*, adj., *värde*, sb.; G. *werth*, adj. and sb.; Goth. *wairths*, adj. and sb. β. Teut. type *WERTHA*, adj., valuable: from ✓ *WAR*, to guard, keep. Allied to *Waro* (1) and *Wary*. Der. *worth-y*, adj., suggested by Icel. *verðugr*, worthy; *worthless*.

*worship*, sb. (E.) Short for *worthiship*. A. S. *weordscipe*, *wyrdscipe*, honour. — A. S. *weord*, *wyrð*, adj., honourable; with suffix -scipe (E. *ship*), allied to E. *shape*. Der. *worship*, verb.

*Worth* (2), to become, to be, to besfall. (E.) In phr. *wo worth the day* = *wo be to the day* M. E. *worthen*, to become. A. S. *weordan*, to become, pt. t. *wearð*, pl. *wurdon*. + Du. *worden*, pt. t. *werd*; Icel. *verða*, pt. t. *varð*; Dan. *vorde*; Swed. *värda*; G. *werden*; Goth. *wairthan*, to become, pt. t. *warth*. β. All from Teut. base *WARTH*, to become = ✓ *WART*, to turn; cf. L. *uertere*, to turn, *uerti*, to turn to, become. See *Verse*.

*weird*, fate, destiny. (E.) Properly a

## WREAK.

sb.; also used as adj. M. E. *winde*, *wurd* A. S. *wyrd*, *wurd*, fate, destiny, one of the Fates; lit. 'that which happens.' — A. S. *wurdon*, pt. t. pl. of *wurstan*, to burst, take place, happen (abuse) + Icel. *an* fate; from *urð*, stem of pt. t. pl. of *urða*

*Wot*, I know, or he knows; see *Wiz*, i. Would; see *Will* (1).

*Wound*, a hurt. (E.) A. S. *wund* + Icel. *wond*, *wonde*, Icel. *wund*, Dan. *wunde*, G. *wunde*, sb. We also find G. *wund*, Got. *wunds*, wounded, harmed; from the past of the strong verb which appears as A. S. *winnan* (pp. *wunnen*), to fight, struggle, win. See *Win*. ✓ *WAN*.) Der. *wound* verb. A. S. *wundian*.

*Wrack*, sea-weed, ruin; see *Wreak*.

*Wraith*, an apparition (Scand.). Icel. *Sc. wraith*, Ayrshire *warth*, the supposed apparition of one's guardian angel. Jamieson. — Icel. *vörðr* (gen. *vörðr*), guardian. — Icel. *varða*, to guard. Ward. Cf. Icel. *varða*, *varði*, a heap, a pile of stones to warn a way (as Norweg. *varde*, a beacon, *varðytele* = mud evil!), a guardian or attendant spirit, a wraith.

*Wrangle*; see *Wring*.

*Wrap*, to enfold. (E.) M. E. *wreath*, also spelt *wlappen*, whence *Lap* (3). But E. *warp*, to wrap up, also to weave, clearly a derivative of *Warp*. Perhaps due to the folding together of a fishing net; cf. Icel. *varp*, the cast of a net, cast a cast, also the net itself, *skirpa*, the binding of a shoe, lit. 'shoe warp'. Doublet *lap* (3). Cf. *en-velop*, *de-velop*.

*Wrath*; see *Writho*.

*Wreak*, to revenge. (E.) M. E. *wreke*. A. S. *wrekan*, pt. *wreac*, pp. *wreken*; wreak, revenge, punish, orig. to drive, as impel. + Du. *wreken*; Icel. *reka*, pt. t. of to drive, thrust, repel, wreak; G. *wirken* to avenge; Goth. *wirkjan*, to prevail. β. Allied to Lith. *wirgti*, to suffer affliction; Russ. *vrág*, a foe, persecutor; and the Urge and Vergo (2). ✓ *WARG*.

*rack* (1), light vapoury clouds (as Scand.) See *Hamlet*, II. 2, 265; Actus IV. 14. 10. M. E. *rak* — Icel. *rek*, long motion, a thing drifted; cf. *skrekk*, *skrik*, drift or drifting clouds. — Icel. *reik*, to do a thrust, toss (above). Cf. Swed. *räk* and *räkr* = the ship drifts.

*rack* (2), the same as *rack* (1) in phr. 'to go to rack and ruin,' see *wreck* (below).

wrek, a kind of sea-weed; shipwreck, (E.) Lit. 'that which is cast ashore;' shown by mod. F. *varech*, (1) sea-  
cast ashore, (2) pieces of a wrecked  
boat ashore; this F. word being bor-  
rowed from English. M. E. *wrak*, a wreck;  
ilar use of A. S. *wrae*, exile, ex-  
ile. — A. S. *wræc*, pt. t. of *wrecan*, to  
urge, wreak; see Wreak (above). +  
*wak*, sb., a wreck, adj., broken: Icel.  
anything drifted ashore; Dan. *vrag*,  
*wrak*, wreck, trash. Cf. Du. *wraken*,  
*vaze*, to reject.

wreck, ruin, remains of what is wrecked.  
Formerly wrack; the same as wrack

wrech, a miserable creature. (E.)  
'outcast.' M. E. *wrecche*. A. S. *wrecca*,  
cast, an exile. — A. S. *wrac*, pt. t. of  
to drive, urge, hence to exile; see  
wreck (above). Cf. Lithuan. *wargas*,  
Dor. *wretch-ed*, i. e. made like it

writhe; see Writhe.

wren, a small bird. (E.) M. E. *wrenne*.  
*wrenna*, *wredenna*, a wren; lit. 'las-  
tive bird.' — A. S. *wrdne*, lascivious.  
to Dan. *vrinsk*, proud. Swed. *wrensk*,  
estrated (said of horses). M H G.  
*wrenna*, a stallion. β. All from a  
NRIN, to neigh (as a horse), squeal-  
ing); hence, to chirp (as a sparrow);  
weg. *rina*, to whine, squeal, Icel.  
(pt. t. *hrein*), to whine, squeal, &c.,  
to cocks, dogs, swine, horses, &c.  
Icel. *rindill*, a wren.

wrech; see Wring.

wrestle, see Writhe.

wrech; see Wreak.

wchlessness, the same as reckless-  
ness. — Rock.

wgle; see Wring.

wht; see Work.

wing, to twist. (E.) M. E. *wringen*.  
*wringan*, pt. t. *wrang*, pp. *wrunge*,  
to compress, strain, wring. + Du.  
pp.; G. *ringen* (pt. L. *rang*), to  
turn to wring, turn. Allied to Wry  
break; cf. L. *uergere*, to bend, Skt.  
a bend.

wots, a disease of children, ac-  
cided by softness of the bones and  
weakness. (E.) A prov. E. word  
noticed about A.D. 1620; whence the  
term *rachitis* was coined about  
with a punning allusion to Gk. *pixis*,  
lottery. Cf. prov. E. rickets, i. e. lottery.

weak, unstable. Formed from M. E. *wrikken*, to twist, wrest, still in use in the  
phrase 'to wrick one's ankle.' Allied to  
A. S. *wringan*, to twist (above); and see  
Wry (below). Cf. Du. *wrikken*, to be  
ricketty.

rig (2), a frolic, prank. (E.?) We also  
find rig, to be wanton; *rizzith*, wanton.  
Put for wrig, and allied to wriggle; see  
Wriggle (below). Cf. Du. *wrikken*, to  
stir to and fro, *wriggelen*, to wriggle; and  
see ricketts (above).

wrangle, verb. (E.) M. E. *wrangle*,  
to wrestle, also to dispute. Frequentative  
of wring, formed from the A. S. pt. t.  
*wrang*; see Wring (above). Thus the  
sense was to keep on twisting or urging;  
hence to wrestle or argue vehemently. Cf.  
Dan. *wrangle*, to twist, entangle. Der.  
*wrangle*, sb.; *wrangle-er*, a disputant in the  
schools (at Cambridge), now applied to a  
first-class-man in the mathematical tripos.

wrench, a twist, sprain. (E.) M. E.  
*wrenche*, only in the metaphorical sense of  
perversion, deceit. A. S. *wrence*, *wrenc*,  
guile, fraud, orig. crookedness or per-  
version, lit. 'a twist.' Allied to A. S.  
*wringan*, to wring, twist; see wrinkle  
(below). Der. wrench, verb.

wriggle, vb. (E.) Frequentative of  
wrig, to move about, Skelton, *Elin ur  
Running*, 176; which is a weakened form  
of M. E. *wrikken*, to twist; we actually  
find A. S. *wrigian*, but this passed into the  
form *wry*. + Du. *wriggelen*, to wriggle,  
frequent. of *wrikken*, to move or stir to  
and fro; Dan. *wrikke*, to wriggle, Swed.  
*wricka*, to turn to and fro. See ricketts  
(above), and *wry* (below).

wrinkle (1), a small ridge or uneven-  
ness on a surface. (E.) M. E. *wrinkel*.  
Evidently allied to A. S. *wringan*, to  
twist. The lit. sense is 'a little twist,'  
causing unevenness. + O. Du. *wrinckel*, a  
wrinkle, allied to *wringen*, to twist; Dan.  
*rynke*, Swed. *rynta*, a wrinkle, forms due  
to the pp. of an old strong verb. Der.  
*wrinkle*, vb.

wrinkle (2), a hint. (E.) Lit. 'a  
small trick'; dimin. of A. S. *wrene*, a  
trick; see wronoh (above).

wrong, perverted, bad (E.) M. E.  
wrong. A. S. *wrong*, a wrong. ab. orig.  
an adj. — A. S. *wrong*, pt. t. of *wringan*, to  
wring, wrest, pervert. + Du. *wrang*, acid,  
sour (because acids wring the  
Icel. *rangr*, awry, wrong. Du.

Swed. *vräng*, perverse. Der. *wrong*, verb.

**wry**, twisted, turned aside. (E.) From the M. E. *wrien*, verb, to twist, bend aside; A. S. *wriġian*, to drive, impel, incline towards. Cf. Goth. *wraikus*, crooked, Skt. *vrīj*, to bend. See *wriggle* (above). Der. *a-wry*, put for *on wry*, Barbour, Bruce, 4. 705.

**Wrinkle**, (1) and (2); see *Wring*.

**Wrist**; see *Writhes*.

**Write**. (E.) The orig. sense was 'to score,' i.e. to scratch the surface of wood with a knife. M. E. *writen*, pt. t. *wroot*, pp. *written* (with short *i*). A. S. *writan*, pt. t. *wrēd*, pp. *written*. +O. Sax. *writan*, to cut, write; Du. *rijten*, to tear; Icel. *rīta*, to scratch, write; Swed. *rita*, to draw; G. *reissen*, to cut, tear. Allied to Skt. *vardh*, to cut, *vrana*, a wound, *vrāgh*, to tear. (✓WAR, to tear.) Der. *writ*, sb., A. S. *gewrit*, from the pp. *written*.

**Writhes**. (E.) M. E. *writthen*, pt. t. *wroth*, pp. *writthen* (with short *s*). A. S. *wrītan*, pt. t. *writs*, pp. *writthen*, to twist about. +Icel. *rīða*, Dan. *vride*, Swed. *vrida*, to wring, twist, turn. Cf. Lat. *vertere*, to turn. (✓WART, to turn.)

**wroth**, anger. (E.) M. E. *wratthe*. O. Northumb. *wrēðō*. —A. S. *wrēð*, adj., wroth, see *wroth* (below). +Icel. *reidi*, Dan. Swed. *vred*, sb., wroth; from Icel. *reidr*, Dan. Swed. *vred*, adj., wroth.

**wreath**, a garland. (E.) M. E. *wrele*. A. S. *wrāl*, a twisted band, bandage, fillet. Formed (with vowel change of *e* to *ē*) from *wrāð*, pt. t. of *wrīdan*, to writh, twist. Der. *wreathen*, verb wreath, to distort. (E.) M. E. *wresten*. A. S. *wrēstan*, to twist forcibly. From *wrēst*, adj., firm, strong (orig. tightly strung or twisted); which stands for *wrēdst*\*, formed with the suffix *-st* (as in *bla-st*) and vowel-change of *d* to *e*, from *wrēð*, pt. t. of *wrīdan*, to twist. Cf. Icel. *reista*, to wrest, Dan. *wreste*, to wrest.

**wrestle**. (E.) M. E. *wrestlen*. A. S. *wrēstlian*, to wrestle; frequentative of *wrēstan*, to wrest, twist about; see above. +O. Du. *wrastelen*, *worstellen*, to struggle, wrestle.

**wrist**. (E.) M. E. *wrist*, wrist. A. S. *wrist*, also called *handwrist*, i.e. that which turns the hand about. Put for *wrīst*\*, and formed (like *wrest*) with suffix *-st* from *wrīd-en*, pp. of *wrīdan*, to writh, twist about. +Low G. *wrist*; Icel. *rīst*, instep. from *rīð-un*, pp. of *rīða*, to twist; Dan. Swed. *vrist*, instep, from *vrid* or *vrida*, to twist; G. *rist*, instep, wrist.

**wroth**, angry. (E.) A. S. *wrēð*; inst. *wrēða*, pt. t. of *wrīdan*, to writh.

**Wrong**, **Wry**; see *Wring*.

**Wych-elm**; see *Wicker*.

**Wyvern**, **Wivern**; see *Victuals*.

## X.

**Xebec**, a small three-masted vessel. (Span. | a kind of ship. Cf. Pers. *sumbuk*, Arab. *sumbuk* — Turk.) Span. *xabéque*. —Turk. *sumbaktı*, *bilk*, a small boat, a pinnace. (Devic)

## Y.

**Y-prefix**. (E.) In *y-cleft*, *y-wis*. M. E. *y*, *i*; A. S. *ge-*, a common prefix. This prefix appears as *e-* in *e-nough*, and as *a-* in *a-sure*. + Du. G. *ge-*, prefix; Goth. *gu-*, prefix. Cf. Gk. *-γέ*, enclitic, Skt. *ha*, an emphatic particle.

**Yacht**. (Du.) Du. *jagt*, O. Du. *jacht*, a swift boat. Cf. Du. *jagten*, O. Du. *jachten*, to speed, hunt; *jacht*, a hunting. —Th. *jagen*, to hunt, chase. +G. *jagen*, to hunt. Perhaps allied to G. *jäh*, quick, and to *Gay* and *Go*.

**Yam**, a large esculent tuber. (Port.) Port. *inhame*, a *yam* (Littre). Remoter origin unknown; but not European.

**Yankee**, a citizen of New England, of the United States (Scand.?) In use at Boston, 1765. Dr. Wm. Gordon, in Hist. of the American War, ed. 1789, vol. II, pp. 324, 325, says it was a favorite word in Cambridge, Mass., as early as 1775 and that it meant 'excellent' as 'a good horse.' The word may have spread from the students through New England and have thence obtained a wider currency. It appears to be the same as Low G. *yankie*, a sharp, clever, forward wretch; cf. Lowl. Sc. *yankie*, an apple green or incessant talker, a smart stroke *yankie*, jerk, smart blow, *yanking*, active [jazz]

(on). We also find *yank*, to jerk, noted by Buckland (Log of a Naturalist, 1876, p. 130) as an American word.  $\beta$ . Thus *yank-y* is quick, spry, from *yank*, to jerk; and *yank* is a nasalised form of Lowl. Sc. *rank*, to talk fast, *yaike*, a blow. Of Scand. origin; cf. Swed. dial. *jakka*, to rove about, Swed. *jaga*, to hunt, Icel. *jaga*, to move about. See also Du. G. *jagen*, to hunt. See *Yacht*.

**Yap**; see *Yelp*.

**Yard** (1), an enclosed space. (E.) M. E. *verd*. A. S. *geard*, an enclosure, court. + Icel. *garðr* (whence E. *garth*), Dan. Du. *gaard*, Swed. *gård*, G. *garten*, a garden; Russ. *gorod*, a town; L. *hortus*, a garden; Gk. *xóros*, a court-yard.  $\beta$ . The Aryan noun is *GHARTA*, lit. 'a place surrounded or enclosed.' (✓*GHAR*, to enclose.) Allied to *Gird* (1). *Doublots*, *garden*, *garth*. Der. *court-yard*, *orchard* (= *wort-yard*).

**Yard** (2), a rod, 36 inches, cross-bar on a mast. (E.) M. E. *gerde*, *gerde*, a stick, rod. A. S. *gyrd*, *giend*, a rod. + Du. *garde*, a twig, rod, G. *gerde*, a switch. Allied to O. H. G. *gart*, Icel. *gaddr*, Goth. *gads*, a goad.

**gird** (2), to jest at, jibe. (E.) A peculiar use of M. E. *girden*, to strike with a rod, to pierce. From M. E. *gerde*, *gerde*, a rod, see *yard* (above). To *gird at* = to strike at, jest at; a *gird* is a cut, sarcasm; Tam Shrew, v. 2. 48.

**gride**, to pierce, cut through. (E.) See Spenser, F. Q. ii. 8. 36. A metathesis of *gird*. M. E. *girden*, to strike, pierce; see *gird* (1) above.

**jerk** (E.) Formerly 'to lash.' Cotgrave explains F. *fouetter* by 'to scourge, lash, jerk, or jerke.' We also find *jert*, with the sense of gird or taunt. Cotgrave explains *attainte* by 'a gentle nip, quip, or pert, a sleight gird.' The words *jerk*, *jert*, *gird* appear to be all connected; see *gird* (1) above.

**Yare**, ready. (E.) M. E. *gare*, *gare*, ready. A. S. *gearu*, *gearo*, ready, quick, prompt. + Du. *gaur*, done, dressed (as meat); Icel. *geir*, perfect. O. H. G. *garo*, ready; A. S. *gar*, adv., wholly. Allied to *Gear*.

**yarrow**, the plant milfoil. (E.) M. E. *garwe*, *garwe*. A. S. *geawwe*, *geawwe*, *garwe*, *yarwe*. Lit. 'that which dresses,' or puts in order, or cures; from the old belief in its curative properties as a healer of wounds. — A. S. *geawian*, to make ready (hence, to heal). — A. S. *gears*, ready

(above). So also G. *garbe*, *yarrow*; cf. G. *gerben*, to dress leather.

**Yarn**. (E.) M. E. *yarn*. A. S. *gearn*, thread. + Du. *garen*, Icel. Dan. Swed. G. *garn*. Allied to Gk. *xopði*, a cord, orig. a string of gut; cf. Icel. *garnir*, guts. See *Cord*, *Chord*.

**Yarrow**; see *Yare*.

**Yaw**, to go unsteadily, as a ship. (Scand.) Norw. *gaga*, to bend backwards, esp. used of the neck of a bird; *gag*, adj., bent back, said of a knife not set straight in the haft; Icel. *gagr*, bent back. Cf. Bavarian *gugen*, to move unsteadily. Perhaps allied to *Go*; it seems to be a reduplicated form.

**Yawl** (1), a small boat. (Du.) Du. *jol*, a yawl, a Jutland boat. + Dan. *jolle*, Swed. *julle*, a yawl. Root unknown.

**jolly-boat**. (Scand. and E.) Here *jolly* is a mere E. adaptation of Dan. *jolle*, a yawl (above); the addition of *boat* is needless.

**Yawl** (2), to howl; see *Yell*.

**Yawn**, to gape. (E.) Formerly *yane*. M. E. *ganien*, also *gonen*. A. S. *gannan*, to yawn. — A. S. *gin*, pt. t. of *ginan*, strong verb, to gape widely. + Icel. *gina*, to gape, pt. t. *gein*; cf. Gk. *xarvoo*, to gape. Allied to L. *hiare*, to gape, Gk. *xodos*, a yawning gulf; see *Hiatus* and *Chaos*. (✓*GII*)

**Ye**. (E.) M. E. *ye*, *ze*, nom.; *your*, *your*, gen.; *you*, *you*, *yow*, dat. and acc. pl. A. S. *ge*, nom. *ye*; *ebuer*, gen. of you; *edw*, to you, you, dat. and acc. + Du. *gij*, *ye*, *u*, you; Icel. *er*, *ier*, *ye*, *yfar*, your, *yfr*, you; Dan. Swed. *i*, *ye*, you; G. *ihr*; Goth. *jus*, *ye*, *izwara*, your, *izwis*, you.  $\beta$ . The common Aryan base is *YU*; whence Lith. *jus*, *ye*; Gk. *b-uis*, *ye*; Skt. *yu*, *yam*, *ye*.

**you**. (E.) Properly the dat. and acc. of *ye*; see above.

**your**. (E.) M. E. *your*. A. S. *ebuer*, *your*; sing. gen. pl. of *ge*, *ye*; see *Yo* (above). Der. *your-s*, M. E. *your-s*, from A. S. *ebures*, gen. sing. masc. and neut. of *ebuer*, your, possessive pronoun.

**Yea**, verily. (E.) This is the simple affirmative; *yes* is a strengthened form, often accompanied by an oath in our early writers. M. E. *ye*. A. S. *geá*, *yea*. + Du. Dan. Swed. G. *ja*, Icel. *jd*, Goth. *ja*, *jai*. Allied to Goth. *jah*, A. S. *ge*, also, and; and to Skt. *ya*, Gk. *ei*, who, which were originally demonstrative pronouns. The orig. sense was 'in that way,' just so.

**yes.** (E.) A strengthened form of **yea**. M. E. *yis*, *yus*. A. S. *gise*, *gese*, yes. Prob. short for *ged yé*, i.e. yea, let it be so; where *ged*, yea, is explained above, and *yé*, let it be, is the imperative form from the **✓AS.**, to be.

**Yean**, **Ean**, to bring forth young. (E.) Here the prefixed *y-* answers to the A. S. prefix *ge-*. A. S. *ednian*, to eat; *ge-ednian*, to yean. We find *ge-edne ebwa* = the ewes great with young, Gen. xxxiii. 13. There can be little doubt that *ge-edne* is here put for *ge-edene*, i.e. pregnant; where *edene* is pl. of *edēn*, pregnant, lit. increased. Allied to **Eke** (1). Thus to *yean* simply means 'to be pregnant.' Der. *yean-ling*, a new-born lamb.

**Year.** (E.) M. E. *zeer*, *yeer*, often unaltered in the plural (hence 'a two year old colt'). A. S. *gedr*, *gir*, a year, pl. *gedr* + Du. *jaar*, Icel. *ár*, Dan. *aar*, Swed. *år*, G. *jahr*, Goth. *jer*. Further allied to Gk. *ápos*, a season, year, *ápa*, season, hour; Skt. *ydhu*, time. Lit. 'that which passes.' (**✓VA**, to pass; from **✓I**, to go.)

**yore**, formerly. (E.) M. E. *yore*. A. S. *geira*, adv., formerly; lit. 'of years, during years,' orig. gen. pl. of *gedr*, a year (above).

**Yearn** (1), to long for. (E.) M. E. *yernen*. A. S. *gyrnan*, to yearn, be desirous. — A. S. *georn*, adj., desirous (with vowel-change of *e* to *y*). + Icel. *girna*, to desire, from *gjarn*, eager; Goth. *gairnjan*, to long for, from *gairns*, desirous. **B.** Again, the adj. is from the verb appearing in O. H. G. *gerón*, G. *be-grehen*, to long for; allied to Gk. *xaípein*, to rejoice, *xapē*, joy, Skt. *hary*, to desire. (**✓GHIAR**)

**Yearn** (2), to grieve. (E.) Also spelt *earn*, *ern*; Hen. V, ii. 3, 3, ii. 3, 6; Jul. Cæs. ii. 2, 129; Merry Wives, iii. 5, 45; Rich. II, v. 5, 56; Hen. V, iv. 3, 20. A corruption of *erm*, *ern*, M. E. *ermen*, to grieve (Chaucer, C. T. 12246); the prefixed *y* being due to A. S. prefix *ge*, as in the case of *yean*. From A. S. *yrman*, to grieve, also *ge-yrman*, to grieve, be miserable. — A. S. *arm*, adj., poor, miserable, wretched (with vowel-change from *a* to *y*). Cf. Du. *arm*, Icel. *armr*, Dan. Swed. G. *arm*, Goth. *arms*, wretched.

**Yeast.** (E.) M. E. *yeest*, *yeast*. A. S. *gist*, *gyst*, yeast. + Du. *gist* Icel. *jast*, *jastr*, Swed. *jast*, Dan. *gier*, G. *gäsch*, *gische*. All from the **✓VAS.**, to ferment, appearing in O. H. G. *jesan*, G. *gähren*, to ferment, Gk. *čeav*, to boil, *čeavos*, fervent, so also O. Fr. *gemaner*, *gemaner*

See **Zeal**. Der. *yeast-y* or *jest-y*, froth. Hamlet, v. 2, 199

**Yede**, went. (E.) M. E. *yede* ~~pp.~~ also *code*. A. S. *ge-eode*, also *exod* ~~pp.~~ only in the pt. t.; where *eo* stands as rule, for original *i*. (**✓I**, to go; **✓E**, to ire to go.) So also *goeth*, *gōð* were from the same root. ¶ Not allied to *go*.

**Yell**; see **Yellow**.

**Yell**. (E.) M. E. *yellen*. A. S. *gyllan*, to cry out, resound + Du. *gillen*, Icel. *gella*, also *gjalla* pt. t. *gassi*. Du. *gialle*, *gialde*, Swed. *grilla*, G. *gillen*, to ring, resound. Allied to Icel. *guta* pt. t. *gbl*, to sing, O. H. G. *gatan*; A. S. *gian* pt. t. *gsl*, whence E. *nightingale* (**✓GHLAR**, to sound.)

**yawl** (2), to howl. (Scand.) Also *yowl* (Halliwell). M. E. *goulen*, *auken* = Icel. *gauna*, Norw. *gaula*, to low, bellow, roar. Allied to *yell*.

**Yellow**. (E.) M. E. *yellowe*, *yellow*. A. S. *groio*, *geolu*, yellow + Du. *geel*, G. *gelb*. Allied to L. *helius*, light yellow, Gk. *helios*, young venture of trees. Further allied to **Green Gall** (1).

**yellow-hammer**, **yellow-anmer** a song-bird. (E.) The *A* is an ignorant insertion; *anmer* answers to A. S. *anmer* a small bird. + O. Du. *emmerick*, a yellow-anmer, G. *gelbammer*, *goldammer*, yellow-anmer or gold-anmer, *emmerling*, the same. **B.** The prob. sense is 'chirper', from a base *AM*, seen in Skt. *am*, to sound, Icel. *enja*, to howl, G. *jammen*, lamentation.

**yolk**, **yelk**, yellow part of an egg (E.) M. E. *yoike*, *yeike*. A. S. *gesi* <sup>2</sup>, the yolk, lit. 'yellow part' — A. S. *gesi*, yellow (above).

**Yelp**, to bark shrilly. (E.) M. E. *re-pen*, also to boast. A. S. *grifan*, *grifan*, pt. t. *gralp*, pp. *golten*, to boast, exclaim noisily. + Icel. *grifsa*, to yelp. Allied to **Yell**.

**yap**, to yap. (Scand.) The same as **yaup**. Lowl. Sc. form of *yelp*. — Icel. *gjáip*, to yap (above); whence also **Jaup**, to yap.

**Yeoman.** (E.) M. E. *yeoman* also *yeman*. It appears to answer to the A. S. *gōdman* <sup>2</sup> (not found), with a variant *gōman* <sup>2</sup>; these would become *yeoman* <sup>2</sup> and *yeman* in M. E. These words are cleared up by the existence of O. Fr. *gomaner*, a *gōmier*, from *ga*, a village, and *man*, a man; so also O. Du. *gøymanen*, *habitant*

pointed to decide disputes, from O. Du. *vare*, a hamlet (Hexham). Cf. also G. *wā*, a province, Goth. *gwāvi*, a district. As to the vowel-sounds, cf. E. *deal*, answering to A. S. *dæl*, *dæl*; also *ere*, answering to A. S. *ær*, *dr*; also *yore*, compared with *year*. Many solutions have been proposed of this difficult word.

**Verk.** the same as *jerk*; see *Yard* (2).

**Yes.** see *Yea*.

**Yesterday.** (E.) M. E. *yesterdai*; from A. S. *gæstra*, *giestra*, *gystra* (yester), *dag*, a day. + Du. *gisteren*, *dag van gister*. G. *gestern*. Goth. *gistradagis*.  $\beta$ . *ester* answers to Lat. *hester-* in *hes ter*, adj., belonging to yesterday; where in the syllable *hes-* is cognate with Icel. *er*, Dan. *gaar*, Swed. *gir*, Lat. *her-i*, Gk. *his*, Skt. *hyat*, yesterday. The suffix -ter comparative, as in *in-ter icr*, *ex-ter-ior*, &c. The E. *ester* answers to an Aryan type *GHYAS-TRA*, of which the prob. sense was 'the morning beyond'; where *GHYAS* signifies 'morning.'

**Yet.** (E.) M. E. *yet*, *yit*. A. S. *git*, *giet*, moreover. + O. Fries. *ieta*, *ita*, L. II. G. *izuo*, *ise*, *yet*; cf. G. *jetzt*, now.  $\beta$ . The M. H. G. *ie-zuo* is compounded of *ie-*, and *zuo*—A. S. *tō*, too; see A. S. *get* is prob. short for *ge tō*, i.e. 'and also,' moreover; see *Yea* and *too*.

**Yow.** a tree. (E.) M. E. *ew*. A. S. *iw*. + Du. *ijf*, Icel. *jr*, G. *eibe*, O. H. G. *iuwa*, *iuw*. Perhaps of Celtic origin; we also find Irish *uibhar*, Gael. *uibhar*, *uighar*. W. *ysu*, *ysuen*, Corn. *hiuin*, Bret. *ivan*, *ivou*.  $\beta$  Not allied to *ivy*.

**Yex.** to hiccough. (E.) M. E. *yexen*, *yaken*. A. S. *gieran*, to sob, sigh. Prob. allied to L. *hiccare*, to yawn, *hiare*, to *yawn*, see *Yawn*. ( $\checkmark$ GHL)

**Yold.** (E.) M. E. *gelden*, *yolden*, pt. t. *guld*, pp. *yolden*, to pay; hence, to yield up. A. S. *gildan*, *gildan*, pt. t. *gild*, pp. *gilden*, to pay, give up. + Du. *gelden*, Icel. *gylða*, Dan. *gylde*, to pay; Swed. *göld*, to be worth; G. *gelten*, pt. t. *galt*, to be worth; Goth. *fra-gildan*, to pay back. (Base GALD.)

**guild, gild,** a kind of club. (E.) M. E. *gile*, *gilde*. Cf. A. S. *gesilda*, a member of a club; formed from A. S. *gild*, a payment—A. S. *gildan*, to pay + Du. *gild*, a gild. Icel. *gildi*, payment, a gild; G. *gilde*, a guild. Goth. *gild*, tribute-money. **Der.** *gild-hall*, better *gild hall*.

**Yoke, sb.** (E.) M. E. *yok*. A. S. *geoc*, *gioc*, *ioe*, a yoke for oxen. + Du. *juk*, Icel. *ok*, Dan. *aag*, Swed. *ok*, Goth. *juk*, G. *joeh*, W. *ian*, L. *iugum*, Russ. *igo*, Lith. *jungas*, Gk. *γύρος*, Skt. *yuga*, a yoke, a couple. Lit. 'that which joins;' all from  $\checkmark$ YUG, to join. See *Join*. **Der.** *yoke*, verb.

**Yolk;** see *Yellow*.

**Yon,** adj., at a distance. (E.) M. E. *yon*, *yon*. A. S. *geon*, *yon*: Alfrid, tr. of Gregory's Past. Care, ed. Sweet, p. 443. + Icel. *cun*, the, orig. that, often mis-written *hinn*; Goth. *jains*, G. *jener*, *yon*, that.  $\beta$ . From the Aryan pronominal base YA, that; with suffix -NA; cf. Skt. *ya*, who, orig. that; Gk. *θε* (for *yos*). From the same base are *ye-a*, *ye-s*, *ye-t*. **Der.** *yon-er*, M. E. *yonier*, adv.; cf. Goth. *jaindre*, adv., *yonder*, there.

**beyond.** (E.) M. E. *beyonde*. A. S. *begeondan*, beyond.—A. S. *be-*, for *be* or *bi*, by; and *geond*, prep. across, beyond, from *geon*, *yon*.

**Yore:** see *Year*.

**You, Your;** see *Yo*.

**Young.** (E.) M. E. *yong*, *yung*. A. S. *geong*, *giung*, *itung*, young. + Du. *jong*, Icel. *ungr*, *jung*. Dan. Swed. *ung*, G. *jung*, Goth. *juggs* (written for *jungs*).  $\beta$ . These forms answer to Lat. *innatus*, a young animal, heifer, W. *ieuanc*, young; other forms (without the final guttural) occur in L. *iunus*, Lath. *jaunas*, Skt. *yuvan*, young, Russ. *iunui*, young. **Der.** *youngling*, *young-ster*; also *youn-ker*, borrowed from Du. *jonker*, *jonkheer*, i. e. young sir, compounded of *jong*, young, and *heer*, sir, a lord.

**youth.** (E.) M. E. *youthe*; earlier *sunweðe*, *sunede*, youth. A. S. *gideð*, *gegideð*, youth. [The middle *g* became *w*, and then disappeared.] Put for *geong-wðs*. The *w* standing for *on* as in *odd* (Goth. *tunthus*), tooth, *gis* (G. *gans*), goose + O. Sax. *juguð*, Du. *jeugd*, G. *jugend*, all contracted forms from the same base *jung* = young. Thus *you th*, *young th*; indeed the M. E. *yongðe* occasionally occurs.

**Yule, Christman.** (E.) M. E. *cole*, *yole*. A. S. *iula*, *gæsta*; also *gæl*, *gehhel*. December was called *si derra gæsta*, the former yule; and January *se æftera gæsta*, the latter yule.  $\beta$ . The most likely solution is that it meant 'a time of revelry,' being connected with M. E. *youlen*, *yollen*, to cry out or yell; see *Yawl*. We actually find A. S. *gilen*, to make merry, keep

festival (Grein); also G. *jolen*, *johlen*, *jodeln*, to sing in a high-pitched voice; Du. *joclen*, to revel. ¶ The attempt to connect this word with *wheel* is perfectly futile, and explains nothing.

**jolly.** (F.—Scand.) M. E. *toly*, earliest form *tolif*. — O F. *tolij*, later *foli*, 'jolly, gay, trim, fine'; Cot. Orig. sense 'festive.' — Icel. *jöt*, a great feast in the heathen time; cognate with A. S. *gēdla*, yule (above).

**Ywis,** certainly. (E.) M. E. *ywys*, *ywis*;

## ZOOLOGY.

often written *Iwys*, *I-wis*, in MSS., whence, by a singular error, the fictitious verb *to know*, has been evolved by lexicographers, though unknown to our old N. E. A. S. *gewis*, adj. certain, which came to be used as an adverb. β. Here the *gr-* is a mere prefix; see Y- (above); the adj. *wis*, certain, is allied to *Wise* and *Wit*, *vit*. — Du. *gewis*, adj. and adv., certain, certain; G. *gewiss*, certainly; Icel. *viss*, certain; Dan. *vis*, Swed. *viss*, certain; Dan. *vis*, Swed. *vist*, certainly.

## Z.

**Zany,** a buffoon. (Ital. — Gk. — Heb.) O. Ital. *Zane*, Ital. *Zanni*, a familiar form of *Giovanni*, John; used to mean 'a sillie John, a gull, a noddie, clowne, foole, simple fellowe in a plaire,' Florio. — Gk. *Iaouēn*, John. — Heb. *Yôkhâdân*, i. e. the Lord graciously gave. — Heb. *Yô*, the Lord; *khânan*, to shew mercy.

**Zeal.** (F. — L. — Gk.) Formerly *zele*. — F. *zele*, 'zeale'; Cot. (Mod. F. *zèle*) — L. *zelum*, acc. of *zelus*, zeal. — Gk. *ζῆλος*, ardour. Put for *ζετ-λος*; cf. *ζέτ-*, a boiling, seething; *ζείν*, to boil. From ✓ VAS, to seethe, ferment; see Yeast. Der. *zeal-ot*, F. *zelete*, 'zealous,' Cot.; from L. *zeletes*, Gk. *ζελωτής*, a zealot.

**jealous.** (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *jalous*, *gelous*. — O. F. *jalous* (later *jaloux*) — Low L. *zelosus*, full of zeal. — L. *zelus*, zeal (above). Der. *jealous-y*, F. *jalouse*.

**Zebra.** (Port. — Ethiopian.) Port. *zebra* (Span. *cebra*, *sebra*). The animal is S. African; according to Littré, the word is of Ethiopian origin.

**Zedoary,** an E. Indian root resembling ginger. (F. — Low L. — Pers.) F. *zedoaire*, Cot. — Low L. *zedoaria*. — Pers. *zidwahr*, *zidwahr*, zedoary; also spelt *jadwahr*. ¶ The O. F. form was *citonart*, *citousal*, *citoal*; whence M. E. *ceterwale*, Chaucer, C. T. 13691.

**Zenith.** (F. — Span. — Arab.) M. E. *senyf*. — O. F. *cenith*; F. *zenith*. — Span. *senit*, O. Span. *senit* — Arab. *samt*, a way, road, path, tract, quarter; whence *samt-ur-ras*, the zenith, vertical point of the heavens; also *as-samt*, an azimuth. β. *Same* was pronounced *semít*, of which Span. *senit* is a corruption; again, *samt* is here short for *samt-ur-ras* or *samt-er-ras* (as above), lit. the way overhead, from *ras*, the head. See Asimuth.

**Zephyr.** (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *zéphyr*, the west wind. — L. *zephyrus*, acc. of *sephyrus*, the west wind. — Gk. *ζέφυρος*, the west wind. Allied to *ζέφερ*, darkness, gloom, the dark quarter, west.

**Zero:** see Cipher.

**Zest.** (F. — L. — Gk.) Formerly a chip of orange or lemon-peel, used for flavoring drinks; hence, something that gives a relish, or simply a relish. — F. *zest*, 'the stalk of whereby the kernel of a walnut is divided' Cot.; hence, a slice of lemon-peel. — L. *schistus*, *schistos*, lit. clest, divided. — Gk. *σχιστός*, divided. — Gk. *σχίζειν*, to clest; see Schism.

**Zigzag,** having sharp, quick turns. — G. F. *zig-ay* — G. *sickrack*, a zigzag, sickrack segeln, to tack, in sailing. β. It is that sickrack, clearly reduplicated to sack, answers to a tack in sailing; also G. *z* corresponds to Low G. *t*.

**Zinc,** a metal (G.) G. *zink*, uncertain origin. Perhaps allied to *zun*, to mean 'tin-like'

**Zodiac;** see Zoology.

**Zone,** a belt. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *zone* — L. *sona*. — Gk. *σῶνη*, a girdle, *περισῶνη*. — Gk. *σῶνη* (= *ξεράνθη*) — L. *zona*. Cf. Lith. *žosta*, a girdle, from *žu* to gird. (✓VAS.)

**Zoology** (Gk.) Coined from Gk. *ζῷον*, a living creature, animal, and *λόγος*, allied to *λόγος*, discourse, *λέγειν*, to speak. β. Gk. *ζῷον* is neut. of *ζῷον*, living; allied to *ζῆ*, life, *ζεῖ*, to live. Supposed to be allied to Zemph to live. (✓GI.)

**Nzote,** nitrogen. (Gk.) So called because destructive to animal life — the negative prefix, *νεύστος*, preserving life, from *νεῦ*, life.



## ZODIAC.

## ZYMOTIC.

577

**ZODIAC.**, an imaginary belt in the heavens, containing the twelve *signs*. (F. — L. — Gk.) *zique*. — L. *zodiacus*. — Gk. ζῳδιακός, zodiacal circle; so called from containing the twelve constellations chiefly fitted by animals. — Gk. ζῳδιακός, adj., owing to animals. — Gk. ζῷον, a small dimin. of ζῆν, a living creature *hyte*. (F. — Gk.) F. *zoophyte*. —

Gk. ζωόφυτον, a living being; an animal-plant. — Gk. ζωή, living; φυτόν, a plant, that which has grown, from φύειν, to produce, grow, from √BHU, to exist. See *Be*.

**Zymotic**, a term applied to diseases, in which a poison works through the body like a ferment. (Gk.) Gk. ζυμοτυπός, causing to ferment. — Gk. ζυμώω, I cause to ferment. — Gk. ζυμη, leaven. Allied to L. *isus*, broth; see *Juice*.

## CORRECTIONS AND NOTES.

[Some of the etymologies given in the preceding pages will require modification when the history of the words treated of becomes more accurately known. I list such corrections and improvements as have hitherto occurred to me.—W. W. S.]

**Angel.** The A. S. form is *engel*, from Latin. Afterwards altered by F. and L. influence.

**Anneal.** Perhaps the A. S. words should be *ondian* and *alan*, with long *a*. Yet see Fick, i. 100.

**Backgammon.** Strutt suggests that, after all, this word merely means 'back-game,' because the pieces taken off are put back to the starting-point. This seems the best solution, and makes the word E.—A. S. *bac*, back; *gamen*, game. Cf. Du. *verkeeren*, to pervert; also to play at tick-tack (a kind of backgammon); *Sevel*.

**Bamboo.** Canarese *banbu*, bamboo.

**Bedlam.** Bethlehem means 'house of bread.'—Heb. *beth*, house; *lekhem*, bread (*kh*—G. *ch*).

**Bid** (2). *Bid*, to command, has entirely taken the place of *bid* (1), to pray, from which it has borrowed all its forms. Hence, strictly, this *bid* (2) is actually derived from A. S. *biddan*, to pray, though it preserves the sense of A. S. *bodan*. See *Bid* (1).

**Bizarro.** The Basque *bizar* means a beard; hence the Span. *bizarro*, valiant, may have been derived, by the idiom which makes the Span. *hombre de bigote* mean a man of spirit; for *bigote* means a moustache.

**Boast.** M. E. *bost*, *boost*, means (1) noise, (2) pride, boast. Cf. Swed. *pust*, a puff of wind. Prob. E.; from a root *PUS*, to blow. Cf. Lithuan. *pil-sti*, to blow.

**Bode,** a. v. *Bid* (2), p. 38. Add: *bod*, sb., is from *bod-en*, pp. of *bodstan*, to bid; so also Icel. *boð*, sb., is from *boð-inn*, pp. of Icel. *bjóða*, to bid.

**Bolt,** a. v. *Bulge*, p. 55. The A. S. *bolt* also occurs in the sense of cross-bow bolt.

**Boon.** When *boon* is used as a sb., as in 'a great boon,' it answers to F. *bon*, sb.—L. *bonum*, sb., orig. neut. of *bonus*, adj., good.

**Boult,** to sift meal. Explained under *Bolt* (2), p. 44, col. 2.

**Bowline.** See *Bow* (4), under E. p. 47.

**Bungalow.** The Bengalee *bangali*, a thatched cottage; from Bengal.

**Calm.** Cf. Prov. *calma*, heat; Lat. *cauma*, heat, Job xxx. 30 Vulg.

**Camlet.** The Arab *khamis* is very allied to *camel*, but is from *khaml*, pile, plush, a carpet with pile, a cushion on a saddle. The name arose from the fact that *cameli* was sometimes used for making *camlet*.

**Cant** (1). Probably borrowed many other cant words, from the lands. Walloon *canteer*, to sing. Cf. *re-cant*.

**Cark.** The W. *care*, anxiety, is rowed from M. E. *kark*. The A. *kark* is the F. *charge*, and meant a weight, cargo. So also Ang.-F. *ker*, to overload, lit. surcharge; and to unload, discharge. 'A *kare* of a load of pepper.'

**Chapel** (p. 66). Others say *pellos* meant a canopy, a recess in a for an altar (Dieffenbach).

**Check.** Ready (F.—Arab. O. F. *eschee*, *eschac*; a from the Arab. pronunciation (almost as in the Pers. *shah*).

**Chill.** West Saxon *ciele*, *cye*, *form celi*. From the strong verb *ce* in Icel. *kala*, to freeze, pt. *t. kli*. Prob. *Cool* is from the pt. *t.* of the same.

**Clot.** We also find A. S. *cud*, clot; in the dat. pl. *clottum*.

**Clove** (1). M. E. *clove*, as well as Prob. the *u* was instead as meaning

**Coddle.** *Coddie*—castrate, bend Fletcher, *Philaster*, v. 4, 31. But O. F. *cadeier*, to pamper. —O. F. *coddled* child —L. *coquere*, to dianin. of *catus*, a *whelp*. —L. *venus*. See *Cat*.

**nsent** See under **Sense**, p. 424, col. 2.  
n. See note upon **Chill** (above).

**nl.** (1). It is probable that A.S. and Icel. *kuf* are mere borrowings from the British; from L. *cucullus*, L. C.I. Irish *cochal*, a cowl  
**ocket** (2), p. 101, col. 2. Otherwise, from **cricket**, a small stool, used in stool-ball (game). Orig. a small or perch; see **crutch**, p. 102, l. 15 (but little difference).

**oss,** s.v. **Crook**, p. 101. The M.E. and M.E. *cross* are distinct words; (from O.F. *crois*) is obsolete; but still in use, is Provençal. It occurs (mar's Chronicle, l. 2833 (A.D. 1150), perhaps earlier.

**ret.** Anglo-F. *cruet*, dimin. of O.F. a pitcher of stone-ware. — Du. *kruik*, &c.; see **Crock**.

**made,** s.v. **Crook**, p. 102. Perhaps used immediately from Provençal.

**tribute.** See under **Tribes**, p. 523.

The sbs. are from the pp. *dott-in* & *dotta*, pt. t. *datt*, to drop. Orig. drop, something let fall  
**ty**, p. 190, col. 2. Anglo-F. *dueute*, obligation; Liber Albus, p. 211.

**tertain.** See under **Tenable**, p. 496,

**edge.** The M.E. *flegge*, also *fliȝe*, nearer to A.S. *flyȝe*, ready to fly, if a true A.S. word.

**em.** The A.S. *feim* answers rather H.G. *feim*, Russ. *piana*, Skt. *phena*,

**empold.** Add: the suffix *-sol* is W. *ffol*, foolish.

**eme.** The comparison with Gael. is doubtful.

**ng** (2), to go. See under **Go**, p. 179.

**ster.** Read: M.E. *gisteren*, to shine; pt. of A.S. *glitan*, to shine + *leel*, &c.

**on:** Add: cf. Icel. *hóm*, haunch of a Du. *ham*, the hain.

**owl.** Add: so also Du. *huilen*, Icel. Dan. *hyle*, Swed. *yta*, to howl.

**nsil.** The M.E. name was *nedylle*; i.e. needle house (Wileker).

**pertinent.** See under **Tenable**, col. 2.

**rato.** See under **Grace**, p. 181.

**rinable.** See under **Victor**, p. 544.

**Iron-mould;** see **mould** (3), s. v.  
**Mole** (1), p. 290.

**Jeer.** Cf. G. *scheren*, 'to shear, fleece, poll, lop, cheat, plague, tease'; Fligel.

**Jenneting.** (F. — L. — Gk. — Heb.) Prob. for *jeanneton*; a dimin. from F. *pomme de St. Jean*, an early apple, called in Italian *melo de San Giovanni*, i.e. St. John's apple. So called because, in France and Italy, it ripened about June 24, St. John's day. So also, there is an early pear, called *Amiré Joannet* or *Jeanette*, or *petit St. Jean*; G. *Johannishorn*. F. *Jean* = Lat. *acc. Iohannem*, from Gk. *Ioánnēs*, John. — Heb. *Y'hindu*, the grace of the Lord.

**Knave.** This may be E.; both A.S. *cnafa* and A.S. *cn-yht* (knight) may be allied to A.S. *cyn*, kin.

**Law,** p. 248, col. 1. The history and use of the word shew that it is rather Scand. than E.

**Leak.** Cf. 'þær hleca scip,' the leaky ship (*Ælfred*).

**Lewd.** Note the great change in sense.

**Linnet.** Perhaps directly from L.; we find A.S. *linet-wige*, a linnet (whence Lowl. Sc. *linwhite*); lit. 'flax-hopper.' From L. *linum*, flax; the portion *wige*, hopper, being dropped.

**Lissom.** See under **Lithe**, p. 253, col. 2.

**Ogee.** Prob. Arab. *dwij* is not a true Arab. word, but from Gk. *dwbyasor*, the apogee.

**One** (1). Already written *woen* in M.E. See Guy of Warwick, ed. Zupitz, note to l. 7927.

**Oolite,** a kind of limestone. (F. — Gk.) F. *oolithe* (with *th* sounded as *t*). — Gk. *oī-v*, egg; *aiōs*, stone. Lit. 'egg-stone.' See **Oval**.

**Rock** (2). We actually find A.S. *stān-rocca*, gen. pl., to translate L. *scopulorum*. This may have been borrowed from Celtic. At any rate, it is strong evidence against a Latin origin.

**She.** The A.S. *seb*, Icel. *sjá*, answers to Skt. *syā*, fem. of *syas*, that. Prob. from Aryan SA. *he*; YA. *that*.

**Slender.** Really (F. — O.Du.). O.F. *escendre* (Palsgrave). — O.Du. *slinder*.

**Trunk** (a), of an elephant. Corrupted from F. *trompe*, 'a trumpet; also, the snout of an elephant'; Cotgrave.

**Wine.** Some think that Gk. *oīos* is not of Aryan origin; cf. Heb. *yayin*, wine; Ethiopic *weim*, *wain*, wine.

# APPENDIX.

## I. LIST OF PREFIXES.

The following is a list of the principal prefixes in English, shewing what it is perhaps, not quite exhaustive, but contains nearly all of any consequence. For further information, see the etymologies of the words *a-down*, &c., in the Dict.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p><b>A-</b> (1), in <i>a-down</i>. (E.) See <b>Of.</b></p> <p><b>A-</b> (2), in <i>a-foot</i>. (E.) See <b>On.</b></p> <p><b>A-</b> (3), in <i>a-long</i>. (E.) See <b>An-</b> (5).</p> <p><b>A-</b> (4), in <i>a-use</i>. (E.) A S. <i>af-</i>, intensive prefix to verbs. + Goth. <i>us-ur</i>; G. <i>er-</i>.</p> <p><b>A-</b> (5), in <i>a-chieve</i>. (F.—L.) See <b>Ad-</b>.</p> <p><b>A-</b> (6), in <i>a-vert</i>. (L.) See <b>Ab-</b>.</p> <p><b>A-</b> (7), in <i>a-mend</i>. (F.—L.) See <b>Ex-</b> (1).</p> <p><b>A-</b> (8), in <i>a-las</i>. (F.—L.) O F. <i>a-</i>; from L. <i>ah!</i> interj.</p> <p><b>A-</b> (9), in <i>a-byss</i>. (Gk.) See <b>An-</b> (2).</p> <p><b>A-</b> (10), in <i>a-do</i>. (E.) For <i>at do</i>.</p> <p><b>A-</b> (11), in <i>a-ware</i>. (E.) M. E. <i>i-</i>, <i>y-</i>; A. S. <i>ge-</i>, prefix. See <b>Y-</b>.</p> <p><b>A-</b> (12), in <i>a-pace</i>. (E.) For <i>a pace</i>; <i>a</i> for <i>an</i>, indef. art.</p> <p><b>A-</b> (13), in <i>a-vast</i>. (Du.) Du. <i>hou vast</i>, hold fast.</p> <p><b>A-</b> (14), in <i>a-picot</i>. (Arab.) Arab. <i>al-</i>, def. art. See <b>Al-</b> (3).</p> <p><b>Ab-</b> (1); ab-dicate, ab-undance. (L.; or F.—L.) L. <i>ab</i>, from. Lengthened to <i>abs-</i> in <i>abs-cond</i>; cf. Gk. <i>ab-</i>, perhaps orig. a gen. case. + E. <i>of</i>; Gk. <i>dro-</i>; Skt. <i>ata-</i>, away from. See <b>Apo-</b>, <b>Of</b>. This prefix also appears as <i>a-</i>, <i>adv-</i>, <i>av-</i>, <i>v-</i>; ex. <i>a-vert</i>, <i>adv-ance</i>, <i>av-aunt</i>, <i>v-anguard</i>.</p> <p><b>Ab-</b> (2); ab-breviate. (L.) Put for L. <i>ad</i>; see <b>Ad-</b>.</p> <p><b>Abs-</b>; <i>abs-cond</i>, <i>abs-tain</i>. (L.; or F.—L.) L. <i>abs-</i>, extended form of <i>ab</i>; see <b>Ab-</b> (1).</p> <p><b>Ac-</b>; see <b>Ad-</b>.</p> <p><b>Ad-</b>; ad-apt, ad-dress. (L.; or F.—L.) L. <i>ad</i>, to, at, for. + Goth. <i>at</i>, A. S. <i>af</i>, E. <i>at</i>. This prefix appears as <i>ar-</i>, <i>ab-</i>, <i>ac-</i>, <i>ad-</i>, <i>af-</i>, <i>ag-</i>, <i>al-</i>, <i>an-</i>, <i>ap-</i>, <i>ar-</i>, <i>ar-</i>, <i>at-</i>; ex. : <i>a-chieve</i>, <i>ab-breviate</i>, <i>accede</i>, <i>admire</i>, <i>af-fix</i>, <i>ag-gress</i>, <i>al-lude</i>, <i>an-nex</i>, <i>ap-pend</i>, <i>ar-rogate</i>, <i>as-sign</i>, <i>at-tract</i>.</p> <p><b>Adv-</b>; see <b>Ab-</b> (1).</p> <p><b>Af-</b>; see <b>Ad-</b>.</p> <p><b>After-</b>. (E.) E. <i>after</i>, prep.; A. S. <i>after</i>.</p> <p><b>Ag-</b>; see <b>Ad-</b>.</p> <p><b>Al-</b> (1); see <b>Ad-</b>.</p> | <p><b>Al-</b> (2); al-ligator. (Span. — I. <i>el</i>, def. art. — L. <i>ille</i>, he. See <b>I-</b>.)</p> <p><b>Al-</b> (3); al-cohol. (Arab.) Arab. <i>al-</i>. This also appears as <i>a-</i>, <i>al-</i>. Ex. : <i>a-prioc</i>, <i>al-tichol</i>, <i>el-ixir</i>, <i>l-ute</i>.</p> <p><b>Am-</b> (1); am-bush (F.—L.) L. <i>in-</i>, for <i>in</i>, prep.; see <b>In-</b>.</p> <p><b>Am-</b> (2); am-brass. (Gk.) See <b>B-</b>.</p> <p><b>Am-</b> (3); am-bassador; see <b>A-</b>.</p> <p><b>Ambi-</b>, <b>Amb-</b>, ambi-dextrition. (L.; or F.—L.) L. <i>ambi-</i>, sides, around + Gk. <i>dextrum</i>. See <b>D-</b>.</p> <p><b>Amphi-</b>. (Gk.) Gk. <i>diphi-</i> on, around + L. <i>ambi-</i>; see <b>An-</b>.</p> <p><b>An-</b> (1); see <b>Ad-</b>.</p> <p><b>An-</b> (2), <b>A-</b> (9), negative prefix. dr., d., neg. prefix. Hence <i>brosis</i>; <i>a-in-a-byss</i> + L. <i>in-</i>.</p> <p><b>An-</b> (3), <b>Un-</b> (1).</p> <p><b>An-</b> (3); see <b>An-</b>.</p> <p><b>An-</b> (4); an-oint. (F.—L.) — L. <i>in</i>, prep.; see <b>In-</b> (2).</p> <p><b>An-</b> (5); an-swer. (E.) A. S. reply to, opposite to. + Goth. <i>ent</i>; G. <i>ent</i>; Gk. <i>dixi</i>. Shown in <i>a-long</i>; appearing as <i>e-</i> in <i>am-</i> in <i>am-bassador</i>, and as <i>bussy</i>; the same as <i>un-</i> in <b>Anti-</b>, <b>Un-</b> (2).</p> <p><b>An-</b> (6); an-cestor. (F.—L.)</p> <p><b>Ana-, An-</b> (3); ana-gram <i>an-a-</i> Gk. <i>daia</i>, upon, on, up. + A. S. <i>ana</i>. See <b>On-</b>.</p> <p><b>Anci-</b>; anci-ent. (F.—L.) See <b>Ant-</b>.</p> <p><b>Ann-</b>; ann-eal. (E.) See <b>An-</b>. Dicit.</p> <p><b>Ant-</b>; ant-agonist. (Gk.) See <b>Ante-</b>.</p> <p><b>Ante-</b>. (L.) L. <i>ante</i>, before <i>ane-</i>, <i>an-</i>; as in anti-cipate, ancestor.</p> <p><b>Anth-</b>; anth-em. (Gk.) See <b>Anti-</b>.</p> <p><b>Anti-</b> (1), <b>Ant-</b> (Gk.) Gk. <i>anti-</i>, opposite to. Also <i>ant-</i>, <i>anti-</i>.</p> |
|--|---|

## I. LIST OF PREFIXES

581

ynth em. See An- (5), Un- (1).  
; see Ante-.  
end; see Ad-

di-aresis; see below.

L.) Hence *aph-* in *aph-aresis*, from, off. + L. *ab*; A. S. *of*;

(1), Of.

see Ad-.

trichoke; see Al- (3).

archi-. Arche-; arch-bishop, rel., archi-rect, arche-type. (Gk.) chief. — Gk. *ἀρχεῖν*, to be first.

as sign, see Ad-.

as sagai; see Al- (3).

Ad-.

auth., self. (Gk.) Gk. *αὐτός*, once auth- in auth-entic; eff. in

ent. (F.-L.) F. *av-*; from L. Ab- (1).

ance; see Bi-.

A. S. *be-, bi-*, the same as *b*, *bi-*, E. by.

(L.) L. *bi-*, double, from an *im dui*, related to *duo*, two, double, allied to *δύο*, two; allied to *duo*, two; E. *two*. In Hence F. *bi-* in *bi-as*, F. *ba-* in

, and see below.

ocular. (L.) L. *bin-i*, distri-  
rm allied to *bi-* above.

uit. (F.-L.) F. *bis*, L. *bis*, extended from *bi-* (above). Cf. ; see Dis-.

L. (E.) A. S. *ge-*, prefix. See Y-  
echism; see Cata-.

th-olic; see below.

own. (Gk.) Gk. *xarά*, down, ids. Hence *cath-*, *cash-*, in cat-  
path-olic.

round (L.) L. *circum*, around,  
hence *circu-* in circu-it.

Dom.

Com. or F.-L.) L. *com-*, together,  
composition for *cum*, prep to-

+ Gk. *σύν*, together; see Syn-  
-is as *co-*, *col-*, *com-*, *con-*, *cor-*,  
*ex*: co-agulate, collect, com-  
-neet, cor rote, coun-cil. Also  
*co-uch*, *co-sl*; *cu* in cu-stom;  
ur-ry (1). ¶ Combustion is for  
tion.

nect; see Com-.

against. (L.) L. *contra*, against.

Becomes *contro-* in contro-versy; loses final *a* in Ital. *contr-alto*. Hence F. *contre*, against, as in contr-ol; but the F. form is usually written *counter* in English. Hence also *country*.

Cor-; cor-rode; see Com-.

Coun-; coun-cil; see Com-.

Counter. (F.-L.) See Contra-.

Cu-; cu-stom; see Com-.

Cur-; cur-ry (1); see Com-.

D-; d-affidil; see De- (1).

De- (1); de-scend, de-bate. (L.; or F.-L.) L. *de*, down, downward. Used with an oppositional sense in de-form; with an intensive sense in de-clare, &c. Changed to *di-* in di-stil. Distinct from the prefix below.

De- (2); de-seat. (F.-L.) F. *de-*, O. F. *des*, from L. *dis-*, apart; see Dis-. Distinct from the prefix above.

De- (3); de-vil; see Dia-.

Dea-; dea-con; see Dia-.

Demi-, half. (F.-L.) F. *demi*. — L. *di-midius*, half; see Demi- in Dict.

Des-; des-can-t; see Dis-.

Di- (1), double. (Gk.) Gk. *δι-*, double, allied to *δις*, twice, and *δύο*, two; see Bi-. Ex. di-lemma.

Di- (2), apart, away. (L.) See Dis-.

Di- (3); di-stil; see De- (1).

Dia-. (Gk.) Gk. *δια*, through, between, apart; allied to Di- (1). Shortened to *di-* in di-aresis; appearing as *de-*, *dea-*, in de-vil, dea-con.

Dis-; see Dis-.

Dis-, apart, away. (L.; or F.-L.) L. *dis-*, apart, in two, another form of *bis*, double; *dis-* and *bis* are variants from an older form *duis-*, double, also used in the sense in two, apart; see Bis-. *Dis-* becomes *des-* in O. French, also *de-* in later F.; but the O. F. *des-* is sometimes altered to *dis-*, as in dis-cover. The various forms are *di-*, *dis-*, *dis-*, *des-*, *de-*, and even *s-*; as in di-verge, di-fuse, dis-pel, des-can-t, de-seat, de-luge, s-pend.

Dou-; dou-ble; see Duo-.

Duo-, Du-, two, double. (L.) L. *duo*, two; cognate with E. *two*. Only in duo-decimo, duo-denim; shortened to *du-* in du-al, du-plete, &c. Appearing as *dou-* in dou-ble, dou-bl-

Dys-, badly. (Gk.) Gk. *δύσ-*, badly, with difficulty. Some connect it with To- (1)

E- (1); e-normous; see Ex- (1).

## I. LIST OF PREFIXES.

- E-** (2); e-nough; see **Y-**.
- E-** (3); e-lope. (Du.) Du. *ent-*, away; cognate with A. S. *and-*; see **An-** (5).
- E-** (4); e-squire. (F.) This *e-* is a F. addition, of purely phonetic value, due to the difficulty which was experienced in pronouncing initial *sg*, *sc*, *st*, *sp*. So also in e-scutcheon, e-state, e-special; to which add e-schew.
- O-**; ec-logue. (Gk.) Gk. *ἐκτός*, also *ἔξι*, out. + L. *ex*, Lithuan. *izt*, Russ. *iz'*, out; see **Ex-** (1). Also *el-*, *ex-*, as in el-lipse, ex-odus. **Ex-**; see **Ex-** (1).
- Eff-**; eff-end; see **Auto-**.
- El-** (1); el-lipse, see **Eo-**.
- El-** (2); el-ixir; see **Al-** (3).
- Em-** (1); em-brace. (F. - L.) F. *em-*; L. *in-*, for *in*; see **In-** (2).
- Em-** (2); em-piric; see **En-** (2).
- Em-** (3); em-bassy; see **An-** (5).
- En-** (1); eu-close. (F. - L.) F. *en-*; L. *in-*; see **In-** (2).
- En-** (2); en-ergy. (Gk.) Gk. *ἐνέργεια*, in. + L. *in-*; A. S. *in*. See **Em-** (1), **In-** (1), **In-** (2).
- En-** (3); en-envy. (F. - L.) Negative prefix; see **In-** (3).
- Endo-**, within. (Gk.) Gk. *ἔνδον*, within; extended from *in*, in; see **En-** (2), and **Ind-**.
- Enter-**; enter-tain. (F. - L.) F. *entre-er-*. - L. *inter*, among; see **Inter-**. Shortened to *entr-* in entrails.
- Ep-**, Eph.; see below.
- Epi-**, upon. (Gk.) Gk. *ἐπί*, upon. + Skt. *api*; allied to L. *ab*. See **Ob-**. It appears as *ep-*, *eph-*, in ep-och, eph-emeral.
- Ee-**; ee-cape; see **Ex-** (1).
- Eso-**, within. (Gk.) Gk. *ἔσω*, within; from *is*, *es*, into.
- Eu-**, well. (Gk.) Gk. *εὖ*, well; neut. of *ἴσις*, good, orig. 'real'; for *ἴσ-ίς* \*, from ✓ A. S. to be. Written *eu-* in ev-angelist.
- Ev-**; ev-angelist; see above.
- Ex-** (1), out of, very. (L. or F. - L.) L. *ex*, also *e-*, out of; also used intensively + Gk. *ἐξ*, *ἰκανός*, out. See **Eo-**, and see below. It appears as *a-*, *e-*, *ef-*, *es-*, *ex-*, *is-*, *s-*, in a-mend, e-normous, ef-fect, es-cape, ex-tend, iss-ue, s-sample.
- Ex-** (2), out of, away. (Gk.) Gk. *ἐξ*, out; as in ex-odus. See above.
- Exo-**, without. (Gk.) Gk. *ἔξω*, outside, without; adv. from *ἐξ*, out (above).
- Extra-**, beyond. (L.) A comparative abl. form, from L. *ex*, out; see **Ex-** (1). Cf. *exterior* in exterior, external. It appears as *extra-* in strange.
- For-** (1), in place of (E.) E. *for*, in, for-as-much, for-ever, which is as well be written as separate instead of compounds. Allied to **P-**.
- For-** (2); for-give. E.) A. S. tensile prefix + Icel. *fóra*, D. Swed. *föra*, Du. G. *före*, (Old) *far*.
- For-** (3); for-sit. (F. = L.) prefix. - L. *fortis*, outside, out. Also in for-close, sometimes close.
- For-** (4); for-ward; see **Forth**.
- Fore-** (1), before (E.) A. S. before, prep.: *fore*, adv.
- For-** (1).
- Fore-** (2); fore-go. (E.) A bad of for-go; see **For-** (1).
- Forth-**. (E.) Only in forth with *forth*, forth + Gk. *έπος*. Skt. *āwārda*; O. Lat. *forte*; see **For-**.
- Fro-**; fro-ward. (E.) Short for
- Gain-**, against. (E.) A. S. *gegan*. Ex. gain say.
- Hemi-**, half. (Gk.) Gk. *ἡμί-*. L. *semi-*, half; see **Semi-**. S. to me in me-grim.
- Hetero-**, other. (Gk.) Gk. *ἱερός*.
- Holo-**, entire. (Gk.) Gk. *ὅλος*.
- Homo-**, same. (Gk.) Gk. *ἴσις*, cognate with E. same. Long *homao-*, like, in homo-pathy.
- Hyper-**, above, beyond. (Gk.) Above; see **Over**.
- Hypo-**, Hyph-, Hyp-. (Gk.) under + L. *sub*, under. see **Sub-**. *hyph-* in hyph-en, *hyp-* in hyp-
- I-**: ignoble; see **In-** (3).
- Il-** (1); il-lude, see **In-** (2).
- Il-** (2); il-legal; see **In-** (3).
- Im-** (1); im-bed; see **In-** (1).
- Im-** (2); im-mure, im-murge, etc.
- Im-** (3); im-mortal, see **In-** (1).
- In-** (1); in-born. (E.) A. S. *ie-* also becomes *im-* before *bed*, *im-bed*, *im-park*. See below.
- In-** (2); in-clude. (L. or F. - L.) in. + Gk. *ἴνι*, in. A. S. *in*. See **En-** (2). It appears as *in-*, *en-*, *il-*, *im-*, *in-*, *in-*, in an *in*-bed, em-brace, em-close, il-lude, in-clude, in-ritate.
- In-** (3); negative prefix. (L.) In prefix. + L. *in*, *be*, *no*, *not*.

## I. LIST OF PREFIXES.

583

sounds. See **An-**(2), **A-**(9), **Un-**; appears as *an-*, *i-*, *ii-*, *im-*, *in-*, *en-*emy, *v*ignoble, *il*-legal, *im-in*-him, *ir*-regular.

**End-**gent. (L.; O. Lat. *ind-o*, + Gk. *ivdov*, within; see **Endo-**, *ee* below).

**Inter-**. (L.) *l. inter*, between. Variative form, allied to L. *interior*, cf. L. *inter-nus*, internal. It appears as *interv-* in *intel-lect*, *enter-* in *in* ; and cf. entrails. Closely allied are L. *intro*, within, *intra*,

*within*; see **Inter-**.

*within*; see **Intor-**.

*tri-ritate*; see **In-**(2).

*tri-regular*; see **In-**(3).

**Ex-**. (F. = L.) F. *iss*, from L. **Ex-**(1).

*near*. (L.) L. *inxta*, near.

**l-one**. (E.) Short for *all*; l-one.

**over**. (F. = L.) F. *er*, for *le*, def. a title, he, that. See **Al-**(1). *ute*. (Arab.) Short for Arab. *al*, part. See **Al-**(3).

**Mau-**, **Mau**, badly. (L.; or F. = *mala*, badly, ill; whence F. *mal*, becomes also *mau*- in *mau-gre*, grim; see **Hemi-**).

**Meth-**. Met., among, with, after; used to imply change. (Gk.) Gk. *met*-, with, alter + A. S. *mid*, G. *meth*, *mit*, with. It appears also in *meth-od*, *met-* in *met-eor*, *sin-ster*; see **Mono-**.

**mis-**; mis-deci, mis-take. (E. and A. S. *miss-*, wrongly, amiss + an. Du. *mis-*; Swed. *miss-*; Goth. wrongly. Allied to *miss*, vb. *bartly*, ill. (F. = L.) O. F. *mes-*, *minus*, less; used in a depre-  
sive sense. Appearing in mis-ad-  
mis-alliance, mis-chance, mis-  
Quite distinct from Mis- (1).

**Mon-**, single. (Gk.) Gk. *pvros*, sole, alone. Hence *mono-k*, *min-*

**Mult-**, many. (L.; or F. = L.) L. *multus*, much, many.

**n-ewt**, n-uncle. (E.) A newt—an  
here the prefixed *n* is due to the

indef. article. *My nuncle* = *mine uncle*, where the *n* is due to the possessive pronoun. In *n-once*, the prefixed *n* is due to the dat. case of the def. article, as shewn.

**N-**(2), negative prefix. (E. or L.) In *n-one*, the prefixed *n* is due to A. S. *ne*, not. In *n-all*, it is due to the cognate L. *ne*, not. See **No-**.

**No-, Neg.** (L.) L. *ne*, not : *ne* (whence neg. in *negligere*), not, short for *ne-que*, nor, not. In *ne-farious*, neg action, neglect, neg-otiate, ne-uter. See **N-**(1).

**Non-**, not. (L.; or F. = L.) L. *non*, not; short for *ne unum*, not one; see above. It appears as *um-* in *um-pire*, put for *umpire*.

**O-**; o-mit; see **Ob-**.

**Ob-**. (L.; or F. = L.) L. *ob*, near; allied to Gk. *opi*, upon, near; Skt. *api*, moreover, Lith. *ap*, near. See **Epi-**. The force of *ob* is very variable: it appears as *o*, *ob*, *oc*, *ef*, *op*, also as extended to *os* (for *obs*?) in *o-mit*, ob-long, *oc-cur*, *of-fer*, *op press*, *os-tensible*.

**Oc-**; *oc-cur*; see **Ob-**.

**Of-** (1); of fal. (E.) A. S. *of*, of, off, away. This word is invariably written *off* in composition, except in the case of *offul*, where its use would have brought three f's together. + L. *ab*, Gk. *av*; see **Ab-**(1), **Apo-**. It appears as *o* in a dozen.

**Of-**(2); of-fer; see **Ob-**.

**Off-**; see **Of-**(1).

**On-**, on, upon. (E.) A. S. *on*, on + Gk. *av*. From a pronominal base. See **An-**. It often appears as *a*, as in *a-foot*, *a-sleep*, &c.

**Op-**; op-press; see **Ob-**.

**Or-**(1); or-deal, or-ts. (E.) A. S. *or*; cognate with Du. *oor*, O. Sax. and G. *ur*, Goth. *ur*, away, out of.

**Or-**(2); or-lop. (Du.) Short for Du. over, cognate with E. over; see **Over-**.

**Os-**; os-tensible; see **Ob-**.

**Out-**. (E.) A. S. *ut*, E. *out*, prep. + Goth. *ut*, G. *aus*, Skt. *ud*, out. Shortened to *ut* in *utter*.

**Outr-**; out-age (F. = L.) F. *outre* = 1. *ultra*, beyond; see **Ultra-**.

**Over-**. (E.) A. S. *ofor*, E. over, prep. + Goth. *ufar*, L. *super*, Gk. *trip*, Skt. *upari*, above. A comparative form from Up, q. v. See **Hyper-**, **Super-**, **Over-**(2).

**Pa-**; pa-lay; see **Para-**.

## I. LIST OF PREFIXES.

**Palin-**, **Palim-**, again. (Gk.) Gk. *wdλiv*, back, again. It becomes *palim-* in palimpsest.

**Pan-**, **Panto-**, all. (Gk.) Gk. *wāv*, neut. of *wās*, all; *wavro*, crude form of the same, occurring in panto-mime.

**Par-** (1); par son; see **Per-**.

**Par-** (2); par-ody; see **Para-**.

**Para-**, beside. (Gk.) Gk. *wapá*, beside. Allied to E. *for*, L. *per*, also to Gk. *wpí*. See **Per-**, **Pert-**, and **For-** (1). It becomes *pa-* in *pa-sy*, *par-* in *par-ody*. Quite distinct from **para-** in *para-chute*, *para-pet*, *para-sol*, from F. *parer*.

**Para-** (1); para-dise. Zend *paiρi* = Gk. *wpí*.

**Pel-**; pel lucid; see **Per-**.

**Pen-**; pen-insula. (L.) L. *pene*, almost.

**Per-**, through. (L.; or F.-L.) L. *per*, through. Allied to **Para-** and **For-** (1). It appears also as *par-* in *par-son*, *par-don*; as *pel-* in *pel-lucid*; and as *pił-* in *pil-grim*.

**Perti-**, around. (Gk.) Gk. *wepí*, around. + Skt. *pari*, round about. Allied to **Para-**, &c.

**Pil-**; pil-grim; see **Per-**.

**Po-**; po-sition; see **Por-**.

**Pol-**; pol-lute; see **Por-**.

**Poly-**, many. (Gk.) Written for Gk. *wolū*, crude form of *wolub-i*, much, many. Allied to E. *full*.

**Por-** (1); por-tend. (L.) L. *por*, from O. Lat. *port*, prep., signifying towards, forth; cognate with Gk. *wpír*, towards, Skt. *prati*, towards, and E. *forth*. It appears as *po*, *pol*, *por*, *por*, in po-sition, pol-lute, por-tend, pos-sess.

**Por-** (2); por-trait; see **Pro-** (1).

**Pos-**; pos-sess; see **Por-**.

**Post-**, after. (L.) L. *post*, after, behind. Hence F. *puis*, appearing as *pu-* in *pu-ny*.

**Pour-**; pour tray; see **Pro-**.

**Pr-** (1); pr-is-on; see **Pro-**.

**Pr-** (2); pr-udent; see **Pro-** (1).

**Pro-**, **Pro-**, before. (L.) L. *pre*, for *pre*, prep., before; put for *prati*\*, an old locative case. Allied to **Pro-**. This prefix occurs also in *prison*; and is curiously changed to *pro-* in *pro-vest*.

**Proter-**, beyond. (L.) L. *pratere*, beyond; comparative form of *prae*, before.

**Pro-** (1), before, instead of. (L.; or F.-L.) L. *præ*, before, in front, used as a prefix; also L. *præ*, put for *prod*, abl. case used as a preposition, which appears in *prod-igal*. Allied to Gk. *wpí*, before, Skt. *pra*, before, away; also to E. *for*. See below; and see **For-** (1). It ap-

pears also as *pref*, *four*, *for*, in *prof-fer*, *post-tray*, *portrait*, *pr-udent*; where *four*, *for*, is due to the F. form *four*.

**Pro-** (2), before. (Gk.) Gk. *wpó*, cognate with **Pro-** (1). In *pro-*phet, *pro-scenium*, *pro-thala-*

**Pro-** (3); pro-vest, see **Pre-**.

**Prod-**; prod-igal; see **Pro-** (1).

**Prof-**; prof-fer. see **Pro-** (1).

**Pros-**, in addition, towards (Gk. *wpís*, towards. Allied to **For-** **For-** (1).

**Proto-**, **Prot-**, first. (Gk.) Fr. *wpáto-i*, first; superl. form of *wpí*; see **Pro-** (2). Shortened to *proto-*oxide.

**Pu-**; pu-ny; see **Post-**.

**Pur-**; pur-vey. (F.-L.) See **Pr-**.

**R-**; r-ally; see **Re-**.

**Ra-**; ra-habet; see **Re-**.

**Re-**, **Red-**, again. (L.) L. *re*, *re* in composition, again, back, curs in red cem, red-olent, red-undant, red-dition; and is char-ren in ren-der, ren-t. In *rely*, *re-new*, it is prefixed to purely E. and in *re-call*, *re-cast*, to words of origin. It appears as *r* in *re* and as *ra* in *ra-gout*. 2. Frequently prefixed to other prefix sometimes coalesce with it, so th words require care. For example = *re-a-but*; *rampart* - *re-em-p* also *re-ad-ap*. *re-col lect*, *re-re-sur-rection*, &c.

**Rear-**; see **Retro-**.

**Red-**, **Ren-**; see **Re-** (above).

**Rere-**; rere-ward; see **Retro-**.

**Retro-**, backwards, behnd. (L.) L. backwards, back again; a com form from *re*, back, see **Re-**. Fixes *rear*, *rere*, in rear guard, re are due to L. *retro*, and are of P.

**S-** (1); s-ober, s-ure; see **Se-**.

**S-** (2); s-pend; see **Dis-**.

**S-** (3); s-sample, see **Ex-** (1).

**S-** (4); s-ombre; see **Sub-**.

**Sans-**, without. (F.-L.) F. *sans* out. - L. *sine*, without; see **Sine-**

**Se-**, **Sed-**, away, apart. (L.) L. se O. Lat. *sed*, apart, which is p retained in *se-tion*. The orig was probably 'by oneself.' It as *s-* in *s-ober*, *s-ure*.

## I. LIST OF PREFIXES.

585

**half.** (L.) L. *semi-*, half. + Gk. *half*; see *Hemi-*.

**without.** (L.) L. *sine*, without; not. — L. *si*, if; *ne*, not. Hence F. without.

**journ.** ; see *Sub-*.

**Sopr.** ; see *Super-*.

**stra-nge**; see *Extra-*.

**spec-**; see *Sub-*.

**under.** (L.) L. *sub*, under, (some-) up. Allied to Gk. *bwo*, under; *pa*, near, under; also to E. *up* and *up*. **Hypo-, Of-, Up-.** *Sub* also appears *s*, *so*, *su*, *suc*, *suf*, *sug*, *sum*, *sur*, in *s-ombre*, so-journ, su-spect, sed, su-fuse, sug-gest, sum-mon, less, sur-rogate. It is also extended (for *subs-*, as in *sus-pend*.

**beneath.** (L.) L. *subter*, beneath; comparative form from *sub*, un-  
See *Sub-*.

**Suf., Sug., Sum., Sup.-**; see

**above, over.** (L.) L. *super*, comparative form of L. *sub*, also up. + Gk. *bwp*, over, beyond; *per*, E. over. See *Hyper-, Over-*.

**sub-**. Hence *supra*, beyond, orig. feminine. Also *sover-* in *sover-eign*, is a F. form; and *sopr-* in *soprano*, is an Ital. form. Also F. *sur-*

beyond; see above.

**sur-rogate**; see *Sub-*.

**sur-face**; see *Super-*.

**sus-pend**; see *Sub-*.

**Sym-**; see *Syn-*.

**with, together with.** (Gk.) Gk. *with*. Allied to L. *cum*, with; see

It appears as *ty*, *ty-*, *syn*, and *sy*-stem, syl-logism, sym-metry,

**t-wit.** (E.) *Twit* is from A. S. *twi*, to twit, reproach; thus *t-* is not for E. *at*.

**t-awdry.** (F.—L.) *Taudry* is for *Awdry*; thus *t-* is here the final of *sain-t*.

**t-autology.** (Gk.) Here *t-* represents *vō*, nenter of def. article.

**t-rough.** (E.) Merely another for E. *through*.

**to-(ay).** (E.) A. S. *to*, to. intensive prefix. (E.) Obsolete, in *to-brake*. A. S. *to*, apart, prob. cognate with L. *dis-*,

apart. See *Dis-*. ¶ Some connect it with Gk. *dis-*; see *Dys-*.

**Tra-, Tran-**; see below.

**Trans-**, beyond. (L.) L. *trans*, beyond. Shortened to *tran*, in *tran-scend*: and to *tra-* in *tra-duce*, *tra-verse*, &c. Hence F. *tres*, occurring in *tres pass*; and *tre-* in *tre-ason*.

**Tre- (1), Tres-.** (F.—L.) See above.

**Tre- (2), tie-ble.** (F.—L.) See below.

**Tri- (1), thrice.** (L.) L. *tri-*, thrice; allied to *tres*, three. Hence tri-ple, treble, &c.

**Tri- (2), thrice.** (Gk.) Gk. *rpi*, thrice; allied to *rpiā*, neut. of *rpiis*, three. Hence tri-gonometry, &c.

**Twi-, double, doubtful.** (E.) A. S. *twi-*, double; allied to *twi*, two. Hence twi-bill, twi-light.

**Ultra-, beyond.** (L.) L. *ultra*, beyond; orig. abl. fem. of O. Lat. *ulter*, adj., appearing in *ulter ior*, which see in Dict. Hence F. *outre*, beyond, appearing in *outrage*; also in E. *utter-ance* (2), corruption of F. *outrance*.

**Um-**; um pire; see *Non-*.

**Un- (1), negative prefix to nouns, &c.** (E.) A. S. *un-*, not; cognate with L. *in-*, not, Gk. *di-*, not. See *An-* (2), *In-* (3).

**Un- (2), verbal prefix, signifying the reversal of an action.** (E.) A. S. *un-*, verbal prefix; cognate with Du. *ont-*, *ent-*, G. *ent-*, O. H. G. *ant-*, Goth. *and-*. The same as E. *an-* in *an-swer*; see *An-* (5), *Anti-*.

**Un- (3); un-til, un-to.** (O. Low G.) See *un-to* in Dict., p. 533.

**Un- (4), Uni-, one.** (L.) L. *un-us*, one; whence uni-vocal, with one voice; unanimous, of one mind; &c. Cognate with E. *one*.

**Under-.** (E.) A. S. *under*, E. *under*, prep.

**Up-.** (E.) A. S. *up*, E. *up*, prep. Allied to *Of*, *Sub*, *Hypo-*.

**Utt.** (E.) See *Out*.

**Utter.** (F.—L.) Only in *utter-ance* (2). F. *outré*, L. *ultra*; see *Ultra-*.

**V-; v-an** (F.—L.) See *Ab-* (1).

**Ve-, apart from.** (L.) L. *ve-*, apart from; prob. allied to L. *bi*, and *dvo*, two. Only in *ve-stibule*, and (possibly) in *ve-stige*.

**Vice-, Vis-**, in place of. (L.; or F.—L.) L. *vice*, in place of, whence O. F. *vis*, the same. The latter appears only in *vis-count*.

## II. SUFFIXES.

**With-**, against. (E.) A. S. *wið*, against; the sense is preserved in *with-stand*. In *with-hold*, *with-draw*, it signifies 'back.'

**Y-**; y-wis, y-clept. (E.) A. S. *go*, M E. *ȝ*, y-. This prefix appears in *a-ware*, as *c-* in *c-latch*, and *e-nough*. See A. (ii), E. (2).

## II. SUFFIXES.

The number of suffixes in modern English is so great, and the forms of some especially in words derived through the French from Latin, are so variable, that attempt to exhibit them all would tend to confusion. The best account of them is to be found in Schleicher, Compendium der Vergleichenden Grammatik der germanischen Sprachen. An account of Anglo-Saxon suffixes is given at p. 13 March, Comparative Grammar of the Anglo-Saxon Language. Lists of Anglo-Saxon words, arranged according to their suffixes, are given in Loth, Etymologisches Wörterbuch der sächsischenglischen Grammatik, Elberfeld, 1870. The best simple account of the suffixes in general is that given in Morris, Historical Outlines of English Accents, pp. 212-221, 229-242; to which the reader is particularly referred. See also H. Historische Grammatik der Englischen Sprache, vol. iii. pt. 1, pp. 29-76. Schleicher has clearly established the fact that the Aryan languages abound in suffixes, and which was originally intended slightly to modify the meaning of the root to which it was added, so as to express the radical idea in a new relation. The force of these must, even at an early period, have been slight, and in many instances difficult to trace it; but in some instances it is still clear, and the form of the suffix is then of great service. The difference between *lov-er*, *lov-ed*, and *lov-ing* is easily marked, and readily understood. One of the most remarkable points is that the Aryan languages delighted in adding suffix to suffix, so that words are not uncommon in which two or more suffixes occur, each repeating, it may be, the sense of that which preceded it. Double diminutives, such as *parti-c-le*, i.e. a little little part, are sufficiently common. The Lat. superl. suffix *-is-si-mus* (Aryan *-yans-ta-ma*) is a simple case of the use of a treble suffix, which really expresses no more than is expressed by a single suffix alone in the word *pri-mus*. The principal Aryan suffixes, as given by Schleicher, are these: -a, -i, -u, -ya, -wa<sup>1</sup>, -ma, -ra (later form -la), -an, -ams, -na, -ra, -u, -u, -tra, -ti, -tu, -dhi, -anti or -nt, -as, -ka. But these can be readily compounded, so as to form new suffixes; so that from -ma-na was formed -man (as in E. *ma-nance*); from -ma-na-ta or -man-ta was formed -manta (as in E. *argu-ment*). Besides these we must notice the comparative suffix -yans, occurring in various degrees, and hence the Gk. *μεγαλο-*, greater, put for *μεγαλο-*, the *s* being dropped. This usually occurs in combination, as in -yans-ta, Gk. *-ιστρο-*, superl. suffix; *yans-ta* Lat. *is-si-mus* (for *-is-ti-mus\**), already noted. The combinations -ra-va, -wa-va in the Gk. *-repo-*, *-raro-*, the usual suffixes of the comparative and superlative degrees.

One common error with regard to suffixes should be guarded against, namely, of mis-dividing a word so as to give the suffix a false shape. This is extremely common in such words as *logi-c*, *civi-c*, *belli-cose*, where the suffix is commonly written as if it were *-ic* or *-ie-ore*. This error occurs, for instance, in the elaborate book English Affixes by S. S. Haldemann, published at Philadelphia in 1865; a work which is of considerable use as containing a very full account, with numerous examples, of suffixes and prefixes. But the author does not seem to have understood the matter rightly, and indulges in some of the most extraordinary freaks, actually deriving *bellicose* from 'Welsh *mw*, from *mw*, that is forward, and *ws*, that is impulsive, that is an effluvium'; p. 74. The truth is that *civi-c* (Lat. *civicus*) is derived from L. *civis*, crude form of *civis*, a citizen, with the suffix -cus (Aryan -KA); and *bellicose* from Gk. *λογικός*, from *λόγος*, put for *λόγο-*, crude form of *λόγος*, a discourse, with the suffix -os (Aryan -KA) as before. Compare Lat. *civitas*, Gk. *λογοπαξία*. *Belli-cose* is *bellicosus*, is from Lat. *belli-*, put for *bello-*, crude form of *bellum*, war, with suffix -os.

<sup>1</sup> Schleicher writes -ya for -ya, -va for -wa, in the usual German fashion.

### III. LIST OF ARYAN ROOTS.

587

Aryan *-ks-wan-ta*, altered to *-ka-wan-sa*; Schleicher, § 218). Of course, words *-i-* are so numerous that *-i-* has come to be regarded as a suffix at the present day, so that we do not hesitate to form *Volta ic* as an adjective of *Volta*; but this is English misuse, not Latin etymology. Moreover, since both *-i-* and *-ka* are Aryan fixes, such a suffix as *-i-kus*, *-i-eus*, is possible both in Greek and Latin; but it does not occur in the particular words above cited, and we must therefore be careful to distinguish between a suffixed vowel and an essential part of a stem, if we desire to understand the latter clearly.

One more word of warning may perhaps suffice. If we wish to understand a suffix, we must employ comparative philology, and not consider English as an absolutely isolated language, with laws different from those of other languages of the Aryan family. Thus the *-th* in *truth* is the *-s* of A. S. *trebu-th*, gen. case *trebu-thē*, fem. sb. This suffix answers to that seen in Goth. *gabaur-ths*, birth, gen. case *gabaur-thais*, fem., belonging to the *-i-* stem declension of Gothic strong substantives. The true *-th* is therefore to be expressed as Goth. *-thi*, cognate with Aryan *-ti*, so extremely common in Latin; cf. *doli*, dowry, *men-ti*, mind, *mori-ti*, death, *mes-si* (= *met-ti*), west, that which is mown. Hence, when Horne Tooke gave his famous etymology of *truth* as being 'that which a man *troutheth*', he did in reality suggest that the *-th* in *mori-ti* is identical with the *-t* in *mori-t-ur* or in *ama-t*; in other words, it was mere whim.

### III. LIST OF ARYAN ROOTS.

The following is a brief list of the forms of the Aryan roots which appear in English. An Aryan root is meant a short monosyllabic base which occurs in more than one, and frequently in several, of the Aryan languages. These languages are usually divided into seven groups, viz. Indian, Persian, Celtic, Greco-Latin, Teutonic, Slavonic, and Baltic (to which belongs Lithuanian). As far as English is concerned, the most important languages belonging to these groups are (1) Sanskrit, belonging to the Indian group; (2) Greek; (3) Latin; and (4) Anglo-Saxon, Icelandic, and Old High-German, belonging to the Teutonic group. Old Slavonic and Lithuanian are also often very helpful in explaining the forms and significations of the roots. An example of a Teutonic base is *BAR*, to bear, appearing in A. S. *ber*, pt. t. of *beran*, to bear, and in the Gothic *bar*, pt. t. of *bairan*, to bear. Now a comparison of this base with the forms occurring in Skt. *bhar*, Gk. *φεπ-ων*, Lat. *fer-re*, to bear (which three can all be reduced to a common original of the form *BHAR*), shews us that the base which in the Teutonic languages appears as *BAR* is found in what may be called the 'classical' languages in the form *BHAR*; the only difference being in the initial letter. Further comparison between the Teutonic and classical languages shews that several hundred roots exist in which the same phenomenon occurs, and hence Grimm was enabled to demonstrate that the forms of the roots vary in different Aryan languages according to a regular law, usually known as 'Grimm's law.' It is sufficient to state here that, if Gothic, Anglo-Saxon, and Icelandic spellings be adopted as the basis of 'English' or 'Teutonic' roots, and Sanskrit spellings be adopted as the basis of 'classical' roots, then the following changes occur initially.

English.	g	k(c)	h	d	t	th	b	p	f
Sanskrit.	gh	g	k	db	d	t	bh	.	p

In the lower line a blank will be observed below E. *f*. It is usually said that E. *f* corresponds to Skt. *b*, but there is no proof of this; and my own impression is that it corresponds (abnormally) to Skt. *p*, which in some cases did not turn into E. *f*, as the regular law requires.

The following list of roots is a bare enumeration of them, with an account of the probable forms. Such as are printed in thick type, as **AK**, are 'classical' or primitive Aryan forms; such as are printed in other capitals, as **AI**, are 'English' or primitive Teutonic forms. It must further be observed that similar sound-shiftings occur when

## III. LIST OF ARYAN ROOTS.

the letters are *final* as well as *initial*; but the case of the initial letters was first, as being the easiest to follow. It may also be noted here that a primitive R passes into L, even at an early period; of this, a considerable number might readily be adduced. For a much fuller account of these roots, with examples, the student is referred to my larger Etymological Dictionary.

The roots are arranged according to the alphabetical order of the alphabet, by help of which we obtain an Aryan alphabet, as follows: a, i, k, g, gh; t, d, dh, n; p, b, bh, m; y, r, l, w; s. If this arrangement trouble in finding a root, the reader has only to consult the index appended which is arranged in the usual English order. See p. 597.

1. ✓ AK (= ✓ AH), to pierce, to be sharp, to be quick.
2. ✓ AK (= ✓ AH), to see.
3. ✓ AK, to be dark.
4. ✓ AK, or ANK (= ✓ AII or ANG), to bend.
5. ✓ AG (= ✓ AK), to drive, urge, conduct, ache.
6. ✓ AGH, to say, speak.
7. ✓ AGH, to be in want.
8. ✓ AGH or ANGH (= ✓ AG or ANG), to choke, strangle, compress, afflict.
9. ✓ AD (= ✓ AT), to eat.
10. ✓ AD, to smell.
11. ✓ AN, to breathe.
12. Base ANA, this, that; demonstrative pronoun.
- ¶ For ✓ ANK and ✓ ANGH, see nos. 4 and 8.
13. ✓ ANG, to anoint, smear.
14. ✓ AP, to seize, attain, bind; to work.
15. ✓ AM, to take.
16. ✓ AR, sometimes AL, to raise, move, go.
17. ✓ AR, to drive, to row; probably the same as the root above.
18. ✓ AR, to plough.
19. ✓ AR, to gain, acquire, fit; the same as ✓ RA, to fit; see no. 288.
20. ✓ ARK, to protect, keep safe.
21. ✓ ARK, to shine.
22. ✓ ARG, to shine.
23. ✓ ARS, to flow, glide swiftly.
24. ✓ AL, for original AR, to burn.
- ¶ For another ✓ AL, see no. 16
25. ✓ AW, to be pleased, be satisfied.
26. ✓ AW, to blow; the same as ✓ WA, to blow; see no. 330.
27. ✓ AS, to breathe, live, exist, be.
28. ✓ AS, to throw, leave (or reject).
29. Pron base I, indicating the 3rd person; orig. demonstrative.
30. ✓ I, to go.
31. ✓ IK (= ✓ IG), to possess, own.
32. ✓ ID = ✓ IT, to swell.
33. ✓ IDH (= ✓ ID), to kindle.
34. ✓ IS, to glide, move swiftly.
35. ✓ IS, to be vigorous.
36. ✓ IS, to seek, wish for.
- ¶ ✓ UG, (i) to be wet, strong; see nos. 336, 337.
- ¶ ✓ UD, to wet; see no. 337.
37. ✓ UL, to howl.
38. ✓ US, to burn; see also 39. Base KA (= HWA), in pronoun.
40. ✓ KA, also KI (= sharpen). See no. 70.
41. ✓ KAK (= ✓ HAH), cackle, make a noise, quack (poetic).
42. ✓ KAK (= ✓ HAC), to gird.
43. ✓ KAK, or KANK (= or HANG), to hang, to waver.
44. ✓ KAT (= ✓ HATH) protect.
45. ✓ KAD (= ✓ HAT), away.
- a. Skt *cad*, to fall, causal drive; Lat. *cadere*, to fall, *cedere*; A S. *hat-ian*, to hate drive away).
- b. Another variation from the occurs in the Skt. *cat-aya*, to down, *cat-ru*, hatred; A S. *ke* Goth. *hinth-an* (pt. *t hanth*, pp. to hunt after, catch, *hand* no. the
46. ✓ KAN, to ring, sing.
- ¶ For ✓ KANK, see no. 41.
47. ✓ KAP (= ✓ HAF), hold, seize, grasp.
48. ✓ KAP, or KAMP, and fro, to bend, vibrate. &c.
49. ✓ KAM = ✓ HAM.
50. ✓ KAM, to love, long.
- ¶ For ✓ KAMP see no. 48.
51. ✓ KAR, to make.
52. ✓ KAR, or KAL (= to move, speed, run).
53. ✓ KAR (= ✓ KALL stand up (i)).

### III. LIST OF ARYAN ROOTS.

589

54. ✓**KAR** (= ✓HAR), to hurt, <sup>boy</sup>.
55. ✓**KAR** (= ✓HAR), to be hard tough; also in the form **KARK**.
56. ✓**KAR** (= ✓HAR), to curve, to roll.
57. ✓**KAR** (= ✓HAR), to burn.
58. ✓**KAR**, or **KAL** (= ✓HAL), cry out, exclaim, call.
59. ✓**KARK** (= ✓KRAK, KLAK, AH, HRANG), to make a loud noise, clack, laugh, ring.
60. For another ✓**KARK**, see no. 55.
61. ✓**KART** (= ✓HRAD, HRAND), cut, rend.
62. ✓**KART** (= ✓HARTH), to plait.
63. ✓**KARD** (= ✓HART), to swing out, jump.
64. ✓**KARM** (= ✓HARM), to be.
65. ✓**KAL** (= ✓HAL), to hide, <sup>ter</sup>.
66. For another ✓**KAL**, see no. 52.
67. ✓**KALP** (= ✓HALP), to assist, <sup>ter</sup>.
68. ✓**KAS**, to praise, report, speak.
69. ✓**KAS**, to bound along, speed.
70. ✓**KAS**, to cough, wheeze.
71. Base **KI** (= HI); pronominal base, <sup>seen</sup> from the base KA, who.
72. ✓**KI** (= ✓HI), to excite, stir, sharpen.
73. ✓**KI**, to search.
74. ✓**KI** (= ✓HI), to lie down, repose.
75. ✓**KIT** (= ✓HID), to perceive.
76. ✓**KU**, to swell out; hence (1) to in, contain, be hollow, (2) to be ang.
77. ✓**KU** (= ✓HU), to beat, strike,
78. ✓**KUK** (= ✓HUH), to bend, out.
79. ✓**KUDH** (= ✓HUD), to hide.
80. ✓**KUP**, or **KUBH** (= ✓HUP), to up and down, bend oneself (to lie down), crooked.
81. ✓**KNAD**, or **KNID** (= ✓AT or HNIT), to bite, scratch, sting.
82. ✓**KRI**, or **KLI** (= ✓HLI), to to, lean against, incline.
83. ✓**KRU**, or **KLU** (= ✓HLU), to
84. ✓**KWAP**, to breathe out, to reek.
85. ✓**KWAS** (= ✓HWAS), to sigh, wheeze, pant.
86. ✓**KWI** (= ✓HWI), to shine; only found in the extended forms **KWID**, **KWIT** (= ✓HWIT), to be white.
87. ✓**GA** or **GAM** (= ✓KWAM), to come, to go, walk, proceed.
88. ✓**GAN** (= ✓KAN), to produce, of which the more usual form is **GAN** (= ✓KAN), to produce, allied to **KI**, to produce, cause to germinate.
89. ✓**GABH**, to be deep, to dip.
90. ✓**GABH**, to snap, bite, gape.
91. ✓**GAR** (= ✓KAR or KAL), to cry out, make a creaking noise, crow, chirp, call.
92. ✓**GAR**, to devour, swallow, eat or drink greedily (also as **GWAR**).
93. ✓**GAR**, to assemble.
94. ✓**GAR** (= ✓KAR), to grind, orig. to crumble, esp. with age.
95. ✓**GAR**, to oppress; perhaps the same as the root above.
96. ✓**GAR**, to fall; in the form **GAL**.
97. ✓**GARDH** (= ✓GRAD), to strive after, to be greedy.
98. ✓**GARBH** (= ✓GRAP), to grip, seize.
99. ✓**GAL** (= ✓KAL), to freeze, be cold.
100. ✓**GAS**, to bring, heap together.
101. ✓**GI**, to overpower, win.
102. ✓**GIW** (= ✓KWI), perhaps orig. **GI**, to live.
103. ✓**GU** (= ✓KU), to bellow, to low.
104. ✓**GU** (= ✓KU), to drive.
105. ✓**GUS** (= ✓KUS), to choose, <sup>ter</sup>.
106. For ✓**GNA**, to know, see no. 88.
107. ✓**GHAD** (= ✓GAT), to seize, get.
108. ✓**GHAN** (= ✓GAN), to strike.
109. Base **GHAM-A** (= GAM-A), earth.
110. ✓**GHAR** (= ✓GAR, or GLA), to glow, to shine.
111. ✓**GHAR** (= ✓GRA or GAL), to be yellow or green; orig. to glow. See no. 110.
- For roots **KLI** and **KLU**, see nos. 62.

## III. LIST OF ARYAN ROOTS.

112. ✓**GHAR** (= ✓GAR), to rejoice, be merry, orig. to glow; also, to yearn. See no. 110.
113. ✓**GHAR** (= ✓GAR), to seize, grasp, hold, contain.
114. ✓**GHAR** (= ✓GAR), to bend or wind about (?).
115. ✓**GHAR** (= ✓GAR), to yell, sing loudly.
116. ✓**GHAR**, weaker form **GHRI** (= GRI), to rub, grind; hence, to besmear.
117. ✓**GHARS**, to bristle, to be rough, extended from ✓**GHAR**, to rub, to be rough. See no. 116.
118. ✓**GHAS** (= ✓GAS, GAR), to wound, strike.
119. ✓**GHI** (= ✓GI), to yawn; weaker form of ✓**GHA**, to yawn; see no. 106.
120. ✓**GHD** (= ✓GID), perhaps, to sport, skip.
121. ✓**GHU** (= ✓GU), to pour; whence also ✓**GHU-D**, to pour. ✓**GHU-S**, to gush.
122. ✓**GHAIS** (= ✓GAIS), to stick, adhere.
123. ✓**TA**, to stretch; more commonly **TAN**; see no. 127.
124. ✓**TAK** (whence ✓THANK), to fit, prepare, make, produce, generate, succeed; lengthened form **TAKS**, to hew, to prepare, to weave.
125. ✓**TAK** (= ✓THAH), to be silent.
126. ✓**TAK** (= ✓THAH), to thaw; orig. to run, flow.
127. ✓**TAN** (= ✓THAN), to stretch; see ✓**TA** above.
128. ✓**TAN**, to thunder; short for **STAN**; see no. 422.
129. ✓**TAP**, to glow.
130. ✓**TAM**, to choke, stifle; also to be choked, or breathless, to fear.
131. ✓**TAM** or **TAN**, to cut; hence, to gnaw.
132. ✓**TAR** (= ✓THAR), to pass over or through, to attain to; also to go through, to penetrate or bore, to rub, to turn.
133. ✓**TAR**, to tremble; usually in the longer forms **TARM** or **TARS**.
134. ✓**TAR** or **TAL** (= ✓THAL), to last, endure, suffer.
135. ✓**TARK** (= ✓THARIW), to twist, turn round, torture, press. Extension of ✓**TAR**, to pass through (no. 132).
136. ✓**TARG**, to gnaw; ✓**TAR**, to bite (no. 132).
137. ✓**TARGH**, to pull, draw.
138. ✓**TARP**, to be satisfied, hence, to be gorged or torpid, separates these series.)
139. ✓**TARS** (= ✓THAL), dry, to thirst.
- ¶ For ✓**TAL**, to lift, see no. 140. ✓**TITH**, to burn.
141. ✓**TU** (= ✓THU), to strong or large.
- ¶ ✓**TUD**, to strike; put for to strike; see no. 431.
142. ✓**TWAK** (= ✓THV), dip, to wash.
143. ✓**DA**, to give.
- ¶ The pt. t. of Lat. dare is a verb like *con-dere* (pt. t. *con-didisse*) considered as compound of *dare* seem to have taken up the sense of to place, put, on which account frequently referred to that root. It shows that they should rather be *bitter*; the other root being represented in Latin only by *fieri* compounds.
144. ✓**DA** (= ✓TAI), to appear; weaker form **DI** (= ✓TIA).
145. ✓**DA**, to know, whence, to teach, of which a weaker form (= ✓TIH), to shew.
146. ✓**DA**, to bind.
147. ✓**DAK** (= ✓TAH), to take, hold.
148. ✓**DAK**, to honour, to fit.
149. ✓**DAK** (= ✓TAH), pain.
- ¶ For another ✓**DAK**, see no. 150. ✓**DAM** (= ✓TAM).
151. ✓**DAM** (= ✓TAM).
152. ✓**DAR** (= ✓TAN), to drive.
153. ✓**DAR**, to sleep.
154. ✓**DAR**, to do.
155. ✓**DAR**, also **DAL** (= to see, consider, regard, purpose). ✓**DAR-K**, to set.
156. ✓**DARBH**, to knit together.
- ¶ For ✓**DAL**, see no. 155.
157. ✓**DI**, to hasten.
- ¶ For another ✓**DI**, see no. 158. ✓**DIK**, to shew. See no. 159. ✓**DIV** (= ✓TIW).
160. ✓**DU** (= ✓TU), to

### III. LIST OF ARYAN ROOTS.

591

160. ✓DU, to go, to enter; whence ✓DUK (= ✓TUH), to lead, conduct.
161. ✓DRA, to run: whence ✓DRAM, to run, and ✓DRAP, to run, flow; also ✓TRAP, to tramp, ✓TRAD, to tread.
162. ✓DHA (- ✓DA), to place, set, put, do.  
67. See note to ✓DA to give; no. 143.
163. ✓DHA (- ✓DA), to suck.
164. ✓DHAN, to strike.
165. ✓DHAR (= ✓DAR or DAL), to support, sustain, maintain, hold, keep. Hence is ✓DHARGH (no. 166).
166. ✓DHARGH, to make firm, fasten, hold, drag; extended from ✓DHAR, to hold (above).
167. ✓DHARS (- ✓DARS), to dare; extension of ✓DHAR, to maintain; see no. 165.
168. ✓DHIGH (= ✓DIG), to smear, knead, mould, form.
169. ✓DHU (= ✓DU), to shake, agitate, fan into flame.
170. ✓DHUGH (= ✓DUG), to milk: also to yield milk, to be serviceable or strong.
171. ✓DHUP (= ✓DUP, DUF), to render smoky, dusty, or misty; extended from ✓DHU, to shake (no. 169).
172. ✓DHTRAN (- ✓DRAN), to trone, make a droning sound; shorter form ✓DHRA.
173. ✓DHWAR (= ✓DWAL), to push forth, bend, fell, stupefy, deceive.
174. ✓DHWAS (= ✓DWAS), to fall, to perish.
175. ✓NAK (= ✓NAII), to be lost, perish, die.
176. ✓NAK (= ✓NAII), to reach, attain.
177. ✓NAG (= ✓NAK), to lay bare.
178. ✓NAGH (= ✓NAG), to bite, scratch, gnaw, pierce.
179. ✓NAGH, to bind, connect.
180. ✓NAD, later form NUD (= ✓NUT), to enjoy, profit by.
181. ✓NABH (✓NAB), to swell, burst, injure; also appearing in the form AMBH.
182. ✓NAM, to allot, count out, portion out, share, take.
183. ✓NAS to go to, to visit, repair to.
184. ✓NIK, to let fall, to wink.
185. Base NU, now: of pronominal <sup>form</sup> ✓NU, to enjoy; see ✓NAD (180).
186. ✓PA (= ✓FA), to feed, nourish, protect; extended form PAT (= FAD).
187. ✓PA, weakened forms PI and BI, to drink.
188. ✓PAK (= ✓FAH or FAG), to bind, fasten, fix, hold fast.
189. ✓PAK, to cook, to ripen (perhaps originally KAK).
190. ✓PAK (= ✓FAH), to pluck, to comb; metaphorically, to fight.
191. ✓PAT (= ✓FATH), to fall, fly, seek or fly to find or light upon.
192. ✓PAT (= ✓FATH), to spread out, lie flat or open.
193. ✓PAT (= ✓PATH, abnormally), to go.
194. ✓PAD (= ✓FAT), to go, bring, fetch, hold.
195. ✓PAP, also PAMP, to swell out, grow round.
196. ✓PAR (= ✓FAR), to fare, advance, travel, go through, experience.
197. ✓PAR, more commonly PAL (= ✓FAL), to fill.
198. ✓PAR, to produce, afford, prepare, share.
199. ✓PAR, to be busy, to barter.
200. ✓PARK, usually PRAK (= ✓FRAKH), to pray, ask, demand.
201. ✓PARD (= ✓FART), to explode slightly.
202. ✓PAL (= ✓FAL), to cover (?). ¶ For another ✓PAL, see no. 197.
203. ✓PI (= ✓FI), to hate.
204. ✓PI, to swell, be fat.
205. ✓PI, to pipe, chirp, of imitative origin; in the reduplicated form PIP.
206. ✓PIK, weaker form PIG, to prick, cut, adown, deck, paint.
207. ✓PIS, to pound.
208. ✓PU (= ✓FU), to purify, cleanse, make clear or evident.
209. ✓PU (= ✓FU), to beget, produce.
210. ✓PU, to strike.
211. ✓PU (= ✓FU), to stink, to be foul.
212. ✓PUK, weaker form PUG, to strike, pierce, prick.
213. ✓PUT, to push, to swell out (?). (Doubtful; tentative only; see note to pudding, s. v. Pad (1), p. 322).
214. Base PAU (= FAU), little, which Fick connects with ✓PU, to beget; the sense of 'little' being connected with that of 'young'. See no. 209.
215. ✓PRAK, commonly PLAE

## III. LIST OF ARYAN ROOTS.

(- √FLAH), to plait, weave, fold together.

¶ For another ✓PRAK, see no. 200.

216. ✓PRAT, usually PLAT, to spread out, extend.

¶ There seems to have been a by-form PLAD, answering to E. flat; cf. also *plat* (1), plot. We also require another variant PLAK, to account for *placenta*, *plank*, and *plain*.

217. ✓PRI (= √FRI), to love.

218. ✓PRU, to spring up, jump; the same as ✓PLU below, no. 231.

219. ✓PRUS (= √FRUS), to burn; also to freeze.

220. ✓PLAK, weaker form PLAG (= √FLAK), to strike.

221. ✓PLU, for earlier PRU (= √FLU), to fly, swim, float, flow; see no. 218.

222. ✓BUK, to bellow, snort, puff; of imitative origin.

223. ✓BHA, to shine; whence the secondary roots BHAK, BHAN, BHAW, and BHAS, as noted below.

A. ✓BHA, to shine.

B. ✓BHAK, to shine.

C. ✓BHAN, to shew.

D. ✓BIAW, to glow.

E. ✓BHAS; Skt. *bhās*, to shine, appear.

224. ✓BHA, also ✓BHAN (= √BAN), to speak clearly, proclaim. Probably orig. the same root as the preceding.

225. ✓BHA, usually BHABH (= ✓BAB), to tremble.

226. ✓BHA, or BHAN (= √BAN), to kill.

¶ For ✓BHAK, to shine, see no. 223.

227. ✓BHAG (= √BAK), to portion out, to eat.

228. ✓BHAG (= √BAK), to bake, roast.

229. ✓BHAG (= √BAK), to go to, flee, turn one's back.

230. ✓BHADH (= √BAD); also BHANDH (= BAND), to bind; weakened form BHIDH, to bind (Curtius).

¶ For ✓BHAN, (1) to shine, (2) to speak, see nos. 223, 224.

¶ For ✓BHABH, to tremble, see no. 225.

231. ✓BHAR (= √BAR), to bear, carry.

232. ✓BHAR (= √BAR), to bore, to cut.

233. ✓BHARK or BHEAK, to shut in, stop up, cram; of which there

seems to have been a variant BHARGH (= √BARG), to protect.

234. ✓BHARK (= √BARI BRAH), to shine. Allied to ✓BHARG, to shine; see below, no. 235.

235. ✓BHARG, usually BHALG or BHLAG (= √BLAK), to shine, burn.

236. ✓BHARB, to eat.

237. ✓BHARS (= √BARS or BRAS), to be stiff or bristling.

238. ✓BHAL (= √BAL), to resound; extended from ✓BHA, to speak; see above, no. 224.

¶ ✓BHALG, to shine; see no. 235.

239. ✓BHALGH (= √BALG), to bulge, to swell out.

¶ For ✓BHAW and BHAB, to shine; see no. 223.

240. ✓BHID (= √BIT), to clear, bite.

241. ✓BHIDH, to trust; orig. to bind. Weakened form of ✓BHADH, which see (no. 230).

242. ✓BHU (= √BU), to grow, become, be, dwell, build.

243. ✓BHUG (= √BUK), collateral form BHRUG (= BRUK), to enjoy, etc.

244. ✓BHUGH (= √BUG), to bow, bend, turn about.

245. ✓BHUDH (= √BUD), to awake, to admonish, inform, bid; also to become aware of, to search, to ask.

246. ✓BHUR (= √BUR, BAR), to be active, boil, burn, rage.

247. ✓BHRAG (= √BRAK), to break.

248. ✓BHRAM, to hum, to whiz, be confused, straggle.

249. ✓BHLA (= √BLA), to blow, puff, spout forth.

250. ✓BHLA (= √BLA), to blow forth, blow as a flower, bloom. (Prob. orig. identical with the preceding.)

251. ✓BHLAGH (= √BLAG), to strike, beat.

252. ✓MA, to measure, shape, to measure, compare; hence ✓MAD (= ✓MAT), to mete.

253. ✓MA, to think, more commonly MAN; hence also ✓MADH, to learn to heal.

254. ✓MA, to mow.

¶ ✓MA, to diminish; see ✓MI below (no. 270).

255. ✓MAK, to have power, to be strong or able. In 252, 253, 254, appearing the varying forms MAGH (= ✓MA

### III. LIST OF ARYAN ROOTS.

593

1 (= MAK). The various bases are commingled.

2. ✓ MAK (= ✓ MAH), to pound, and, macerate.

For the root MAGH or MAG, see

3. ✓ MAT, to whirl, turn, throw, spin.

4. ✓ MAD, to drip, to flow.

5. ✓ MAD (= ✓ MAT), to chew; as orig. to wet, and the same as the above.

For the ✓ MADH, to learn, heal; see no. 253.

6. ✓ MAN, to remain; orig. to wish, dwell upon, stay, and the is the ✓ MA above: see no. 253.

7. ✓ MAN, to project.

8. ✓ MAND, to adorn.

9. ✓ MAR, also MAL, to grind, ill, die; also, to make dirty. For forms of this root, see nos. 266-269.

10. ✓ MAR, to shine; whence ✓ MK (= ✓ MARG), to glimmer.

11. ✓ MAR or MUR, to rustle, or, of imitative origin. See ✓ MU (6).

12. ✓ MARK, to touch, rub slightly, seize; see no. 263.

13. ✓ MARG (= ✓ MALK) to rub, wipe, stroke, milk. Extension of R; see no. 263.

14. ✓ MARD (= ✓ MALT), to rub, crush, melt. An extension of ✓ ; see no. 263.

15. ✓ MARDH (= ✓ MALD), to moist, or wet. An extension of ✓ ; to grind; see no. 263.

For ✓ MAL, to grind, see no. 263.

16. ✓ MI, to diminish; prob. from older form MA. Hence Teut. base to cut.

17. ✓ MI, to go.

18. ✓ MIK (= ✓ MIH), to mix.

19. ✓ MIGH (= ✓ MIG), to sprinkle,

20. ✓ MIT (= ✓ MID), to exchange.

21. ✓ MU, to bind, close, shut up,

22. ✓ MU, to utter a slight sound, to utter a deep sound, to mutter; see no. 265.

23. ✓ MU, to move, push, strip off.

24. ✓ MUK, to loosen, dismiss, shed,

25. ✓ MUR, to murmur; the same as R, to rustle; see no. 265.

26. ✓ MUS, to steal.

280. Pronominal base YA; originally demonstrative, meaning 'that.'

281. ✓ YĀ, to go; secondary form from I, to go; for which see above; no. 30. Hence ✓ YAK, to cause to go away, to throw (Curtius).

282. ✓ YAG, to worship.

283. ✓ YAS, to ferment, seethe.

284. ✓ YAS, to gird (with long a).

285. ✓ YU, to keep back, defend, help (?). So Fick, i. 732, who refers hither Skt. *yu-van*, Lat. *iuuenis*, young, and all kindred words. But Curtius (i. 285) and Vaniček refer Lat. *iu-ware* and *iu-uensis* to ✓ DIW, to shine, connecting them with Lat. *In-piter*. Neither theory seems quite clear.

286. ✓ YU, to bind together, to mix; whence ✓ YUG, to join, for which see below.

287. ✓ YUG (= ✓ YUK), to join, yoke; an extension of ✓ YU, to bind (see above).

288. ✓ RA, to fit; the same as ✓ AR, to gain, fit; see no. 19.

289. ✓ RA, to rest, to be delighted, to love. Hence ✓ LAS, which see below; no. 324.

290. ✓ RA, also LA, to resound, bellow, roar; extended form RAS. See also ✓ RAK, no. 292; and see no. 304.

291. ✓ BA, another form of ✓ AR, to go, or to drive. Fick gives the root the sense of to fit, thus making it the same as ✓ AR, to fit. It seems much simpler to connect *ratis* and *rata* with the sense 'to go, drive, or run.'

292. ✓ RAK, also LAK, to croak, to speak.

293. ✓ RAG (= ✓ RAK), to stretch, stretch out, reach, make straight, rule.

294. ✓ RAG (= ✓ RAK), also LAG, to collect; hence to put together, to read. Hence no. 323.

295. ✓ RAG (= ✓ RAK), also LAG, to reck, heed, care for.

296. ✓ RAGH, nasalised form RANGH or LANGH (= ✓ LANG), to spring forward, jump.

297. ✓ RAD (= ✓ RAT), to split, gnaw, scratch.

298. ✓ RADH, or LADH, to quit, leave, forsake.

299. ✓ RADH (= ✓ RAD), to assist, advise, interpret, read.

300. ✓ RAP, to cover, roof over.

301. ✓ RAP, to snatch, seize; usually

## III. LIST OF ARYAN ROOTS.

- regarded as a variant of the commoner ✓ RUP, no. 315; and see no. 321.
302. ✓RAB or LAB (= ✓LAP), to droop, hang down, slip, glide, fall.
303. ✓RABH (= ✓RAB), also LABH (= LAB, to seize, lay hold of, work, be vehement; of which the original form was ARBH (-ARB).
304. ✓RABH (= ✓RAB), to make a noise; extended from ✓RA, to resound; no. 290.
305. ✓RI, also LI, to pour, distil, melt, flow. Hence ✓LIK, to melt, flow.
306. ✓RIK (= ✓RIH), to scratch, furrow, tear. See also no. 309.
307. ✓RIK, also LIK (= ✓LIH), to leave, grant, lend.
308. ✓RIGH, also LIGH (= ✓LIG), to lick.
309. ✓RIP (= ✓RIF), to break, rive. A variant of ✓RIK, to scratch; see no. 306.
310. ✓RU, to sound, cry out, bray, yell; whence the extended form RUG, to bellow.
311. ✓RUK, also LUK (= ✓LUH), to shine.
312. ✓RUG, or LUG (= ✓LUK), to break, bend, treat harshly, make to mourn; to pull, lug.
313. ✓RUDH (= ✓RUD), to reddens, to be red.
314. ✓RUDH or LUDH (= ✓LUD), to grow.
315. ✓RUP (= ✓RUB), also LUP, to break, tear, seize, pluck, rob. See ✓RAP, no. 301; and ✓LAP, no. 321.
- ¶ ✓LA, to low; the same as ✓RA, to resound; see no. 290.
316. ✓LAK, to bend, depress.
- ¶ ✓LAK, to speak; see ✓RAK, to speak (no. 292).
317. ✓LAG, to be lax, to be slack or languid.
- ¶ ✓LAG, to collect; see ✓RAG, to collect (no. 294).
- ¶ ✓LAG, to rock; see ✓RAG, to rock (no. 295).
318. ✓LAGH (= ✓LAG), to lie down.
319. ✓LAD (= ✓LAT), to let, let go, make slow.
- ¶ ✓LADH, to quit; see no. 298.
- ¶ ✓LANGH, to spring forward; see no. 296.
320. ✓LAP, weakened form LAB, to lick, lap up.
321. ✓LAP, to peel; parallel form LUP. See ✓RUP above; no. 315.
322. ✓LAP, to shine.
- ¶ ✓LAB, to droop; see no. 302.
- ¶ ✓LABH, to seize, see no. 303.
323. ✓LAS, to pick out, glean; from ✓LAG, to collect; no. 294. This root is probably due to an extension of Teutonic ✓LAK to LAKS, with subsequent loss of k; see Curtius, i. 454.
324. ✓LAS, to yearn or lust after desire. Probably an extension of ✓RA, to rest, love; no. 289.
- ¶ ✓LI or LIK, to flow; see no. 305.
- ¶ ✓LIK, to leave; see no. 307.
- ¶ ✓LIGH, to lick; see no. 308.
325. ✓LIP, for older RIP, to smear to cleave; an extension of ✓RI or LI, to flow; no. 305.
- ¶ ✓LIBH, to desire; see no. 329.
326. ✓LU, to wash, cleanse, expiate.
327. ✓LU, to cut off, separate, lacerate; whence Teut. ✓LUS, to be loose, to lose.
328. ✓LU, to gain, acquire as spoil.
- ¶ ✓LUK, to shine; see no. 311.
- ¶ ✓LUG, to break; see no. 312.
- ¶ ✓LUDH, to grow; see no. 314.
- ¶ ✓LUP, to break; see no. 318.
- ¶ ✓LUS, to be loose; see no. 327.
329. ✓LUBH (= ✓LUR), to desire, love; also in the weakened form LIBH.
330. ✓WA, to breathe, blow; the same as ✓AW, to blow; see no. 16.
331. ✓WA, to bind, plait, weave; commoner in the weakened form WL to bind; see no. 366. And see nos. 341, 34.
332. ✓WA, to fail, lack, be wanting.
333. ✓WAK, to cry out, hence to speak.
334. ✓WAK (= ✓WAHI), weakened form WAG (= ✓WAK), to bend, swerve, go crookedly, totter, nod, wink.
335. ✓WAK, to wish, desire, be willing.
336. ✓WAG (= ✓WAK), or UK (= ✓UK), to be strong, vigorous, watchful, to wake, hence the extended form WAKS (= WAHS) to wet, to grow.
337. ✓WAG or UG (= ✓WAG) to wet, to be moist; whence the extended form WAKS or UKS (= ✓UKS), to sprinkle.
338. ✓WAGH (= ✓WAGH), to carry, to remove, to wag.
339. ✓WAD, - ✓WAT, the same to well up, gush out, to moisten.
340. ✓WAD, to excrete,排泄。

### III. LIST OF ARYAN ROOTS.

595

- ADH** (= ✓ WAD), to carry  
a bride, to take home a pledge; see.  
**ADH**, to strike, kill, thrust
- ADH** (= ✓ WAD), to bind, extension of ✓ WA, to bind ;
- AN**, to honour, love, also to to try to win; whence the ✓ WANSK; see no. 346.
- VAN**, to hurt, to wound, striv, strive to get; merely a of the verb above, as shewn vinnan and leel. vinna.
- VANSK**, to wish; desidera-
- WAN**, to try to win; see
- VABH** (= ✓ WAB), to ded from ✓ WA, to plait;
- VAM**, to spit out, to vomit.
- VAR**, also WAL, to choose, hence, to believe.
- VAR**, to speak, inform.
- VAR**, also WAL, to cover, feet, guard, be wary, observe,
- VAR**, also WAL, to wind, rise, to well up, as a spring. as WAR, to cover, sur-; and see nos. 358, 359.
- VAR**, also WAL, to drag, wound; see also ✓ WARK
- VAR**, also WAL, to be hot, to boil. Compare ✓ and no. 3521.
- WARK**, also WALK, to ad; extended from ✓ WAR, 353). ~~as~~ Fick refers Gk. break, to this root; it cer- distinct from L. *frangere* = E.
- WARG** (= ✓ WARK), to ent in, bend, oppress, irk.
- WARG** (= ✓ WARK), to the same as no. 356.
- WARGH** (= ✓ WARG), to je, worry. Extended from ✓ ind, turn, twist (no. 352).
- WART** (= ✓ WARTH), to swell, to become, to be. Ex. ✓ WAR, to turn (no. 352).
- WARH**, to grow, increase.
- WARP**, to throw.
- WAL**, with various meanings,
- see nos. 349, 351-354; and for ✓ WALK. see no. 355.
362. ✓ WAS, to clothe, to put on clothes.
363. ✓ WAS, to dwell, to live, to be. Prob. orig. the same root as the above.
364. ✓ WAS, to shine; US, to burn. see no. 38.
365. ✓ WAS, to cut.
366. ✓ WI, to wind, bind, plait, weave; weakened form of ✓ WA, to weave (no. 331). Hence ✓ WIK, to bind; see no. 368.
367. ✓ WI, to go, to drive; extended form WIT (= ✓ WITH), to drive.
368. ✓ WIK, to bind, fasten; extended from ✓ WI, to bind (no. 366).
369. ✓ WIK, to come to, enter.
370. ✓ WIK, to separate, remove, give way, change, yield: by-form WIG (= ✓ WIK), to yield, bend aside.
371. ✓ WIK (= ✓ WIG), to fight, to conquer, vanquish.
372. ✓ WID (= ✓ WIT), to see, ob-serve; hence, to know.
373. ✓ WIDH (= ✓ WID), to pierce, perforate, break through.
374. ✓ WIP (= ✓ WIB), to tremble, vibrate, shake.
- ¶ Pronominal base SA, he; see base SAM (no. 384).
375. ✓ SA, to sow, strew, scatter.
376. ✓ SAK, to follow, accompany.
377. ✓ SAK, to cut, cleave, sever. also found in the form SKA; see no. 396.
378. ✓ SAK, weaker form SAG, to fasten; also to cleave to, hang down from.
379. ✓ SAK, to say.
380. ✓ SAGH (= ✓ SAG), to bear, endure, hold, hold in, restrain.
381. Base SAT, full: perhaps from a root SA, to sate.
382. ✓ SAD (= ✓ SAT), to sit.
383. ✓ SAD, to go, travel.
384. Base SAM, also found as SA- (at the beginning of a word), together, together with. From the pronominal base SA, be, this one.
385. ✓ SAR, to string, bind; a better form is ✓ SWAR, which see (no. 458).
386. ✓ SAR, also SAL, to go, hasten, flow, spring forward. See nos. 388, 451.
387. ✓ SAR, also SAL, to keep, preserve, make safe, keep whole and sound.
388. ✓ SARF (= ✓ SALB), to fly along, glide, creep. Extended from ✓ SAR, to flow (no. 386).

## III. LIST OF ARYAN ROOTS.

- ¶ ✓**SAL**, (1) to flow, (2) to preserve; see nos. 386, 387.
389. ✓**SIK** (= ✓SIH), to wet, to pour out.
390. ✓**SIW** or **SU**, to sew, stitch together.
391. ✓**SU**, to generate, produce.
392. ✓**SU** or **SWA**, to drive, to toss; whence ✓**SWAL**, to agitate, boil up, swell; ✓**SWAP**, to move swiftly; also Teut. ✓**SWAM**, to swim, Teut. ✓**SWAG**, to sway; and Teut. ✓**SWANG**, to swing.
393. ✓**SUK**, also **SUG** (= ✓**SUK**), to flow, to cause to flow, to suck. (The root shews both forms.)
394. ✓**SUS**, to dry, wither.
395. ✓**SKA**, to cover, shade, hide.
396. ✓**SKA**, variant of ✓**SAK**, to cut (no. 377); hence ✓**SKAN**, to dig; and see nos. 398, 402, 403, 406, 409, 411, 416.
397. ✓**SKAG** (= ✓**SKAK**), to shake.
398. ✓**SKAD** (= ✓**SKAT**), to cleave, scatter, commoner in the weakened form **SKID**, which see below; no. 411. Extended from ✓**SKA**, to cut (no. 396).
399. ✓**SKAD** (= ✓**SKAT**), to cover; extension of ✓**SKA**, to cover (no. 395).
400. ✓**SKAND**, to spring, spring up, climb.
401. ✓**SKAND**, to shine, glow.
402. ✓**SKAP**, to hew, to cut, to chop; an extension from ✓**SKA**, to cut (no. 396).
403. ✓**SKAP** (= ✓**SKAP** or **SKAB**), to dig, scrape, shave, shape, probably orig. the same as the preceding.
404. ✓**SKAP**, to throw, to prop up.
405. ✓**SKAR**, to move hither and thither, to jump, hop, stagger or go crookedly.
406. ✓**SKAR** or **SKAL**, to shear, cut, cleave, scratch, dig. See no. 396.
407. ✓**SKAR**, to separate, discern, sift.
408. ✓**SKAR** or **SKAL**, to resound, make a noise; whence Teut. base **SKRI**, to scream.
409. ✓**SKARP** or **SKALP**, to cut; lengthened form of ✓**SKAR**, to cut.
- ¶ ✓**SKAL**, (1) to cleave, (2) to resound; see nos. 406, 408.
410. ✓**SKAW**, to look, see, perceive, beware of.
411. ✓**SKID**, to cleave, part; weakened form of ✓**SKAD**, to separate; see no. 398. ¶ Fick separates *cedere* from *hindere*, assigning to the former a root of ✓**STAC**, to stand; no. 411.
- SKIDH**; this seems quite needless, see Curtius, i. 306.
412. ✓**SKU**, to cover; see no. 395.
413. ✓**SKU**, also extended to **SKUT** (= ✓**SKUD**), to move, shake, fly, fall, drop.
414. ✓**SKUD** (= ✓**SKUT**), or **SKUND**, to spring out, jut out, project, shoot out, shoot; weakened form of ✓**SKAND**, to spring (no. 400).
415. ✓**SKUBH** (= ✓**SKUB**), to become agitated, be shaken; hence to push, shove. Extended from ✓**SKU**, to move (no. 413).
416. ✓**SKUR**, also ✓**SKRU**, to cut, scratch, furrow, flay, weakened form of ✓**SKAR**, to cut (no. 396).
417. ✓**SKLU**, to shut (given by Fick under **KLU**).
418. ✓**STA**, to stand, whence various extended forms: see the roots **STAK**, **STAP**, **STABH**, **STAR**, **STU**. Hence also the Teutonic bases **STAM**, to stop, **STAD**, to stand fast.
419. ✓**STAK**, also **STAG** (= ✓**STAK**), to stick or stand fast; extension of ✓**STA**, to stand (no. 418). ¶ The E. stock is better derived from ✓**STAG**, to thrust (no. 411).
420. ✓**STAG** (= ✓**STAK**), to cover, thatch, roof over.
421. ✓**STAG** (= ✓**STAK**, **STANK**, **STANG**), to thrust against, to touch, also to smite, strike against, smell, stink, sting, pierce. See also ✓**STIG** (no. 428).
422. ✓**STAN**, to make a loud noise, stun, thunder.
423. ✓**STAP** (= ✓**STAR**), to cause to stand, make firm. Extended from ✓**STA**, to stand, no. 418.
424. ✓**STABH** (= ✓**STAP**), to press, stop, prop, orig. to make firm; hence "stamp, step firmly. Extended from ✓**STA** to stand, no. 418.
425. ✓**STAR**, to strew, spread and also found in the forms **STRA**, **STLA**, **STRU**. And see no. 427.
426. ✓**STAR** or **STAL**, to be firm, also set, place; extended from ✓**STA**, to stand, which see; no. 418.
427. ✓**STARG**, **STRAG**, to strain tight; variants **STRIG** and **STRIG**. Extended from ✓**STAR**, to spread (no. 425).
428. ✓**STIG** (= ✓**STIK**), to sting or pierce, to sting, prick; weakened form of ✓**STAG**, to sting; no. 411.

## BRIEF INDEX TO ROOTS.

597

429. ✓**STIGH** (= ✓**STIG**), to stride, to climb.
430. ✓**STU**, to make firm, set, stop, weaker form of ✓**STA**, to stand (no. 418); whence ✓**STUP**, to set fast.
431. ✓**STU**, to strike; extended forms **STUD**, to strike, beat, and **STUP**, to beat.
432. ✓**SNA**, by-form **SNU**, to bathe, swim, float, flow.
433. ✓**SNA**, to bind together, fasten, especially with string or thread. Often given as **NA** but see Curtius, i. 393.
434. ✓**SNAR**, to twist, draw tight; longer form **SNARK** (= ✓**SNARH**), to twist, entwine, make a noose. Extended from ✓**SNA**, to bind (above).
435. ✓**SNIGH** (= ✓**SNIG**, also **SNIW**), to wet, to snow.
- ¶ 436. ✓**SNU**, to bathe; see no. 432.
436. ✓**SPA** or **SPAN**, to draw out, extend, increase; to have room, to prosper; to stretch, to pain; to spin.
437. ✓**SPAK**, to spy, see, observe, behold.
438. ✓**SPAG** or **SPANG**, to make a loud clear noise.
439. ✓**SPAD** or **SPAND**, to jerk, sling, swing.
- ¶ For roots **SPAN**, **SPANG**, **SPAND**, see nos. 436, 438, 439.
440. ✓**SPAR**, also **SPAL**, to quiver, jerk, struggle, kick, flutter; see nos. 442, 443.
441. ✓**SPARK**, to sprinkle, to be-splot, to scatter.
442. ✓**SPARG**, to crack, split, crackle, spring; an extension of ✓**SPAR**, to quiver (no. 440).
443. ✓**SPAL**, to stumble, to fall. Originally identical with ✓**SPAR**, to quiver (no. 440).
- ¶ For ✓**SPAL**, to quiver, see no. 440.
444. ✓**SPU**, to blow, puff.
445. ✓**SPU**, **SPIW**, to spit out.
446. ✓**SMA**, to rub, stroke; longer form **SMAR**, to rub over, smear, wipe.
447. ✓**SMAR**, to remember, record.
448. ✓**SMARD**, to pain, cause to smart.
449. ✓**SMARD** or **SMALD** (= ✓**SMALTY**), to melt as butter, become oily, to melt. Extended from ✓**SMAR**, to smear (no. 446).
450. ✓**SMI**, to smile, to wonder at.
451. ✓**SRU**, also **STRU**, to flow, stream. Allied to ✓**SAR**, to flow (no. 386).
- ¶ For roots **SWA**, **SWAL**, **SWAP**, and the Teutonic bases **SWAM**, **SWAG**, **SWANG**, see no. 392.
452. ✓**SWAD** (= ✓**SWAT**), to please, to be sweet, esp. to the taste.
453. ✓**SWAN**, to resound, sound.
454. ✓**SWAP** (= ✓**SWAB**), to sleep, slumber.
455. ✓**SWAP**, to move swiftly, cast, throw, strew; weakened form **SWIP**, to sweep.
- ¶ For root **SWAP**, to move swiftly, and the Teut. ✓**SWAM**, to swim; see ✓**SU**, to toss (no. 392).
456. ✓**SWAR**, to murmur, hum, buzz, speak. Of imitative origin.
457. ✓**SWAR**, also **SWAL**, to shine, glow, burn.
458. ✓**SWAR**, sometimes given as **SAR**, to string, to bind; also to hang by a string, to swing. See no. 385.
459. ✓**SWARBH**, to sup up, absorb.
460. ✓**SWAL**, to toss, agitate, swell; extended from ✓**SU** (no. 392).
- ¶ For roots **SWAL**, (1) to swell, (2) to glow, see nos. 390-457.
461. ✓**SWID** (= ✓**SWIT**), to sweat.

## BRIEF INDEX TO THE ABOVE ROOTS.

The following Index is merely a guide for finding the place, and does not enumerate all the forms.

ad. 9, 10.	an. 11.	ar. 16-19.	bha. bha-, 223-239.
ag. 5.	ana, 12.	arg. 22.	bhi-, 240, 241.
agh. 6-8.	ang. 13.	ark. 20, 21.	bhil-, 249-251.
ak. 1-4.	angh. 8.	ars. 23.	bhr-, 247, 248.
al. 16, 24.	ank. 4.	as. 27, 28.	bhu. bhu-, 242-243.
am. 1, 5.	ap. 14.	aw. 25, 26.	buk. 222.

## IV. HOMONYMS.

da, da-, 143-156.  
 dha, dha-, 162-167.  
 dhagh, 168.  
 dhran, 172.  
 dhu, dhu-, 169-171.  
 dhw-, 173, 174.  
 di, di-, 157, 158.  
 dra, dra-, 161.  
 du, 149, 160.  
 ga, ga-, 86-100.  
 gha, gha-, 106-118.  
 ghais, 122.  
 ghi, ghi-, 119, 120.  
 ghri, 116.  
 ghu, 121.  
 gi, giw, 101, 102.

gna, 88.  
 gu, gus, 103-105.  
 i, i-, 29-36.  
 ka, ka-, 39-68.  
 ki, ki-, 69-73.  
 knad, 79.  
 kr-, 80-82.  
 ku, ku-, 74-78.  
 kw-, 83-85.  
 la-, 316-324  
 lip, 325.  
 lu, lu-, 326-329.  
 ma, ma-, 252-269.  
 mi, mi-, 270-274.  
 mu, mu-, 275-279.  
 na, na-, 175-183.

nik, 184.  
 nu, 185.  
 pa, pa-, 186-203.  
 pau, 214.  
 pi, pi-, 203-207.  
 pl., 220, 221.  
 pr-, 215-219.  
 pu, pu-, 208-213.  
 ra, ra-, 288 304.  
 ri, ri-, 305-309.  
 ru, ru-, 310-315.  
 sa, sa-, 375-388.  
 sik, silw, 389, 390.  
 sk-, 395-417.  
 sm-, 446-450.  
 sn-, 433-435.

sp., 436-445.  
 su, 451.  
 st-, 418-431.  
 su, su-, 391-394.  
 sw-, 452-461.  
 ta, ta-, 123-139.  
 tith, 140.  
 tu, twak, 141, 142.  
 ud, 339.  
 ug, 336, 337.  
 ul, 37.  
 us, 38, 364.  
 wa, wa-, 330-365.  
 wi, wi-, 366-374.  
 ya, ya-, 285-284.  
 yu, yug, 285-287.

## IV. HOMONYMS.

**Homonyms** are words which, though spelt alike, differ considerably in meaning. They may be divided into two classes: (a) homonyms from entirely different roots, or at any rate by no means closely connected; (b) homonyms from the same root, and differing very widely in origin. Those which belong to the latter class are distinguished by being printed in italics. For further information, see the Dictionary.

abide, allow, an, ancient, angle, arch, arm,  
 art, as, ay.

baggage, bale, balk, ball, band, hang,  
 bank, barb, bark, barm, barnacle, barrow,  
 base, bass, baste, bat, bate, batten, batter,  
 bauble, bay, beam, bear, beaver, beck,  
 beetle, bid, bile, bill, billet, bit, blanch,  
 blaze, blazon, bleak, blot, blow, boil, boom,  
 boot, bore, botch, bottle, bound, bourn,  
 bow, bowl, box, brake, brawl, bray, brase,  
 breeze, brief, broil, brook, budge, buffer,  
 buffet, bug, bugle, bulk, bull, bump, bunting,  
 burden, bury, bush, busk, buss, but,  
 butt.

cab, cabbage, calf, can, cant, cape, caper,  
 capital, card, carousal, carp, case, chap,  
 char, chane, chink, chop, chuck, cleave,  
 close, clove, club, clutter, coh, cobble,  
 cock, cockle, cocoa, cod, codling, cog,  
 coil, colon, compact, con, contract, cope,  
 corn, corporal, cotton, count, counterpane,  
 court, cow, cowl, crab, crank, crease,  
 cricket, croup, crowd, cuff, culver, cunning,  
 curry, cypress.

dab, dam, dare, date, deal, deser, desife,  
 demean, desert, deuce, die, diet, distemper,  
 do, dock, don, down, dowse, drab, dredge,  
 drill, drone, duck, dudgeon, dun.

ear, earnest, egg, eke, elder, embattle, en-

boss, entrance, exact, excise,  
 fair, fast, fat, fawn, fell, ferret, feed, flie,  
 fine, fit, flag, fleet, flock, flounce, flounce,  
 flue, fluke, flush, foil, fold, foot, for  
 force, fore-arm, forego, foster, town, found,  
 fratricide, fray, freak, fret, frieze, frog, fr-  
 full, fuse, fusce, fusil, fast.

gad, gage, gain, gall, gammon, gad,

gantlet, gar, garb, gender, gal, gal-

glede, glib, gloss, gore, gout, grail, gat-

grave, graze, greaves, greet, guil, gun-

gust.

hack, hackle, haggard, haggle, hale, hal-

hamper, handy, harrier, hatch, hawk, hel-

helm, hem, herd, hemshaw, bey-day, hel-

hind, hip, hob, hobby, hock, hold, hol-

hop, hope, host, how, boy, hue, howl, hol-

il, im-, in-, (prefixes), incense, incoun-

clude, interest, intimate, it, (prefix)

jack, jade, jam, jar, jet, jid, jed, jem,

junk, just.

kedge, keel, kennel, kern, kind, kindle, kn-

knoll.

lac, lack, lake, lama, lap, lark, lac-

last, lathe, lawn, lay, lead, leagre, lac-

lease, leave, leath, let, lie, lif, lac-

lighten, like, limb, limber, lame, long, lac-

## V. LIST OF DOUBLETS.

599

link, list, litter, live, lock, log, long, loom,  
lorn low, lower, lumber lurch, lustre, lute,  
mace, mail, main, mall, mangle, march,  
mark, maroon, mass, mast, match, mate,  
matter, may, mead, meal, mean, meet,  
mere, mess, mew, might, milt, mine, mint,  
mite, mis, mite, mob, mole, mood, moor,  
mop, mortar, mother, mould, mount, mow,  
moss, mullet, muscle, muse, must, mute,  
mystery.

nag, nap, nave, neat, net, neck, no, not.

o, one, or, ought, ounce, own.

pad, paddle, jaddock, page, pale, pall,  
pal'et, pap, partisan, pat, patch, pawn, pay,  
peach, peck, peel, peep, peer, pellitory, pelt,  
pen, perch, periwinkle, pet, pie, pile, pill,  
pink, pink, pip, pitch, plane,plash, plat,  
blight, plot, plump, poach, poke, pole, pool,  
post, port, porter, pose, post, pounce, pound,  
pout, prank, present, press, prime, prior,  
pase, pase, puddle, puke, pulse, pump,  
punch, puncheon, punt, pupil, puppy, purl,  
purpose.

quack, quail, quarrel, quarry, quill, quire,  
quiver.

race, rack, racket, rail, rake, rally, rank,  
rap, rape, rash, rate, raven, ray, reach, real,  
rear, reef, reel, reeve, restrain, relay, tennet,  
rent, repair, rest, riddle, rifle, rig, rime,  
ring, ripple, rock, rocket, roe, rook, root,

rote, rouse, row, ruck, rue, ruff, ruffle, ruin,  
rush, rut.

sack, sage, sallow, sap, sardine, sash, saw,  
say, scald, scale, scar, scarf, sconce, scout,  
screw, scrip, scull, scuttle, seal, seam,  
see, sell, settle, sew, sewer, share, shed,  
sheer, shingle, shiver, shoal, shock, shore,  
shrew, shrub, size, skate, slab, slay, slop,  
slot, smack, smelt, snipe, snuff, soil, sole,  
sorrel, sound, sow, spark, spell, spill, spire,  
spit, spittle, spray, spurt, squire, stale,  
stalk, staple, stare, stay, stem, stern,  
stick, stile, still, stoop, stony, strand, stroke,  
strut, stud, sty, style, summer, swallow,  
swim.

tache, tail, tang, tap, taper, tare, tart,  
tartar, tassel, tattoo, tear, teem, temple,  
temporal, tend, tender, tense, tent, terrier,  
the, thee, there (there), thole, thrum,  
thrush, tick, till, tilt, tip, tire, to-, toast, toll,  
toll, toot, top, tow, trace, tract, trap,  
trepan, trice, trick, trill, trinket, truck,  
trump, tuck, tuft, turtle, twig.

un-, union, utter, utterance.  
vail, van, vault, vent, verge, vice.

wake, ware, wax, weed, weld, well, wharf,  
wheat, wick, wight, will, wimble, wind,  
windlass, wise, wit, wood, wort, worth,  
wrinkle.

yard, yawl, yearn.

## V. LIST OF DOUBLETS.

*Doublets* are words which, though apparently differing in form, are nevertheless, from an etymological point of view, one and the same, or only differ in some unimportant suffix. Thus aggrieve is from L. *aggriuare*; whilst aggravate, though really from the pp. *aggriauatus*, is nevertheless used as a verb, precisely as aggrieve is used, though the senses of the words have been differentiated. In the following list, each pair of doublets is entered only once, to save space.

ab'strah'iate—abridge.  
agg'reive—aggravate.  
a'ct—cyot.  
a'lar'm—alarm.  
allo'cate—allow (1).  
am'iable—am'iable.  
an'cient (2)—ensign  
an'ounce—annunciate.  
ant—emmet.  
an'them—antiphon.  
anti'c'e—antique.  
appeal, ab.—peal.  
ap'pear—peer (3).  
ap'praise—appreciate.

ap'prentice—prentice.  
apti'tu'de—attitude.  
arbour—harbour.  
arc—arch (1).  
army—armada.  
arrack—rack (5).  
assay—essay  
assem'ble—assimilate.  
assess—assize, vb.  
attach—attack.  
  
balm—balsam.  
barb (1)—beard.  
base—basin.

baton—batten (2).  
bawd—bold.  
beak—peak; and see pike.  
beaker—pitcher.  
beef—cow.  
beldam—belladonna.  
bench—bank (1), bank (2).  
benison—benediction.  
blame—blaspheme.  
blare—blase (2).  
block—plug.  
boss—botch (2).  
bound (1)—bourn (1).  
bower—byre.

## V. LIST OF DOUBLETS.

box (2) - pyx, bush (2).	comprehend - comprise.	dray - dredge (1).
breve - brief.	compute - count (1).	drill - thrill, thirl.
briar - furze?	conduct, <i>vb.</i> - conduit.	dropsy - hydropsy.
brother - friar.	cone - hone.	due - debt.
brown - bruin.	confound - confuse.	dune - down (2).
bug - puck, pug.	construe - construct.	
	convey - convoy.	catable - edible.
cadence - chance.	cool - gelid.	éclat - slate.
caitiff - captive.	core - heart.	emerald - smaragdus.
caldron, cauldron - chal- droon.	corn (1) - grain.	emerods - hemorrhoids.
calumny - challenge.	corn (2) - horn.	employ - imply, implicate.
camera - chamber.	costume - custom.	endow - endue.
cancer - canker.	cot, cote - coat.	engine - gin (2).
card (1) - chart, carte.	couple, <i>vb.</i> - copulate.	entire - integer.
case (2) - chase (3); cash.	coy - quiet, quit, quite.	envious - invidious.
cask - casque.	crappe - crisp.	enwrap - envelop.
castigate - chasten.	crate - hurdle.	escape - scape.
catch - chase (1).	crevice - crevasse.	escutcheon - scutcheon.
cattle - chattels, capital (2).	crimson - carmine.	especial - special.
cavalier - chevalier.	crook - cross.	espy - spy.
cavalry - chivalry.	crop - croup (2).	esquire - squire (1).
cave - cage.	crypt - grot.	establish - stablish.
cell - hall.	cud - quid.	estate - state, status.
chaise - chair.	cue - queue.	etiquette - ticket.
chalk - calx.	curricule - curriculum.	evil - ill.
chainpaign - campaign.	dace - dart.	example - ensample, <i>sic!</i>
channel - canal, kennel.	dainty - dignity.	exemplar - samller.
chant - cant (1).	dame - dam, donna, dueuna.	extraneous - strange.
chapiter - capital (3).	date (2) - dactyl.	
chariot - cart.	dauphin - dolphin.	fabric - forge, <i>sic!</i>
chateau - castle.	deck - thatch.	fact - seat.
check, <i>vb.</i> - shah.	defence - fence.	faculty - facility.
chicory - succory.	defend - send.	fan - van (1).
chief - head.	delay - dilate.	fancy - fantasy, phantasy.
chieftain - captain.	dell - date.	fashion - facton.
chirurgeon - surgeon.	dent - dint.	fat (2) - vat.
choir - chorus, quire (2).	deploy - display.	feebble - foible.
choler - cholera.	depot - deposit, <i>vb.</i>	fell (2) - pell.
chord - cord.	descry - describe.	feud (2) - bef.
chuck (1) - shock (1).	desiderate - desire, <i>vb.</i>	feverfew - ichrifuge.
church - kirk.	despite - spite.	fiddle - viol.
cipher - zero.	deuce (1) - two.	fife - pipe, pcep (1).
cithern - guitar.	devilish - diabolie.	finch - sfinck.
clause - close, <i>vb.</i>	diaper - jasper.	finite - fine (1).
climate - clime.	die (2) - dado.	fitch - vetch.
clough - cleft.	dimple - dingle.	flag (4) - flake.
coffet - coffin.	direct - dress.	flame - phlegm.
coin - coign, quoyn.	dish - disc, desk, <i>dat.</i>	flower - flour.
cole - kail.	display - splay.	flue (1) - flure.
collect - cull.	disport - sport.	flush (1) - dux.
collocate - couch.	distain - stain.	foam - spume.
comfit - confect.	ditto - dictum.	fort (1) - loud.
commend - command.	diurnal - journal.	foremost - proune.
complacent - complaisant.	duke - duke.	fragile - frail.
complete, <i>vb.</i> - comply.	dole - deal, <i>vb.</i>	fray (1) - afiray.
compost - composite.	doom - dom (suffix).	fw - from.
		funga - fungaz.

## V. LIST OF DOUBLETS.

601

adder.  
ardel.  
(*o*)—fusil (1).  
  
—jabber.  
—goad, ged.  
grandfather.  
(*o*)—wage  
do—gambol.  
gammon (2).  
jail.  
joy.  
y  
garb (1).  
gentle, gentile.  
kin.  
germen.  
  
gride.  
girth.  
weal, wale.  
—garner.  
—gruesome.  
groove  
hee, *sb.*—warranty.  
ward.  
wan—warden.  
host (2).  
wife.  
wise (2).  
gully.  
(*o*) gusto.  
mude, *id.*  
—Egyptian.  
—whole.  
(*o* (2)—hanaper.  
ne—ring, rank (1).  
hatch (3).  
oboe.  
hope (2).  
volute.  
semi-.  
—story (1).  
(*o*)—whoop.  
el—hostel.  
  
L  
—humane.  
burtle  
(*b*)—jacinth.  
—otter  
—super.  
—sub-.  
  
—lima.  
—imbae.  
—nept.  
caucc (1).

hotel,

indite—indict.  
influence—influenza.  
innocuous—innoxious.  
invite—vie.  
invoke—invocate.  
iota—jot.  
isolate—insulate.  
  
jealous—zealous.  
jeer—sheer (2).  
joint— junta, junto.  
jointure—juncture.  
jut—jet (1).  
  
kith—kit (3).  
knoll (1)—knuckle.  
knot—node.  
  
label—lapel, lappet.  
lac (1)—lake (2).  
lace—lasso.  
lair—leaguer; *also* layer.  
lake (1) loch, lough.  
lap (3)—wrap.  
launch, lanch—lance, *verb.*  
leal—loyal, legal.  
lection—lesson.  
levy—levee.  
lieu—locus.  
limb (2)—limbo.  
linear—linear.  
liquor—liqueur.  
listen—lurk.  
load—lade (1).  
lobby—lodge.  
locust—lobster.  
lone—alone.  
  
madam—madonna.  
major—mayor.  
male—masculine.  
malediction—malison.  
mangle (2)—mangouel.  
manœuvre—manure.  
mar—moor (2).  
march (1)—mark (1), mar-  
que.  
margin—margent, marge.  
marsh—marsh.  
mash, *sb.*—mess (2).  
mauve—mallow.  
maxim—maximum.  
mean (3)—mizen.  
memory—memoir.  
mentor—monitor.  
metal—mettle.  
milt (2)—milk.  
  
minim—minimum.  
minster—monastery.  
mint (1)—money.  
mister—master.  
mob (1)—mobile, moveable.  
mode—mood (2).  
mohair—moire.  
moment—momentum,  
movement.  
monster—muster.  
morrow—morn.  
moslem—mussulman.  
mould (1)—mulled.  
musket—mosquito.  
  
naive—native.  
naked—nude.  
name—noun.  
naught, nought—not.  
neither—nor.  
nucleus—newel.  
  
obedience—obeisance.  
octave—utas.  
of—off.  
onion—union (2).  
ordinance—ordnance.  
orpiment—orpine.  
osprey—ossifrage.  
otto—attar.  
outer—utter (1).  
overplus—surplus.  
  
paddle (1)—patter.  
paddle (2)—spatula.  
paddock (2)—park.  
pain, *vb.*—pine (2).  
paladin—palatine.  
pale (2)—pallid.  
palette—pallet (2).  
paper—papyrus.  
paradise—parvis.  
paralysis—palsy.  
parole—parable, parle, pa-  
laver.  
parson—person.  
pass—pace.  
pastel—pastille.  
pate—plate.  
paten—pan.  
patron—pattern.  
pause—pose.  
pawn (1)—pane, vane.  
paynim—paganism.  
peer (2)—pry.  
pellisse—pitch.  
pellitory (1)—paritory.

## V. LIST OF DOUBLETS.

pen (2)—pin.	raid—road.	shirt—skirt.
penance—penitence.	rail (2)—rally (3).	shred—screed.
peregrine—pilgrim.	raise—rear (1).	shrew (1)—screw (2).
peruke—periwig. wig.	rake (3)—reach.	shrub (2)—syrup.
phantasm—phantom.	ramp—romp.	shuffle—scuffle.
piazza—place.	ransom—redemption.	sicker, siker—secure, se-
pick—peck (1), pitch ( <i>verb</i> ).	rapine—ravine, raven (2).	sine—sinus.
picket—piquet.	rase—raze.	sir, sire—senior, seign-
piety—pity.	ratio—ration, reason.	señor, signor.
pigment—pimento.	ray (1)—radius.	skewer—shiver (2).
pistol—pestle.	rayah—ryot.	skiff—ship
pistol—pistole.	rear-ward—rear-guard.	skirmish—scrimmage.
plaintiff—plaintive.	reave—rob.	ramouch
plait—pleat, plught (2).	reconnaissance—recognition	slabber—slaver.
plan—plain, plane (1).	regal—royal.	sloop—shallop (1).
plateau—platter.	relic—relique.	snivel—snuffle.
plum—prune (2).	renegade—runagate.	snub—snuff (2).
poignant—pungent.	renew—renovate.	soil (1)—sole (1), sole (1)
point—punt (2).	reprieve—reprove.	sop—soup.
poison—potion.	residue—residuum.	soprano—sovereign.
poke (1)—pouch.	respect—respite.	souse—sauce.
pole (1)—pale (1), pawl.	revenge—revindicate.	species—spice.
pomade, pommade—poma-	reward—regard.	spell (4)—spill (1).
tum.	rhomb, rhombus—rumb.	spend—dispend.
pomp—pump (2).	ridge—rig (3).	spirit—sprite, spright.
poor—pauper.	rod—rood.	spoor—spur.
pope—papa.	rondeau—roundel.	spray (2)—sprig ( <i>perhaps</i>
porch—poítico.	rote (1)—route, rout, rut.	paragus).
posy—poesy.	round—rotund.	sprit—sprout, sp.
potent—puissant.	rouse (2)—row (3).	sprout, sp.—sprout
poult—pullet.	rover—robber.	spry—sprack.
pounce (1)—punch (1).	sack (1)—sac.	squall—squeal.
pounce (2)—pumice.	sacristan—sexton.	squire (2) square.
pound (2)—pond.	saliva—slime.	stank—tank.
pound (3)—pun, vb.	saw (2)—saga.	stave—staff.
power—posse.	saxifrage—sassafras.	stock—tuck (2).
praise—piece.	scabby—shabby.	stove—stew, sb.
preach—predicate.	scale (1)—shale.	strait—strict.
premier—primero.	scandal—slander.	strap—strop.
priest—presbyter.	scar (2), scaur—share.	superficies—surface.
private—privy.	scarf (1)—scrip, scrap.	supersede— <del>supercede</del>
probe, sb.—proof.	scatter—shatter.	suppliant supplicant.
proctor—procurator.	school—shoal, scull (3).	sweep—swoop.
prolong—purloin.	scot(free)—shot.	tabor—tambour.
prosecute—pursue.	scratch—grate (2).	tache (1)—tack.
provide—purvey.	screech—shriek.	taint—tent (5), tint.
provident—prudent.	screw (2)—shrew.	tamper—temper.
puny—pusive.	scuttle (1)—skillet.	task—tax.
purl (3)—profile.	sect, sept—suite, suit.	tannt—tempt, tent (1).
purpose (1)—propose.	separate—sever.	tawny—tenny.
quatern—quadroon.	sergeant, serjeant—servant.	tense—touse, tose.
queen—quean	settle (1)—sel (2), saddle.	tend (1)—tender (2).
raceme—raisin.	shamble—scamper.	tense (2)—tisne.
rack (1)—ratch.	shawm, shalm—haulm.	tercel—tassel (1).
radix—radish, race (3), root (1), wort (1).	shed (2)—shade.	thread—thrid.
		tight—taise.

## VI. DISTRIBUTION OF WORDS, ETC.

503

tithe—tenth.  
to—too.  
ton—tun.  
tone—tune.  
tour—turn.  
track—trick (1).  
tract (2)—trait.  
tradition—treason.  
treachery—trickery.  
trifle—truffle.  
tripod—trivet.  
triumph—trump (2).  
troth—truth.  
tuck (1)—tug, touch.

tulip—turban.  
umbel—umbrella.  
unity—unit.  
ure—opera.  
vade—fade.  
valet—varlet.  
vast—waste.  
veal—wether.  
veneer—furnish.  
venew, veney—venue.  
verb—word.  
vertex—vortex.

viaticum—voyage.  
viper—wyvern, wivern.  
visor—vizard.  
vizier, visier—alguazil.  
vocal—vowel.  
wain—wagon, waggon.  
wattle—wallet.  
weet—wit (1).  
whirl—warble.  
wight (1)—whit.  
wold—weald.  
wrack—wreck, rack (4).  
yelp—yap.

## VI. DISTRIBUTION OF WORDS ACCORDING TO THE LANGUAGES FROM WHICH THEY ARE DERIVED.

The Dictionary shews from what language each word is derived, as far as its etymology is at present ascertained. The largest classes of words are the following.

1. Words of purely ENGLISH origin, most of which are found in Anglo-Saxon, or are words of imitative origin.

2. Words of SCANDINAVIAN or OLD DANISH origin, due to the frequent incursions of the Danes, many of whom permanently settled in England. Their speech was closely allied to the oldest English as represented by Anglo-Saxon.

3. Words of CELTIC origin, due to the ancient Britons. The English frequently took to themselves British words, which led to their adoption of several Celtic words. These are, however, less numerous than we might perhaps at first expect them to be.

4. Words of LATIN origin; borrowed (1) from Latin directly; (2) through the medium of French. Both these classes of words are very large. Here also may be included words of Low Latin origin, i.e. borrowed from the debased or rustic Latin, which employed words not to be found in the best classical authors.

5. Words of GREEK origin; borrowed (1) from Greek directly; (2) through the medium of Latin; (3) through the medium of Latin, and afterwards of French; (4) through the medium of French (the word not being used in Latin).

6. HYBRID WORDS, made up from two different languages. Such a word is *bankrupt*, *bank* being of Teutonic, but *-rupt* of Latin origin. Words of this character are rather numerous, but their component parts are, in most cases, easily accounted for.

Words strictly belonging to the above classes are numerous, and will not be further noticed here. But there are also other smaller classes of words which are here brought particularly under the reader's notice.

Before proceeding to enumerate these, a few remarks upon some of the classes already mentioned may be useful.

## 1. ENGLISH. Amongst these we must include:

*Place-names*: *cante*, *carriageway*, *dunce*, *borrowed*.

*Personal name*: *kit-eat*.

Also two words that seem to have been

originally English, and to have been re-

*French from English*: *pewter*.

*Portuguese from English*: *dodo* (?)

## VI. DISTRIBUTION OF WORDS, ETC.

3. SCANDINAVIAN; see p. 603. We must also include the following:

*Icelandic*: *geysir*.

*Swedish*: *dahlia*, *flounce*(1), *flounder*(2), *gantlet* (*gantlope*), *kiuk*, *slag*, *tungsten*.

*Danish*: *backgammon*? *catt*, *floe*, *fog*, *jib* (1), *jib* (2), *jolly-boat*, *siskin*.

*Norwegian*: *lemming* (*leming*).

*French from Scandinavian*: *abet*, *barbed*, *het*, *bigot*, *blemish*, *bondage*, *brandish*, *brasier* (*brazier*), *braise* (1), *bun*, *equip*, *flotsam* (*Law F.*), *frisk*, *frown*, *gauntlet*, *grate* (2), *grinace*, *grudge*, *haberdasher*,

*hale* (2), *haul*, *hue* (2), *jib* (3), *jolly*, *lock*, *Norman*, *rinse*, *rivet*, *sound* (4), *strive*, *wais*, *waive*, *wicket*.

*Dutch from Scandinavian*: *furlong*, *walrus*.

*French from Dutch from Scandinavian*: *droll*.

*Russian from Scandinavian* (cf. *Swed knut*): *knout*.

*French from Low Latin from Scandinavian*: *forage*.

3. CELTIC; see p. 603. Amongst these we must also include the following:

*Welsh*: *bragget*, *clutter* (3), *coracle*, *cromlech*, *crowd* (2), *crumpet*, *flannel*, *flimsy*, *flummery*, *hawk* (3), *maggot*, *methuglin*, *perk*, *toss*?

*Gaelic*: *brose*, *capercailzie*, *cateran*, *clan*, *claymore*, *fillibeg* (*philibeg*), *gillie*, *gowan*, *loch*, *mackintosh*, *pibroch*, *plaid*, *ptarmigan*, *reel* (2), *slogan*, *spleuchan*, *sporrans*, *whisky*.

*Irish*: *gallow-glass*, *kern* (1) (*kerne*), *lough*, *orerry*, *rapparee*, *skain* (*skene*), *spalpeen*, *tanist*, *Tory*, *usquebaugh*.

*French from Celtic* (or *Breton*): *attach*, *attack*, *baggage* (1), *baggage* (2), *bar*, *barrel*, *barrister*, *basin*, *basinet* (*basnet*), *beak*, *billet* (2), *billiards*, *bobbin*?, *boudoir*?, *bound* (2), *bourn* (1), *brail*, *branch*, *brave*, *bray* (2), *bribe*, *brisket*, *bruit*, *budge* (2), *budget*, *car*, *carcanet*, *career*, *carol*, *carpenter*, *carry*, *caul*, *cloak* (*cloke*), *gaff*, *ganter*, *gobbet*, *gobble* (with E. suffix), *gravel*, *grebe*, *harness*, *hurl* (with E. suffix), *hurt*, *hurtle* (with E. suffix), *javelin*, *job* (2), *lay* (2), *lias*, *lockram*, *maim* (1)?, *mavis*, *mutton*?, *petty*?, *pickaxe*, *picket*, *pip* (3), *pique*, *piquet*, *pottage*, *pottle*, *pouch*,

*putty*, *quay*, *rock* (1)?, *rogue*, *sot*!, *taffy*, *tawny*, *tetchy* (*techy*, *touchy*), *truant*, *vassal*, *varlet*, *vassal*.

*Spanish from Celtic*: *bravado*, *gabine* (*gaberdine*), *galliard*, *garrote* (g- rotte).

*French from Spanish from Celtic*: *cadill* (*pickadill*). *Perhaps barricade*

*Italian from Celtic*: *bravo*, *caricature*

*French from Italian from Celtic*: *charge*

*French from Latin from Celtic*: *chariot*, *league* (2).

*French from Low Latin from Celtic*: *felon*?

*Spanish from Low Latin from Celtic*: *cargo*.

*Dutch from Celtic*: *knap*, *pink* (1) *plug*

*Old Low German from Celtic*: *poll*

*French from Low German from Celtic*: *packet*.

*Scandinavian from Celtic*: *peck* (1) *peck* (2), *peg*, *pore* (1)

*French from German from Celtic*: *gate* (*porte* (2)).

4. Words of LATIN origin; see p. 603. We must also include the following.

*Low Latin from French from Latin*: *crenellate*.

*Norman-French from Latin*: *fitz*, *infeasible*.

*Dutch from French from Latin*: *cruise*, *domineer*, *excise* (1), *flout*, *sconce* (1).

*German from French from Latin*: *cashier*.

*French from Low Latin from Latin*: *cadet*, *identity*, *mastiff*, *menagerie*, *menial*, *page* (1).

*Italian from Low Latin from Latin*: *salchion*.

*French from Italian from Low Latin*: *medal*

*Provençal from Latin*: *croix*, *croisette*.

*French from Provençal from Latin*: *barnacles*, *corsair*.

*Italian from Latin*: *alligato* (1), *attitude*, *balladonna*, *bire*, *buccolo*, *cannone*, *caper* (2), *campanile*, *canone*, *contraband*, *contralto*, *coppa* (2), *cor-*

## VI. DISTRIBUTION OF WORDS, ETC.

605

billetante, ditto, doge, duel, duet, ferret (2),  
 goss, grampus, granite, gurgle, incognito,  
 influenzta, infuriate, intaglio, isolate, Jeru-  
 salem artichoke, junket, lagoon (lagune),  
 lava, levant, macaroni (maccaroni), ma-  
 donna, malaria, manifesto, marmot. Martello  
 tower, mezzotinto, miniature, monkey,  
 motto, nuncio, opera, pianoforte, piano, por-  
 tico, profile, punch (4), punchinello, quartet  
 (quartette), quoats, redoubt, semibreve,  
 seraglio, signor (signior), size (2), soda,  
 solo, sonata, soprano, stanza, stiletto, trio,  
 trombone ?, umbrella, velvet, vermicelli,  
 vista, volcano.

*French from Italian from Latin*: alarm (alarm), alert, apartment, arcade, artisan, balsam, battalion, bulletin, cab (1), cabbage (1), cape (2), capriole, carnival, cascade, casque, cassock, cavalcade, cavalier, cavalry, châtel, colonel, colonnade, compliment, compost, concert, concordat, corporal (1), corridor, cortège, costume, countertenor, cossack, doulce, ducat, escort, esplanade, escutcheon, florin, frascati, fugue, gabion, gambol, improvise, incarnadine, infantry, lavender, festering, macaroon ?, manage, manège, mien, mizen, (mizzen), model, motel, musket, niche, ortolan, paladin, palette, bailey (2), parapet, partisan (1), pastel, jeruca, pilaster, pinnace, piston, pomade (pommade), pontoon, populace, porcelain, postillion, preconcert, prisal, revolt, rocket (1), salad, sallet, salmagundi, savoyard (cerf-volant), scampier, sentinel<sup>1</sup>, sentry<sup>1</sup>, somerault (someset), sonnet, spinet, squad, quadron, termagant, terrace, tramontane, drumontane, umber, vault (2), vedette, vidette. Also carnation.

Dutch from French from Italian from  
pernix: periwig, shantle (verb), wig.

*German from Italian from Latin: touché*

**Spanish from Latin:** alligator, armilla, armadillo, booby, capsize, carbonado, cask, commodore, comrade, cork, courteous, disemboque, domino, don (2), *la*, *senna*, dulcimer, flotilla, funambulist, *ambalao*, grande, hidalgo, jade (2), junta, lasso, manchein el, matador, merino, mosquito (mosquito), negro, olio, pay (2), *eccadillo*, pranero, punctilio, quadroon,

real (2), renegade (renegado), salver, sherry, stevedore, tent (3), tornado, ultramarine, vanilla, verandah.

*French from Spanish from Latin: calture, creole, doubleon, escalade, farthingale (safringale), grenade, ogre, ombre, parade, paragon, petronel, pint, punt (2), quadrille, risk, sassafras, spaniel, tartan?*

**Portuguese from Latin:** bimacule, caste, junk (1), mollore, molasses, pimento, port 4<sup>o</sup>, tank.

French from Portuguese from Latin: corvette, fetich (fetish), parasol.

Dutch from Latin: buoy, tasterel (tastrail).

*Old Dutch from Latin: chop (3).  
Scandinavian from Latin: cake.*

*Scandinavian from English from Latin*

**German** from Latin: drilling  
**French** from Old High German from Latin: *muscis*.

*French from Teutonic from Latin: pump*

(1). Dutch from German from Latin: rum-  
mer 1.

*Celtic from Latin: ingle, pot, spigot.  
Russian from Latin: east.  
French from Portuguese from Arabia  
from Greek from Latin: apricot  
Spanish from Spanish from Arabic from*

**Low Latin**: baboon, barrister, cam-paniform, cap, capital (3), dominion, ed-ible, elongate, epiphysis, epulon, fawn (1)

ble, elongate, elucidate, embassy, fine (2), flask, flavour, funeral, grate (1), houx, hocus-pocus, implement, indent, intimidate, pageant, plenary, proxy.

French from Low Latin: adage, ballet, barbican, baugain, bass (1), bittrem, boingé, burden (2), burl, camlet, canton, cape (1), cope (1), cygnet, felon?, ferret (1), festival, flagon, frock, gash, gauge (gage), gouge, hutch, cleander, wulfson.

*French from Provençal from Low Latin  
ballad*

*French from Italian from Low Latin*  
basement, bassoon, pivot.

*French from Spanish from Low Latin*

5. Words of GREEK origin; see p. 603. We must also include the following:

### *Low Latin from Latin from Greek:*

lustrade, grotto, madrigal, ottis, piazza,  
torso.

*Italian from Latin from Greek: ba-*

French from Italian from Latin 170100

## VI. DISTRIBUTION OF WORDS, ETC.

*Greek*: canopy, cornice, espalier, germander, grotesque, piastre.

*Dutch from Italian from Latin from Greek*: sketch.

*Spanish from Latin from Greek*: buffalo, cochineal, morris, pellitory (2) (*pelletero*), savanna (*savannah*).

*French from Spanish from Latin from Greek*: maroon (2), rumb (thumb).

*Portuguese from Latin from Greek*: cockroach, palaver.

*French from Portuguese from Latin from Greek*: marmalade.

*Provençal from Latin from Greek*: troubadour.

*Old Low German from Latin from Greek*: beaker.

*Old Dutch from Latin from Greek*: gitter.

*French from German from Latin from Greek*: petrel (*peterel*).

*Celtic from Latin from Greek*: pretty, spunk.

*Low Latin from Greek*: apoplexy, apothecary, bursar, cartulary, catapult, chamomile (camomile), coomb (coomb), hulk, imp, impracticable, intoxicate, lectern (*lecturn*), magnesia, pericranium.

*French from Low Latin from Greek*: acolyte, allegory, almanac, anchoret (anchorite), apostasy, apostate, bottle (1), butler, buttery, bushel, calender, calm, carbine, card (1), carte, catalogue, cauterise, celandine, chronicle, clergy, climacter, climate,

clinical, cockatrice, dome, embrocation, flean, galoché, liturgy, lobe, mangone, patriot, pitcher, policy.

*Dutch from Low Latin from Greek*: dock (3), mangle (2).

*Spanish from French from Greek*: platina.

*Italian from Greek*: archipelago, baton, bombast, catacomb, gondola, soupe

*French from Italian from Greek*: bluster, banisters, cartridge (*cartouche*), emery, galligaskins, manganese?, mustache (*mustache*), pantaloons (1), pantaloons

pedant (1).

*French from Provençal from Italian from Greek*: dredge (2).

*French from Spanish from Greek*: truck (1).

*German from Greek*: cobalt, nickel!

*French from German from Greek*: pane

*Spanish from Arabic from Greek*: taiman.

*Portuguese from Spanish from Arabic from Greek*: albatross.

*French from Spanish from Arabic from Greek*: alembic, limbeck

*French from Arabic from Greek*: alchemy, carat.

*Spanish from Persian from Greek*: tarragon.

*Hebrew from Greek*: sanhedrin

*Turkish from Greek*: esfendi

*Scandinavian from English from Greek*: kirk.

6. Words of HYBRID origin cannot very well be classed, from the nature of the case; see p. 603. To the above six classes we may add these following.

7. Words of OLD LOW GERMAN origin. The following words I call 'Old Low German' for want of a better name. Many of them may be truly English, and are not to be found in Anglo-Saxon. Some may be Friesic. Others may yet be found in Anglo-Saxon. Others were probably borrowed from the Netherlands at an early period, but it is difficult to assign the date. The list will require future revision when the history of some at least may be more definitely settled.

Botch (1), bounce, boy, brake (1), brake (2), bulk (2), bully, bumble-bee, cough, curl, dog, doxy, duck (3), flounder (1), sob, girl, goat, hawk (2), hawker, kails, kit (1), knurr, knur, lack (1), lack (2), lash (2), loll, loon (1) (loon), luck, mazer, mud, muddle, nag (1), nick (1), notch (nock), ort (orts), pamper, patch (1), patch (2), peer (2),plash (1), plump?, pry, queer, rabbit?, rabble, rail (1), scalp, scoff, scold, shock (2), shoulder, skew, slabber, slender, slight, slot (1), snot, spool, sprout, tallow, toot (2) (tuck (1), tug, un- (2), unto).

*French from Old Low German*: arras, border, brick, broider, choice, choux, cratch, dace, dandy?, dart, fur, garnish, garrison, goal, gruel, gruel, heinous, hobby (1), hobby-horse, jangle, lampoon, manish, massacre, mante (2), poach (1)?, poach (2)?, poche (C.), valley (or V. from L.), stonc, wap-

water. Perhaps some

## VI. DISTRIBUTION OF WORDS, ETC.

607

*Low Latin from Old Low German:* *French from Low Latin from Old Low German:* filter.

To the above may also be added the following words, which do not seem to have been in very early use:

Fluke (2), huckaback, touch-wood,  
all  
*French from Low German:* fudge, staple  
(1), tampon.

*Low Latin from Low German:* scorbutic.

*French from Low Latin from Low German:* quail (2).

## 8. Words borrowed from DUTCH.

Ahoi, aloof, anker, avast, bale (3), bal-  
ast, belay, belaguier, bluff, blunderbuss,  
boom (2), boor, bouse (boose), brabble,  
cack, brackish, brandy, bruin, bum-boat,  
mimkin, burgomaster, bush (2), buskin,  
boose, cant (2), clamp, clinker, cope (2),  
dapper, delf, derrick, doit, doll (1), dot, drill (1),  
duck (4), dussel, easel, elope, flout, sop, frolic,  
umble, gallipot, gas, glib (1), golf, groove,  
owl, gruff, guelder-rose, gulp, hackle (1),  
fitchel, hackle (2), heekle, heyday (1),  
hoarding, hold (2), holland, holster, hop  
(2), hope (2), hottentot, hoy (1), hoy (2),  
mistle, isinglass, jeer, jerkin, kilderklin,  
link, kipper, knapsack, land-grave, land-  
scape, lash (1), leaguer, ledger, lighter,  
nak (2), linstock (lintstock), litmus, loiter,  
manakin (manakin), margiaive, martine,  
minskin, minx (1), mob (2), moor  
(2), mop (2), mope, morass, mump, munps,  
gle, orlop, pad (2), pickle (or E. t.), pink (4),  
packsalver, rant, reef (1), reef (2), reeve (1),  
over, ruffle, selvage (selvedge), sheer (2),  
state (2) (scate), skipper, slim, sloop, sloven,

smack (3), snaffle, snap, snip, snuff (1),  
pelicans, splice, spool, sprat, stipple, stiver,  
stoker, stove, strand (2)!, stripe, sutler,  
swab, switch, tang (1), tattoo (1), toy,  
trick (1), trick (2), trick (3), trigger, up-  
roar, wagon (waggon), wainscot, yacht,  
yaw! (1).

*Old Dutch:* crants, deck, dell, firkin,  
foist, hog-head, hoisten (hoyden), hoist,  
buckster, lollard, lop, mite (2), ravel.

*Named from towns in Flanders or Belgium:* cambrie, spa.

*French from Dutch (or Old Dutch):* arquebus, clique, cracknel, cresset, cruet,  
dredge (1), drug, drugget, fitchet, friese (1),  
friz (frizz), hackbut, hackney, hack,  
hoarding, hotch-pot (hodge-podge), mow (3),  
mummer, paletot, pilot (1), placard, staid,  
stay (1).

*French from Old Flemish:* gallop.

*French from Spanish from Dutch:* trinket (2), or trinquet.

*Spanish from English from Dutch:* fill-  
buster.

## 9. Words borrowed from GERMAN. (The number of words borrowed directly from German is very small.)

Bismuth, Dutch, feldspar, fuchsia, fu-  
leman, gneiss, hock (2), huzzah, landau,  
maulstick, meerschaum, mesmerise (*with*  
*an -ix*), plunder, poodle, quartz, shale,  
windier, trull, wacke, waltz, wheelie (1),  
inc.

To these add *from Old German*: buss  
(1); also *German from French from Old German*: veneer.

German (Aloravian) personal name:  
mellia.

Dutch from German: dollar, etch, rix-  
dat, wiscaere.

French from German: allegiance,  
ure, band (2), bandy, bank (2), banner,  
banquet, banquet, bastard, bawd, bawdy,  
bifly, bistro (1), bivouac, blanket, blazon (2),

botch (2), brach, bray (1), brunette, burnish,  
carouse, carousal (1), chamois, coat, coterie,  
cricket (1), etiquette, fauteuil, gaiety, gar-  
ret, gimlet (gimblet), grumble, haggard (1),  
hash, hatch (3), hatchet, haversack, hoe,  
houssing, Huguenot, lansquenet, lattein, lat-  
tice, lecher, list (2), lobby (2), lumber (1),  
marque (letters of), marquee, mignonette,  
mittens (1), motley, poppy jay (*with modified*  
*suffix*), rattle, roast (1), shammy (shamoy),  
spruce, spurry, ticket, wardrobe, zigzag

Italian from German: rocket (1).

French from Italian from German:  
burin, canteen, group, poltron, tuck (2).

*Latin from German:* Na. &c.

*Low Latin from German:* lobby (1), me-  
ganatic.

## VI. DISTRIBUTION OF WORDS, ETC.

*Low Latin from French from German:* hamper (2) (*also hanaper*).

*French from Low Latin from German:* brush, lodge, marchioness, marquis, mason!.

**MIDDLE HIGH GERMAN:** bugle (2).

*French from Middle High German:* bale (1), beadle, brewis, browze, bruise?, buckram, burgess, butcher, butt (1), butt (2), buttock (*with E. suffix*), button, coif, cotillon (*cotillion*), demarcation (*demarkation*), gaiter, gallant, gay, gonfanon (*gon-salon*), grape, grapnel, grapple, grisette, grizzly, grizzled (*with E. suffix*), halberd (*halbert*), jig, marquetry, quoit, rebut (*with L. prefix*), sorrel (1), skiff, warble, wan'en (1), warden (2), wince.

**FRENCH FROM OLD HIGH GERMAN:** arrange, await, award, baldric, ball (2), balloon, ballot, banish, baron, baste (3), bastile, blanch (1), blank, boot (1), boss, bottle (2), brawn, bream, chamberlain, chine, cray-fish (*craw-fish*), dance, éclat, enamel, ertmine, eschew, espay, fief, fife, filbert, frank, franchise, franklin, freight, furbish, furnish, garb (1), garb (2), garden, gimp, guarantee (*guaranty*), guard, guise,

habergeon, hanseatic, harangue, harbinger, hardy, haubecck, haunch, herald, heron, heb (2), hut, jay, liege, mail (2), marsha, minion, mushroom, onch (*nouch*), partisan (2) (*partizan*), perform (*with L. prefix*), quill (1), quill (2) (*or L.*), quiver (2), race (2), racy (*with E. suffix*), range, rank 1, rasp, rasp-berry (*and E. 1.*), riches, riot 1, robe, robin, rochet, rubbish, rubble, Salz (*Nalique*), saloon, scorn, seize, skirmish, slash 1, slate, slice, spy, stallion, stantane, stubble, tarnish, towel, warrant, wall.

*French from Low Latin from Old High German:* abandon, ambassador, equerry, frank, install (*instal*), surgeon, warren

*Low Latin from Old High German* faldstool.

*Spanish from Old High German* guenilla (*guerrilla*).

*French from Spanish from Old High German:* rapier.

*Italian from Old High German:* bandit, fresco, small, stucco, *from German holt 1.*

*French from Italian from Old High German:* decent.

*French from Austrian:* cravat.

10. Other words of indeterminate TEUTONIC origin. *Teutonic* is here used as a general term, to shew that the following words (derived through French, Spanish, &c.) cannot quite certainly be referred to a definite Teutonic dialect, though clearly belonging to the Teutonic family.

*French from Teutonic:* bacon, bound!, bawl (2), broil (1), burgeon, cantle, crochet, crosier, crotchet, croup (2), crupper, crush, damsel 1, guide, hoop (2), hubbub, huge!, label, moat, mock, moraine, patrol, patten, rail (3), rally (1), ramp, random, rappée, retire, reynard (*renard*), ribald, riss-rass, rifle (1), romp, russian, scabbard, scallop (*scollop*), screen!, scroll, seneschal, shock (1), sorrel (2), soup, spar (3), spavin, stew, tap (1), tic, tier, tire (2), tire (3), tire (2), toil (1)?, touch, track, trap (2), trawl, treachery, trepan (2) (*trapan*), tuft (1), troll, wage, wager, warison, whoop, wizard (*wizard*).

*Spanish from Teutonic:* guy (*guy-rope*), stampede.

*French from Spanish from Teutonic* scuttle (2).

*Italian from Teutonic:* balcony *lotto* (*lotto*), stoccardo (*stocciata*), strappada tucket. *Perhaps bunion.*

*French from Italian from Teutonic* bagatelle, bronze, escarpment *l'angle* (*L suffix*), scaramouch, scarp, trial, trial.

*Low Latin from Teutonic:* alauda, cal (2), feudal.

*French from Low Latin from Teutonic:* ambush, bouquet, hel, chartre, talon.

*Spanish from Low Latin from Teutonic* ambuscade.

*Latin from Gothic:* Teutonic.

11. Words of indeterminate ROMANCE origin. The Romance languages which include French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese, are strictly speaking, unconnected, but we cannot always trace them. A large number of terms belonging to these languages are derived from Latin, Greek, Celtic, &c. Those in this section are very few of which the origin is local or obscure.

*French:* abash, acry, air (2), andiron, *barter*, basa (1), bason (*bassinet*), basset, arms, artesian, aspooon, banter?, battlement, bayonet, bawer (1), bay-

## VI. DISTRIBUTION OF WORDS, ETC.

609

bel, bice, bijou, blond, blouse, brattice, crete (1), creuse (2), broil (2), buffer (1), bez (2), buffet (1), buffet (2), buffoon, bergnet (burgonet), busk (2), buttress, châge (2), caliber (calibre), calipers, liver, champagne, cheval-de-frise, chimerery, chiffonier, cockade, curlew, davit, disease, drab (2), drape, dupe, ease, masticle (1), embattle (2), emblazon, emboss (1), emboss (2), embrasure, embroider, broil, entice, entrench, fribble, frieze (2), upperty, surbelow, galley, galliot, gallon, island, gasconade, gavotte, gibbet, giblets, ill (3), gingham, gobelin, gormandize, vermand, graze (1)?, greaves (2), gronse, vilotine, guzzle, harass, haricot (1), harlot (2), harlequin, harlot, harridan, haunt, jek (2), jacket, jostle, lawn (2), lees, lach, loo, lorenge, magnolia, maraud, matin, martinet, martingale, martlet, mich, native, musit, Nicotian, pamphlet?, pedigree?, pillory, pinch, pinchbeck (*personal name*), pirouette, piss, pittance, aplin, ricochet, roan, sauterne, savoy.

scupper, sedan-chair, shalloon, silhouette, toper (or Ital.), valise, vaudeville, vernier.

*Dutch from French*: harpoon.

*French from Provençal*: charade.

*Italian*: andante, cameo, cock (4), galvanism, imbroglio, mantua, milliner?, nino, polony, rebuff, regatta, sienna, trill, voltaic.

*French from Italian*: bastion, bauble (1), bergamot, brigade, brigand, brigantine, brig, brasque, burlesque, bust, caprice, cappuchin, carousal (2), casemate, charlatan, frigate, gala, gallery, gallias, gazette, gusset, maceon (1), pasquin, pasquinade, pistol, pistole, ravelin, rodomontade, theorbo, ton-tine.

*Spanish*: anchovy, banana, bastinado, battledoar, bilbo, bilboes, broeade, cigar, cinchona (chinchona), embargo, filigree, galleon, galloon?, imbarco, paraquito, quixotic, rusk, sarsaparilla, trice (1).

*French from Spanish*: barnacle, bizarre, capstan, caracole, cordwainer, morion (mureion), shallop.

*Portuguese*: cocoa (1), dodo, emu, yam.

12. Words of SLAVONIC origin. This is a general term, including Russian, Polish, Bohemian, Servian, &c.

*French from Slavonic*: sable.

*French from German from Slavonic*: dash, slave.

*Dutch from Slavonic*: eland.

*Polish*: polka.

*German from Bohemian*: howitzer.

*French from German from Servian*: vampire.

*Russian*: drosky, morse, rouble (ruble), steppe, verst.

*French from Russian*: ukase.

13. A word of LITHUANIAN origin. Curiously enough, there is only one English word which can be traced to Lithuanian, and the introduction of it into English is due to the fact that it had been borrowed from that language by the Danes. The word is *talk*.

14. Words of PERSIAN origin.

*Persian*: bang (2), barhican?, bashaw, caravan, caravansary, dervis, derwan, divan, durbar, firman, ghoul, hoouri, mal, jasmine (jessamine), Lascar, mohur, shau, Parsee, pasha (pacha, pashaw, shaw), peri, sash (2), sepoy, shah, shawl, shoo.

*Hindustani from Persian*: zamindar, zama.

*Greek from Persian*: cinnabar (cinoper).

*Latin from Greek from Persian*: aspara-

-gypsum, laudanum, Magi, tiaia?

*French from Latin from Greek from Persian*: caper (2), jujube, magic, myrtle,

myrtle, paradise, parris, satrap, tiger.

*French from Italian from Latin from Greek from O. Persian*: rice.

*Spanish from Latin from Greek from Persian*: pistachio (pistacho).

*French from Latin from Persian*: peach (1).

*French from Low Latin from Persian*: zedoary.

*Italian from Persian*: scimetar (cimeter)?.

*French from Italian from Persian*: carcass (carcass), jargonelle, mummy, orange, rebeck, taffeta (taffety).

*French from Spanish from Persian*: julep, sarahand.

*Portuguese from Persian*: pagoda, veranda (verandah)?.

*French from Portuguese from Persian*: berar.

*French from Persian*: check, checker (chequer), checkers (chequers), chess, ex-chequer, jar (2), lemon, lime (3), ounce (2)?, rook (2), scarlet.

*Dutch from Persian*: gherkin.

*Low Latin from Arabic from L*  
borax.

*French from Spanish from A*  
*Persian*: hazard, tahour (labour)

bour?, tambourine?. Perhaps sp?

Spanish from Turkish from

lilac.

*French from Arabic from L*  
azur.

#### 15. Words of SANSKRIT origin.

*Sanskrit*: avatar, banyan, brahmin (brahman), champak, pundit, rājāḥ, Sanskrit, suttē, Veda.

*Latin from Greek from Sanskrit*: hemp, pepper.

*French from Latin from Greek from Sanskrit*: beryl, brilliant, ginger, mace (2), saccharine.

*French from Latin from Greek from Persian from Sanskrit*: naid.

*French from Spanish from Latin from Greek from Persian from Sanskrit*: indigo.

*French from Latin from Persian from Sanskrit*: musk.

*French from Italian from Latin from Persian from Sanskrit*: muscadel (muscadet), muscadine.

*Latin from Sanskrit*: sulphur?.

*French from Low Latin from Sanskrit*: cendal (candal).

*Persian from Sanskrit*: lac (1).

*French from Portuguese from*  
*from Sanskrit*: lacquer (lacker).

*French from Persian from S*  
lake (2), sandal (wood).

*French from Spanish from Ara*  
*Persian from Sanskrit*: sugar.

*Arabic from Sanskrit*: kermes.

*French from Arabic from S*  
crimson.

*French from Italian from Ara*  
*Sanskrit*: candy.

*Hebrew from Sanskrit*: algum.

*Hindi from Sanskrit*: loot, puneh (3), punkah, rajpoot, rupre

*Hindustani from Sanskrit*: chintā

lac (2), palanquin.

*Bengali from Sanskrit*: jute.

*Malay from Sanskrit*: pandy.

*Portuguese from Malay from S*

mandarin.

#### 16. Words of MAGYAR or HUNGARIAN origin. (This language belongs to the Aryan family.)

*Hungarian*: hussar, tokay.

*French from Hungarian*: shako.

*French from German from Hun*  
sabre.

#### 17. Words of TURKISH origin. (This language does not belong to the family.)

*Turkish*: bey, caftan, chouse, dey, horde, ketch, turkey.

*French from Turkish*: janissary, ottoman, shagreen (and perhaps chagrin).

*French from Italian from T*  
caviane turquaise.

*Spanish from Turkish*: zebec.

*German from Polish from Turkish*

#### 18. Words of SEMITIC origin. The principal Semitic languages are Arabic, Chaldee, Syrac, &c.; the borrowed words in English being somewhat as

*Hebrew*: alleluia (allelujah), bdellium, behemoth, cab (2), cherub, cinnamon, corban, ephod, gopher, hallelujah, hin, homer, Jehovah, jug, log (3), Messiah, Nazarite (with Gk. suffix), Sabaoth, Satan, Selah, seraph, shekel, Shekinah (Shechinah), shibboleth, shittah (tree), shittim (wood), terebinth, thummim, urim.

*Greek from Hebrew*: alphabet, hosanna, iota.

*Latin from Greek from Hebrew*: cassia, cumin (cummin), Jacob's

jot, Levite, manna, Pasch, Pharisee (rabbin), Sabbath, Sadducee, syn-

Tom. Also balsam, yuhu.

*French from Latin from Ge*

## VI. DISTRIBUTION OF WORDS, ETC.

611

- camel, cedar, ebony, elephant, hyssop, jack (1), Jacobin, Jew, ear, maudlin, sapphire, simony, Also balun?, jemmeting?  
 from Spanish from Latin from Hebrew: Jesuit.  
 from Greek from Hebrew: rany.  
 from Hebrew: leviathan.  
 from Latin from Hebrew:  
 from Hebrew: cabal.  
 from places in Palestine: bedlam,  
 Maranatha.  
 from Greek from Syriac: abbot, ammon.  
 from Latin from Greek from abbess, abbey, damson.  
 from Italian from Syriac:  
 raca, talmud, targum.  
 alkali, alkoran, arrack, attar, azimuth, carob-tree, elixir, emir, agira, hookah hooka', noudah, jerboa, koran, Mahometan (Mo-), moonshee, moslem, muezzin, sir, otto, rack (5), rayah, ryot, salam, sheik, sherbet, shrub (2), sa, taraxacum, visier (vizier).  
 from Greek from Arabic: naphtha, from Latin from Greek from asper, myrrh, nitre.  
 from Italian from Latin from Arabic: diapter.  
 from Greek from Arabic: dra-
- French from Latin from Arabic: amulet, chemise, sarconet (sarsnet).  
 Low Latin from Arabic: algebra, saracen.  
 French from Low Latin from Arabic: camelot, tartar (1).  
 Italian from Arabic: artichoke, felucca, senna, sirocco.  
 French from Italian from Arabic: alcove, arabesque, magazine, sequin, zero.  
 Spanish from Arabic: alguazil, arsenal, bonito, calabash?, caraway (carraway), carmine, maravelli, minaret.  
 French from Spanish from Arabic: amber, cotton (1), fansare, galingale, garble, garbage, genet, jennet (gennet), lackey (lackey), mask (masque), masquerade, mosque, ogge (ogive), racket (1) (raquet), realgar, ream, sumach, syrup (sirup), tabby, tale, tare (2), tariff, zenith.  
 Portuguese from Arabic: assagi, calabash?.  
 French from Portuguese from Arabic: albatross (but ultimately Greek).  
 French from Arabic: admiral, alcohol, assassin, barberry (berberry), bedouin, calif (caliph), cipher, civet, fardel?, furl?, galette, lute (1), Mameluke (Mameluke), mattress, mohair (moire), saffron, sultan.  
 Persian from Arabic: mussulman.  
 French from Persian from Arabic: mate (2).  
 Turkish from Arabic: coffee, giaoar.  
 Hindi from Arabic: nabob.  
 Italian from Malay from Arabic: monsoon.

## Words of ASIATIC origin, but NEITHER ARYAN NOR SEMITIC.

- tuni: anna, bangle, cowry, sham-, toidy.  
 from Italian from Turkish from Hindustani: tulip, turban.  
 in place-names: calico, cashmere, etc.  
 rum (2).  
 from Low Latin from Hindi:  
 tomtom.  
 from Bengali: bungalow.  
 piec.  
 areca.  
 from Malayalam: betel.  
 tenk.  
 catamaran, coolie, curry (2),
- Malay: bamboo (perhaps Canarese), caddy, cassowary, cockatoo, crease (2) or creese, dugong, gong, gutta-percha, lory (lury), mango, muck (amuck), orang-outang, proa (prow), rattan, sago, upas.  
 French from Malay: ratafia.  
 French from Arabic from Malay: camphor.  
 Chinese: china, Chinese, nankeen, tea, typhoon.  
 Portuguese from Chinese: junk (1).  
 Latin from Greek from Chinese: silk.  
 French from Latin from Greek from Chinese: serge.  
 Japanese: japan, soy.  
 Portuguese from Japanese: bonze.

## VI. DISTRIBUTION OF WORDS, ETC.

*Java*: bantam.

*Annamese*: gamboge.

*Russian from Tatar*: cossack, mammoth.

*Persian from Tatar*: khan, tartar (2).

*Mongolian*: mogul.

*Thibetan*: lama (1).

*Australian*: kangaroo, paramatta bat.

*Tahitian*: tattoo (2).

*Polynesian*: taboo.

## 20. Words derived from various AFRICAN languages.

*Hebrew from Egyptian*: ephah.

*Latin from Greek from Hebrew from Egyptian*: sack (1).

*French from Latin from Greek from Hebrew from Egyptian*: sack (2), satchel.

*Latin from Greek from Egyptian*: ammonia, ibis, oasis, paper?, papyrus?.

*French from Latin from Greek from Egyptian*: barge, bark (1), gum (2), gypsy.

*French from Spanish from Arabic from Egyptian*: giraffe?.

*French from Italian from Latin from Egyptian*: fustian.

*French from Barbary*: barb (1). *Morocco*: morocco.

*Portuguese from Ethiopian and West African*: baobab, cau-

panzee, guinea; also gorilla (African)

*Hottentot*: gnu, quagga.

*From a negro name*: quassia.

## 21. Words derived from various AMERICAN languages.

*North-American Indian*: hominy, mocassin (moccasin), moose, opossum, racoon (raccoon), skunk, squaw, tomahawk, wampum, wigwam.

*Mexican*: jalap, ocelot.

*Spanish from Mexican*: cacao, chocolate, copal, tomato1.

*Spanish from Hayti*: guaiacum, maize, manatee, potato, tobacco.

*Caribbean (or other West Indian languages)*: hammock, macaw.

*Spanish from West Indian*: cannibal, canoe, guava, iguana, hurricane.

*French from West Indian*: caoutchouc, pirogue.

*Peruvian*: jerked (beef), llama, puma.

*Spanish from Peruvian*: alpaca, guano.

*French from Peruvian*: quinine.

*Brazilian*: jaguar, tapioca, tapa.

*Portuguese from Brazilian*: ipê.

*French from Brazilian*: toucan.

*South American*: mahogany.

*French from South American*:

## SUPPLEMENT.

[I here give some additional words, not accounted for in the preceding pages.]

**A**borigines, indigenous inhabitants. (L.) *aborignes*, the nations which, previous historical record, drove out the Siculi (see and Short). Coined from L. *ab origine*, from the beginning; where *origine* the abl. of *origo* (Virgil, *Aen.* i. 642).

**Accolade**, the dubbing of a knight. (F. Ital. — L.) F. *accolade*, in Cotgrave, ed. 1600; lit. an embrace round the neck, then salutation, light tap with a sword in dubbing a knight. — Ital. *accolata*, fem. of pp. *accollare*, to embrace about the neck. — L. *ac-*, for *ad*, to, about; *collum*, neck.

**Accordion**, a musical instrument. (Ital. — L.) From Ital. *accord-are* to accord, to make an instrument; with suffix *-ion* as in *action*. — Low L. *accordare*, to agree. — *ad-*, for *ad*, to; *cōrē*, stem of *cōrē*, the part. See *accord*, p. 94, col. 2.

**Adipose**, fatty. (L. — Gk.) Late L. *adipus*, fatty. — L. *adip-*, stem of *adeps*, fat. Borrowed from Gk. *ἀδειφα*, fat. — L. *adipar*, to anoint. (RIP.)

**Adit**, access to a mine. (L.) L. *adit-us*, approach, entrance. — L. *adit-um*, supine of *ire*, to go to. — L. *ad*, to; *ire*, to go.

**Aerolite**, a meteoric stone. (Gk.) Put *aerolith*, which was also once in use. — L. *dupm*, from *āpē*, air; *λίθος*, a stone.

**Aeronaut**, a balloonist. (F. — Gk.)

*āeronautē* — Gk. *depo-*, from *āpē*, air;

*ηντης* a sailor, from *navis*, a ship.

**Affreightment**, the hiring of a vessel to carry cargo. (F. — L. and G.) An E. spelling of F. *affrettement*, now written *freement*, the hiring of a ship. — F. *freter* (now *affreter*), to hire a ship. — L. *for ad-*, prefix; and F. *freter*, the freight of a ship. See *Fraught*, p. 161.

**Aermath**, a second crop of mown grass.

L. Here *math* means 'a mowing'; a derivative from *Mow*. Allied to Mowd. Cf. G. *mōd*, a mowing; *nachmāh*, aftermath.

**Aga**, **Agha**, a chief officer. (Turk.) — L. *agha*, master.

**Agistment**, the pasture of cattle by agreement. (F. — L.) From the F. vb. *agister*, to assign a resting-place. — F. *a* (Lat. *ad*), to; and O F. *guste*, a couch, lodging. See *Gist*, p. 226, col. 1.

**Agnate**, allied. (L.) L. *agnatus*, allied; pp. of *agnasci* = *ad-gnasci*. — L. *ad*, to; *gnasci*, to be born, usually spelt *nasci*. — ✓ GAN, to beget.

**Agraffe**, a kind of clasp. (F. — O.H.G.) F. *agrafe*; also *agrafhe* (in Cotgrave), a hook, clasp; *agrafer*, to clasp. The verb is from F. *a* (- Lat. *ad*), to; and M.H.G. *krapfe*, O.H.G. *chrāpho*, a hook. See *Grape*.

**Agrimony**, a plant. (F. — L. — Gk.) M.E. *agremoine*. — O.F. *agrimonie*; Cot. — Low L. *agrimonia*, for L. *orgemonia*. So called because supposed to cure white spots in the eye. — L. *argema*, a spot in the eye. — Gk. *ἀργεῖον*, the same. — Gk. *ἀργός*, white.

**Air** (2), an affected manner. (F.) F. *aire*, mien. The same as Ital. *aria*, mien. See *Debonair* and *Malaria*.

**Airt**, a point of the compass. (Gael.) Gael. *aird*, a height, a quarter or point of the compass; *ard*, a height. Cf. O. Irish *aird*, a point, limit.

**Aitch-bone**, the rump-bone. (Hyb.; F. — L. and E.) Orig. spelt *nache bone* — O.F. *nache*, sing. of *naches*, the buttocks; and E. *bone*. *Naches* — Low L. *natiua*, acc. of *natiua*, dimin. of L. *nates*, the buttocks.

**Aleayde**, a judge; see *Cadi* (below).

**Alimony**, money allowed for a wife's support upon her separation from her husband. (L.) L. *alimonia*, nourishment. — L. *alere*, to nourish; see *Aliment*.

**Aline**, Align, to range in a line. (F. — L.) Adapted from mod. F. *aligner*, to range in a line. From the phr. *à ligne*, into line. — L. *ad*, to; *linea*, a line. See *Line*. (*Aline* is the better spelling for the E. word.)

**Along** (2); in phr. all along of you. (E.) Corruption of M.E. *along*, Layamon

**Anaconda**, a large serpent. (Ceylon.) Now used of a S. American boa; but at first applied to a large snake in Ceylon. The Tamil *dvaikondra* means 'having killed an elephant' (Yule).

**Anæmia**, bloodlessness. (L. — Gk.) A Latinised form of Gk. *άναιμια*, want of blood. — Gk. *άν-*, not; *αιμα*, blood.

**Aniline**, a substance which furnishes a number of dyes. (F. — Span. — Arab. — Pers.) Formed, with suffix *-ine*, from *anil*, a dye-stuff. — F. *anil*. — Span *anil*, azure. — Arab. *as-nil*; put for *al-nil*, where *al* is the def. art., and *nil* is borrowed from Pers. *nīl*, blue, or the indigo-plant.

**Apparitor**, an officer who attends magistrates to execute their orders; an officer who serves the process of a spiritual court. (L.) L. *apparitor*, an attendant, lictor. — L. *apparere*, to appear as attendant, wait on. See Appear.

**Appoggiatura**, a grace-note or passing tone prefixed, as a support, to an essential note of a melody. (Ital. — L. and Gk.) Ital. *appoggiatura*, lit. a support. — Ital. *appoggiare*, to lean upon. — Ital. *ap-* (for *ad*), to, upon; *poggio*, a place to stand or lean on, &c. — L. *ad*, to; *podium*, an elevated place, a balcony, from Gk. *πόδιον*. See Pow, p. 345.

**Archimandrite**. (L. — Gk.) L. *archimandrita*, a chief or principal of monks, an abbot. — Late Gk. *ἀρχιμανδρίτης*, the same. — Gk. *ἀρχι-*, chief; *μάνδρα*, an em-

**Atabal**, a kettle-drum. (Span. *atabal*. — Arab. *aṭṭabāl*) *tabl*, a drum.

**Ataghan**; see Yataghan.

**Atoll**, a group of coral islands (Maldive Islands). An expression from the Maldives, where the form of the word prob. connected with the Sinhalese *atul*, 'inside.' (Yule.)

**Auk**, a sea-bird. (Scand. Icel. *alka*, *āika*, an ank.)

**Auto-da-fé**. (Port. — L.) 'a judgment of God,' also, the execution of such judgments. — Victims — Port. *auto*, action; short for *de a*, of the; *fé*, faith; form is *auto de fé*, without [Port. *a*.] — L. *actum*, act; *de*, prep.; *illa*, *fidei*, acc. of *fides*, faith.

**Avadavat**, a finch like bird. (Arab. and Pers.) Formed (Murray); or *amudavat*, N. 198. Named from the city whence they were imported. — a proper name; Pers. *ابدی*.

**Ayah**, a native waiting-woman. (Port. — L.) Port. *áia*, a fem. of *aior*, a tutor. Prob. a grandmother. — L. *annus*, a

**Bakahish**, **Backsheesh**

- achin** (pronounced bauldakin or in, a canopy over an altar, throne, &c. — Ital. — Arab.) F. *baldquin*; Ital. *chino*, a canopy, tester, orig. hangings,stry made at Bagdad. — Ital. *Baldacco*, — Arab. *Baghddd*, Bagdad.
- damna**, a silk handkerchief with spots. (Hind.) Hind. *bāndhanī*, 'a cloth dyeing in which the cloth is tied in many places, to prevent the parts tied receiving the dye . . . a kind of silk.' Shakespeare's Hind. Dict.
- dieoot**, a large Indian rat. (Telugu.) *panti-kokku*, lit. pig-rat (Yale).
- gle**, a kind of bracelet. (Hind.) *bangri*, a bracelet, bangle. (H. IL.)
- jo**, a six-stringed musical instrument. (Gk.) A negro corruption of *bansoudra*, or *pandore*. — Ital. *pandora*, a musical instrument, usually with three strings. — Gk. *πανδόρα*, the same. Perhaps of. origin.
- shee**, a female spirit supposed to foretell of a death. (Gael.) Gael. *úath*, a banshee. — Gael. *bean*, a woman; *úath*, a fairy.
- bican** addit. to p. 29). Col. Yule says that this word represents the Pers. *čina*, 'gate-house,' a name actually used on a double-towered gate way in Persia. From Arab. *bab*, gate; and *čina*, a house.
- barator**, one who incites to quarrels and suits. (F.) Formerly *barattour*, *barat*; from M.E. *barat*, strife, deceit, *barat*, 'cheating, deceit, guile, also a knave.' — Cotgrave. Allied to Baxter.
- baw**, the old form of Pasha, p. 333.
- baw**, the hide of a sheep tanned. (Span. — Arab.) M.E. *bassen*, *bawen*, *basane*, O.F. *basanne*. — Span. *badana*, and sheep-skin. — Arab. *bitinat*, the lining of a garment, for which basil was used. — Arab. root *batana*, to skin.
- batet**. **Bassinet**, a kind of light chair. (F. — C. M.E. *bassinet*. — O.F. *bassinet*, a small basin, also a basinet piece. Dimin. of Basin.)
- baz**, a faggot. (F.) Prov. E. (Wiltshire) a faggot; hence, as adj., soon kindled burnt out. 1 Hen. IV. iii. 2. 61. — *ffe*, a faggot, bundle (Godefroy, dit). Remoter origin unknown.
- beor** (3). **Bever**, a short intermission. — *repast*. (F. — L.) M.E. *teuer* (= *beuer*). — O.F. *beivre*, a drink; substantive use of O.F. *bevre*, *beivre*, to drink. — L. *bitere*, to drink.
- Bedell**. From the Latinised form (*bedellus*), of O.F. and M.E. *bedel*; see Beadle, s.v. Bid (2), p. 38.
- Begum**, in the E. Indies, a lady of the highest rank. (Pers. — Turk. and Arab.) Pers. *begum*, a queen, lady of rank; lit. 'mother of the governor.' — Turk. *beg*, *bey*, a bey, governor; Arab. *um*, *unum*, mother.
- Bend**, an oblique band, in heraldry. (F. — G.) O.F. *bende*, also *bande*, a band; see Cotgrave. The same word as F. *bande*, a band of men; see Band (2), s.v. Bind, p. 39.
- Benzoin**, a resinous substance. (F. — Span. — Arab.) F. *benzoin*, 'guin benzoin or gum benjamin'; Cotgrave. — Span. *benjui*. The Span. *la benjui* seems to have been substituted for the Arab. name, *tubán jával*, lit. frankincense of Java.
- Besant**, **Besant**, a gold circle, in heraldry. (F. — L. — Gk.) Intended to represent a gold coin of Byzantium. — O.F. *besant*, 'an ancient gold coin'; Cot. — L. *Byzantium*. — Gk. *Bugurnor*, the old name of Constantinople.
- Bever**, a potion; see Beaver (3) above.
- Bezique**, a game at cards. (F. — Pers.) F. *bezique* (with *g*); also *béz*. Littré. The first form — Pers. *bischihi*, sport, a game; the second — Pers. *bisi*, play — Pers. *bdzilān*, to play.
- Besonian**, a beggarly fellow. (F. — O.H.G.) In 2 Hen. IV. v. 3. 118. Formerly *bisonian*; made by adding E. *-ian* to F. *bisogne*, spelt *bisongne*, in Cotgrave, 'a filthe krave . . . his man.' — O.H.G. *bi-*, prefix, E. *be-*; *sunna*, lawful excuse, necessity; cf. Goth. *sunja*, truth, sooth. From the sense of 'necessity' came the sense of 'necessitous' for the adj. *bisogne*; hence, further, it came to mean needy, poor, beggarly. Cf. F. *bescin*, soin. See Essoin (below).
- Biggen**, a night-cap. (F.) O.F. *beguin*, 'a biggin for a child'; Cot. Named from the caps worn by beguines; see Beguine.
- Blindman's buff**; see Buff below.
- Board** (2), to go on board a ship, to accost. (F. — Teut.) The sb. *board* is E., but the verb, formerly spelt *bordé*, *bord*, is short for *abordé*, used by Palsgrave. — F. *aborder*, 'to approach, accost, alboard, or lay aboard'; Cot. — F. *a*, to (L. *ad*); *bord*, edge, brim, side of a ship, from Icel. *bord*. Du. *boord*, side of a ship. See Board.

## SUPPLEMENT.

**Bohea**, a kind of tea. (Chinese.) So named from the *Bohea* hills; the mountain called *Hou-y* is situated in the province of *Fokien* or *Fukian*, on the S.E. coast of China.

**Bolus**, a large pill. (L — Gk.) Low L. *bōlus* (not L. *bōlūs*), a Latinised form of Gk. *βωλος*, a clod, lump.

**Bonito**, a fish of the tunny kind. (Span. — Arab.) Span. *bonito*. — Arab *baynis*, a bonito. (The final *s* here is a letter which is properly sounded as E. *th*.)

**Boomerang**, a wooden missile, implement. (Australian.) Corrupted from a native Australian word.

**Botargo**, a cake made of the roe of the sea-mullet. (Ital. — Arab.) Ital. *botargo*, pl. *botarghe*; see Florio and Torriano. — Arab. *butarkha*, botargo; given by Devic. Supposed to be composed of *bu*, Coptic def. article, and Gk. *ταρξος*, dried fish (Journ. des Savants, Jan. 1848, p. 45).

**Bout** (2), in phr. a drinking-bout, or a bout of foul weather. (F. — O H.G.) The E. by *bouts* answers to F. *par bouties*, 'by fits or pushes, now and then.' Cot. — F. *bouter*, to thrust, to butt. See Butt 1.

**Bow-line** (Scand.) Not so called because it keeps a ship's sail bowed for it rather keeps it straight, but so called because fastened to the side of the sail. — Icel. *big lína*, lit. 'side-line,' a line fastened to the side or 'shoulder' of a sail. — Icel. *big-r*, shoulder, side, also bow of a ship; *lína*, line. Allied to *Bough* and *Bow* (4); but not to *Bow* 1.

**Boycott**, to combine with others in refusing to have dealings with any one. (E.) From the treatment accorded to Capt. *Boycott*, of Lough Mask House, co. Mayo, Ireland, in Dec. 1880.

**Brae**, an acclivity, slope of a hill. (Gael.) Gael. *braigh*, top, upper part; hence, higher part of a hill.

**Braid**, full of deceit. (E.) In All's Well, iv. 2, 73, *braid* is short for braided, i.e. full of *braids* or tricks. M.E. *braid*, trick, deceit. — A.S. *braigl*, deceit; cf. A.S. *braigd*, pt. t. of *bregdan*, to draw out, weave, knit, braid.

**Brassart**, the piece of armour which protected the upper part of the arm. (F. — L.) F. *brasart* (Cotg.), *brassard* (Littré); also *brassat*. Formed with suffix -ard from F. *bras*, arm. *Bras* is formed from O.F. *brasse*, later form of *braie*. — L. *brachia*, pl., the two arms. See *Brace*, p. 48.

**Breach**, a rupture. (F. — M.H.G. *Brach*) See at p. 50, to be E. But M.E. *breche* may have been borrowed from O.F. *breche* [ *brêche* ], a breach. — M.H.G. *brechen*, to break; cognate with A.S. *brecan*.

**Bromine**, a chemical element. (Gk.) Named from its ill odour. Formed with suffix -ine, from Gk. *βρωμα-ος*, a stink.

**Brougham**, a kind of carriage. (Personal name.) Date 1839. Named after the first Lord Brougham.

**Buff**, in *Blindman's buff*. (F.) Formerly *blindman-buff*, a game; in which game boys used to *buffet* one (who was blinded) on the back, without being struck if possible. From O.F. *buse*, F. *cuffe*, a buffet, blow. See *Buffet* 1, p. 54.

**Bugloss**, a plant. (F. — L. — Gk.) L. 'ox-tongue.' — F. *buglosse* — L. *buglossa*; also *buglossus* — Gk. *βούλγοντος*, ox-tongue, from the shape of the leaves. — Gk. *βοῦς* *χειλος*, ox; *γλωσσα*, tongue.

**Bulbul**, a nightingale. (Pers.) Per *bulbul*, a bird with a melodious voice resembling the nightingale. Of Indian origin.

**Bulrush**; see *Rush* (2), p. 410.

**Burke**, to murder by suffocation; to murder, stifle. (Personal name.) From the name of *Burke*, an Irishman who committed murder by suffocation; executed Edinburgh, Jan. 28, 1829.

**Burnet**, a plant. (F. — O.H.G.) L. *burneta*. — O.F. *brunete*, the name of a flower; *burnette*, *brunette*, a kind of red brown cloth, also a *brunette*. See *Brunette*, p. 53, bottom of col. 1.

**Burnouse** **Burnoose**, an upper cloak worn by the Ambs. (F. — Arab.) F. *burnous*, *bourneous*. — Arab *burnus*, a kind of high-crowned cap, worn formerly in Italy and Spain; whence Span. *burno*, a kind of cloak with a hood.

**Butty**, a companion or partner in a war. Scand.; or F. — Scand. Shortened into *buty-felone* or *booty fellow*, one who takes booty with others. From O.F. *butin*, of booty = F. *butin*, booty. Of Latin or Scand. origin; see *Booty*, p. 46.

**Cacique**, a W. Indian chief. — W. Indian.) Span. *cacique*, an *Indian prince*. From the old language of the Indians.

**Caddis**, a kind of worsted lace. (F.) In Wint. Tale, iv. 4, 12, *cadas*, explained by *hombercas* (from L. *Parva*); (hence Irish *cada*, *cada*).

ally explained as being 'of worsted,' I suppose it was orig. of coarse silk.—F. *carre*, 'the coarsest part of silke, whereof we is made.' Cot. Span. *cadarzo*, coarse, tangled silk, that cannot be spun on a reel. Port. *cadarzo*, a coarse silk. Origin unknown; probably Eastern. Der. *caddis*, from the caddis-like shape of the case of the larva.

*Jadi*, a judge. (Arab.) Arab. *qādi*, *qāfi*, *qādi* or *cazi*, a judge. Hence Span. *alcalde*, the judge; where *al* is the Arab. article.

*Calender*, a kind of wandering monk. —Pers.) F. *calender*. —Pers. *qalandar*, kind of wandering Muhammadan monk, who abandons everything and retires from the world.

*Callat*, a worthless woman. —Low L. —Low G.) In Oth. iv. 2. 121. F. *caillette*, lit. a little quail; dimin. of *cale*, a quail, also a woman. Littré gives *la coiffée*, femme galante. See Quail, p. 1, last line.

*Calthrop*, *Caltrap*, a star-thistle, a ball with spikes for annoying cavalry. (L. and Ital.) M.E. *halketrappe*, A.S. *calcetrappe*, star-thistle. Coined from L. *calci-*, crude oil of *calx*, the heel; and the Teutonic *trap*. Lit. 'heel-trap'; see Trap. Also F. *chausstrappe*, the same.

*Calumet*, a kind of pipe for tobacco. —L. —Gk.) F. *calumet*, a pipe; dimin. *calumeau*, or *chalamet*, a pipe. —L. *calamus*, a reed. —Gk. *κάλαμος*, a reed. See *Worm*, p. 430.

*Canno*, at billiards. (F. —Span.) A corruption of *carrom*, shortened form of *caramboles*, v., to make a cannon at billards, to touch two other balls with one's shot; see Hoyle's Games. Orig. sense, to touch the red ball; whence *caramboles*, to canon [as above]; and *carambole*, sb., a canon. —Span. *carambola*, a manner of playing at billiards, a device, trick, cheat, origin unknown.

*Canon* (s.), a dignitary of the church. —L. —Gk.) M.E. *canon*, *cancon* —F. *canogne*, now *chanoine*. —Lat. *canonicus*, sec. of *canonicus*, adj., one on the church-roll or list. —L. *canon*, the church. See Canon, p. 63, col. 2.

*Cantle*, a piece. (F. —Low L. —I. —M.E. *cantel*. —O.F. *cantel* (mod. F. *cañel*), a piece, bit. —Low Lat. *cantel*, dimin. from L. *cantus* —Gk. *κίνθος*, corner of the eye, the felloe of a wheel.

*Carafe*, a glass water-bottle. (F. —Span. —Arab.) F. *carafe*. —Span. *garrafa*, a cooler, vessel to cool wines in. —Arab. *ghiraf*, draughts of water; Arab. root *gharf*, *ghara*, to draw water. (Dozy, Devic.) ¶ Or from Pers. *gardba*, a large flagon.

*Carboy*, a large glass bottle, protected by wicker-work. (Arab.?) Pers. *garâba*, a large flagon; which is prob. of Arab. origin. Cf. Pers. and Arab. *girbah*, = water-skin, water-bottle.

*Carcanet*. See *Carcanet*, p. 68.

*Caroche*, a kind of coach. (F. —Ital. —C.) Obsolete; but the present sense of carriage is due to it. —F. *caroche*, variant of *carasse*, 'a carosse or caroach'; Cot. —Ital. *carroccia*, *carrozza*, a chariot. Extended from Ital. *carro*, a car. See Car, p. 67.

*Cashew-nut*, the nut of a W. and E. Indian tree. (F. —Brazilian?) *Cashew* is a corruption of F. *acajou*, which is said to be from the native Brazilian name *acajuba* or *acajiba*. (Mahn, Littré.)

*Cassava*, a plant. (Span. —Hayti.) Span. *cassabe*; also *cavaci*, 'the bread made in the W. Indies, of the fruit called the *yuca*'; Pineda. It properly means a bread made from the root of the manioc; said to be from the Hayti *cassabi*, with the same sense. See R. Eden's Works, ed. Arber, p. 175. See *Tapioca*, p. 491.

*Castanets*, instruments used for making a snapping noise. (F. —Span. —L. —Gk.) F. *castagnettes*, 'finger-knackers, wherewith players make a pretty noise in some dances'; Cot. —Span. *castañetas*, castanets; pl. of *castañeta*, a snapping noise resembling the cracking of roasted chestnuts. —Span. *castaño*, a chestnut. —Lat. *castanea*, the chestnut-tree. —Gk. *καστανόν*, a chestnut; see Chestnut.

*Catafalque*, a temporary canopy or scaffold, used in funeral solemnities. (F. —L. and Teut.) F. *catafalque*; Span. and Ital. *catafalo*. See further under the doublet *Scaffold*, p. 65, bottom of col. 2.

*Catamaran* (addit. to p. 71). From Tamil *kattu*, binding; *maram*, wood (Yule).

*Catenary*, belonging to a chain; used of the curve in which a chain hangs. (L.) From L. *catena*, a chain; see Chain.

*Catoran*, a Highland soldier. (Gael.) From Gael. *ceatharnach*, a soldier, fighting man. —Gael. and Irish *cath*, battle; cf. W.

## SUPPLEMENT.

*cad*, battle. ¶ The word *kern* is the same word, from Irish *ceatharnach*, in which the *th* and *ch* are hardly sounded.

**Cater-cousin**, a remote relation, good friend. (F.-L.) Spelt *quater-cousin*, Coles (1684). Lit. 'fourth cousin;' cf. 'cater-point, in dice, the number four;' Bailey. — O.F. *catre*, four, from L. *quatnōr*, four; and *Cousin*.

**Cates**, provision. (F.-L.) So called because provided by the *cator*, mod. E. *cater-er*; see *cater*, s.v. *Capacious*, p. 65. — *Cater*, a steward, a provider of *cates*; Baret (1580).

**Caucus**, a name applied to certain political meetings. (American Indian?) Said to be from an Algonkin word meaning to speak, to counsel, whence *kau-kau-wus*, a counsellor. 'Their elders, called *caw-cawwassoughes*;' Capt. Smith's Works, ed. Arther, p. 347. — *Caucorouse*, which is *captaine*;' id. p. 377. ¶ This is more likely than the entirely unsupported story about *caulkers' meetings*.

**Cave in**. (O. Low G.) Properly to *calve in*, a phrase introduced by Du. navvies. Cf. W. Flanders *inkalven*, to calve in; E. Friesic *kalven*, to calve as a cow, also to cave in. The falling portion of earth is compared to a calf dropped by a cow.

**Cayman**, an American alligator. (Caribbean.) Also *coaiman*. The spelling *cayman* is Spanish. — Caribbean *acayelman* (Littré).

**Celt** (1), a name originally given to the Gauls. (C.) Caesar calls the Gauls *Celtae*; the word probably meant 'warriors'; cf. Icel. *hildr*, war; Lith. *kalti*, to strike; L. *per-cellere*, to strike through, beat down (Rhys).

**Celt** (2), a primitive chisel or axe. (Low L.) Low L. *celtis*, assumed nom. of the abl. *celte* (= with a chisel, in the Vulgate Version of Job xix. 24. But this reading is due to some error, and there seems to be no such word in Latin).

**Cess**, limit, measure. (F.-L.) In 1 Hen. IV. ii. 1. 8. Orig. a tax, rate, rating, assessment; see Spenser, *State of Ireland*, Globe ed., p. 643, col. 2. From *cess*, verb, to rate; which is short for *Assess*.

**Chablis**, a white wine. (F.) From *Chablis*, 12 mi. E. of Auxerre, in the department of Yonne, France.

**Champak**, a tree. (Skt.) Skt. *cham-paka*, the champak.

**Chatelaine**; see under *Caatle*, p. 71.

**Chaudron**, entrails. (F.) Macb. iv. 1. 33. The *r* is inserted by confusion with F. *chaudron*, a caldron. — O.F. *chaudun*, older forms *caudun*, *caldun*, entrails. *Gebetroy*. Cf. G. *kaldaunen*, entrails; from Mid Low G. *kaldune*, the same. Thought to be of Celtic origin; cf. W. *coludd*, pl. *coludion*, entrails; and perhaps Gael. *caolan*, the same.

**Cheeta**, *Cheetah*, the hunting leopard, a leopard used for the chase. (Hind.-Skt.) Hind. *chitā*. — Skt. *chitra*, spotted; also visible, clear. — Skt. *chit*, to perceive. See *Chints*, p. 79.

**Cheroot**, a cigar. (Tamil) Tamil *shuruṭṭu*, a roll; hence, a roll of tobacco (Yule).

**Cheverill**, kid leather. (F.-L.) O.F. *chevrel* (mod. F. *chevreau*), a kid; kid leather. Dimin. of O.F. *chevre*, F. *chevre*, a goat, kid. — L. *capram*, acc. of *capra*, a she-goat.

**Chevron**, an ordinary, in heraldry, resembling two rafters of a house. (F.-L.) Most likely meant to represent the *sella*-peak. — F. *chevron*, 'a kid, a chevron in tilling, a rafter.' Cot. Augmentative form *chevret*, a she-goat. — L. *capra*, a she goat; see *Caper* (1). Cf. L. *caprinus*, which in the same way, means a prop.

**Chibouk**, a Turkish pipe. (Turk.) Turk. *chibük*, *chybuk*, a stick, tube, pipe. *Leket*, p. 349.

**Chinchilla**, a small rodent animal (Span.-L.) Span. *chinchilla*, lit. 'a little bug,' as if from its smell; but no 'cervine' so named. — Span. *chinche*, a bug. — L. *cimex*, acc. of *cimex*, a bug.

**Chinchona**; the same as *Cinchona*, p. 81.

**Chopine**, a high-heeled shoe. F.-Span.) In Hamlet, iii. 2. 447; the *canne*. — O.F. *chapin*; later *chappin* (Cot.). — Span. *chapin*, a clog with a cross. — woman's shoe, high cork shoe. *Haus* from Span. *chaya*, which seems to have meant a covering, and to be the same word as E. *cape*.

**Chutny**, a kind of hot relish. (Hind.-Hind. *chatni* (Yule)).

**Cid**, lit. a chief or commander. (Span.-Arb.) Usually a title of R. Diaz, the national hero of Spain. — *sayyid*, a lord, a prince; *Mutawalli* (Ibn..) p. 864.

**Cistern**, a British monument. (W.) W. *cistern*, a water cistern.

made with four upright stones, and a fifth on the top.—W. *cist*, a chest (from L. *cista*); and *maen*, a stone.

**Clachan**, a small village with a church. (Gael.) (Gael. *clachan*, (1) a circle of stones, (2) a small rude church, (3) a small village with a church.—Gael. *clach*, a stone. So also Irish *clachan*, a hamlet; *clach*, a stone.

**Cleat**, a piece of iron for strengthening the soles of shoes; a piece of wood or iron to fasten ropes to. (E.) M.E. *clite*, a wedge; also *clito*, *clote*, a lump. Allied to *lot*.

**Clerestory**, a story in a church, furnished with windows. (F.—L.) Old spelling of *clear-story*. The triforium below is sometimes called the *blind-story*. See *Story* (1).

**Clove** (3), a denomination of weight. (F.—L.) Spelt *clous* (pl.) in Anglo-F., and *claus* (acc. pl. in Lat.); Liber Custinianus, pp. 63, 107. Low L. *clavus*, a lump, quantity; L. *clanus*, a nail. The same word as *Clove* (1), p. 85, col. 2.

**Cobra**, a hooded snake. (Port.—L.) Port. *cobra*, also *cobra de capello*, i. e. snake with a hood.—L. *cobræ*, snake; *de*, of; *capitum*, acc. of *capellus*, hat, hood, dimin. of *capa*, a cape. See Notes and Queries, S. II. 205.

**Coca**, a Peruvian plant. (Span.—Peruv.) Span. *coca*—Peruv. *coca*; Garcilasso, Peru, 1. 2. c. 15. Distinct both from *cocoa* (or *co*) and *cacao*.

**Cockroach**. (Span.—L.—Gk.?) Span. *cucaracha*, a wood-louse, cockroach. Cf. Span. *coco*, a kind of caterpillar. Perhaps from L. *cocum*, a berry; Gk. *ubikos*.

**Coistrel**, a mean fellow. (F.—L.) Put *à coistrel*, the older form (Polygrave). An E. adaptation of F. *coustiller*, an armour-bearer, groom, lackey; lit. 'one who carries a poinard'—F. *coustille*, a poniard; variant of O.F. *coustel*, better *coustel*, a knife.—L. *cultellum*, acc. of *cultus*, a knife; dimin. of *cutter*. See *Coulter*, p. 96, col. 1.

**Colleen**, a girl. (Irish.) Irish *caillín*, girl; dimin. of *caile*, a country-woman. Jack *caillín*, dimin. of *caile*.

**Collie**, Colly, a kind of shepherd's dog. (C.) Formerly *coaly*, *coley*.—Gael. *cúlán*, *cúlán*, a whelp, puppy. Perhaps from *cúl*, u., a dog.

**Colporteur**, a hawker of wares. (F.—L.) Lit. 'one who carries wares on his back.' F. *colporteur*.—F. *colporter*, to carry

on the neck.—F. *col*, neck; *porter*, to carry.—L. *collum*, neck; *portare*, to carry.

**Colza oil**, a lamp oil made from the seeds of a variety of cabbage. (F.—L. and Du.) F. *colza*, better *cokat*.—Du. *koolzaad*, rape-seed, cabbage-seed.—Du. *kool* (borrowed from L. *caulis*), cole, cabbage; and Du. *zaad* = E. seed.

**Comfrey**, a plant. (F.—L.) O.F. *cumfrie*; Low L. *cumfrisia*; corruptions of Low Lat. *confirmia*, comfrey, a name given to the plant from its supposed healing powers.—L. *confirmare*, to make firm, to strengthen.

**Complot**, a conspiracy; see *plot* (1), p. 359, col. 1.

**Consent**; see under *Sense*, p. 424, col. 2.

**Conundrum**. (Unknown.) Formerly used in the sense of whim, crotchet, or hoax. Possibly a corruption of L. *conandum*, a thing to be attempted, problem; like *quillet* for *quidlibet*. (A guess.)

**Co-parcener**, a co-partner. (F.—L.) *Parcener* is the true old spelling of *partner*; see p. 332, col. 2.

**Copeck**, a small Russian coin, worth less than  $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; a hundredth part of a rouble. (Russ.) Russ. *kopieka*. See *Bouble*, p. 407.

**Coronach**, a dirge. (Gael.) Gael. *corranach*, a dirge, lit. 'a howling together.'—Gael. *comh-* (L. *cum*), together; *rannach*, a howling, from the verb *ran*, to howl, cry, roar.

**Corral**, an enclosure for animals, pen. (Span.—L.) Span. *corral*, a court, yard, enclosure.—Span. *corro*, a circle, a ring of people met to see a show. From the phrase *correr toros*, to hold a bull-fight, lit. to run bulls.—L. *currere*, to run. See *Kraal* below), p. 625.

**Corrie**. (Gael.) Gael. *aire*, a circular hollow surrounded with hills, a mountain dell.

**Cosy**, **Cozy**, comfortable, snugly sheltered. (C.) Lowland Scotch *cosie*, *cosie* (Burns); Gael. *cosach*, *cosaghach*, abounding in recesses; also snug, sheltered.—Gael. *cos*, a hollow, recess, cave; Irish *cuas*, a ~~hollow~~.

**Coupon**, an interest warrant attached to transferable bonds which is cut off to be presented for payment. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *coupon*, a piece cut off, a coupon.—F. *coup*, to cut, slash.—F. *coup*, a blow.—Less L. *colpus*, short for *colaphus*, a blow.—Gk. *κόλαφος*, a blow on the ear.

**Caddas**.—Du. *krul*, a curl; *krullen*, ‘to curl, crisp, wind, turn;’ Sewel. Bailey defines *creuel* as ‘two-twisted worsted.’ See *Curl*.

**Cringle**, an iron ring. (Scand.) Icel. *kringla*, a circle; cf. *kringar*, pl., the pulleys of a drag-net. Allied to Du. *kring*, a circle. Swed. *kring*, prep., around; also to *Crinkle*, *Crank* (1), and *Cringo*.

**Crumpet**, a kind of soft bread-cake. (W.) Prob. from W. *crempog* also *crammwyth*, a pancake, a fritter.

**Crusty**, ill-tempered. (E.) Prob. for *cursty*, i.e. *curst-like*; *curst* signifies ill-tempered, not only in Shak., but in *Cursor Mundi*, l. 19201. *Curst* is the pp. of *curse*, vb., from *curse*, sb.

**Cubeb**, a spicy berry. (F.—Span.—Arab.) F. *cubébe*, in Cotgrave.—Span. *cubeba*.—Arab. *kababat*, pl. *kabálah*, cubeb, an aromatic.

**Cuisse**, a piece of armour for the thighs. (F.—L.) Pl. *cuisSES*, 1 Hen. IV. iv. 1. 105.—F. *cuisse*, thigh.—L. *coxa*, hip.

**Dacoit**, a robber. (Hind.) Hind. *dakai*, a robber belonging to an armed gang. Yule. Der. *dacot-y*, robbery.

**Dado**. (Ital.—L.) Formerly used of the die, or square part in the middle of the pedestal of a column; afterwards applied to the part of an apartment between the plinth and the impost moulding. O. Ital. *dado*, a die; see *die* (2), s.v. *Date* (1);

from the Pers. town of Khorassan, celebrated for glass.

**Derrick**, a kind of crane or gallows; and named by hangman; see T. Dekker, *Sins of London*, ed. Arber, *Dierryk*, *Dirk*, *Diederik*; and *Dietrich*, A.S. *þahdri*, ‘people.’

**Dingle**, a deep valley. E.) a depth, hollow. Dimin. of dark prison (Grein).

**Dingy** (with hard g). (Bengali.) Beng. *dingy*, a ~~so~~ has become legitimately in the vocabulary of the British name of the smallest ship’s boat.

**Dittany**, a plant. (F.—L.) *ditane*, *ditany*.—O.F. *dictan*, Cotgrave.—L. *dictamnum*, a num or *dictamus*.—Gk. & *tauwos*; named from *Dicte*, in

**Dolmen**, a monument of stones, with a third across them. L. and C.) Bret. *dolmen*, lit. Legonidec.—Bret. *dol*, also table from L. *tabula*; and

**Dornick**, a kind of cloth. (Flemish.) Named from Fl better known by the F. name (Lat. *Tornacut*).

**Dory**, a fish. (F.—L.) Holm. tr. of Pliny, b. 32, c. F. *dore*.—Low L. *doreu*, *dora*.

on the adj. *dawf*, stupid, dull; lit. 'deaf.' Icel. *dauv-r*, deaf; see *Deaf*.

**Eanling**, a lamb. (E.) *Eanling* is in the verb *ean*, which is *y-ean* without prefix *y-* (= A.S. *ge*). See *Yean*, 574.

**Carte**, a game at cards. (F.—L. and

In this game, cards may be discarded exchanged; hence the name.—F. *carte*, carded, pp. of *carter*, to discard.—L. *out*, away: F. *carte* = Low L. *carta*, in Gk. *χάρτης*, a leaf of paper, hence a card.

**Cary**, timid, affected by fears, melancholy, courage. (E.) See *Jainieson*. M.E. *arȝ*, *ærȝ*, *ærȝe*, *ærȝe*, timid; spelt *eri* in *MS. Mundt*, 17685. —A.S. *earg*, *earh*, ad. cowardly. Cf. Icel. *argr*, *ragr*; *argr*.

**Aigret**, the lesser white heron. (F.—H.G.) O.F. *aigrette*, *aigrette*, dimin. of form *aigre*\* (whence also Prov. *aigr-on*, *her-on*, E. *her-on*).—O.H.G. *heigir*, heron, a heron. See *Heron*.

**Cisel**, vinegar. (F.—L.) In Shak. E. *cisel*, *cisel*, *aisil*.—O.F. *aisil*, *cisel*, *aisil*, vinegar (Godefroy). *Aisil* appears to be a lengthened form of *aisi*.—Low L. *aisi*, bitter: closely related to L. *acetum*, vinegar. The Goth. *akis*, vinegar, A.S. *acis*, G. *essig*, seem to be due to Low L. *aisi* rather than *acetum*.

**Cecampane**, a plant. (F.—L.) Short F. *enule-campane*.—L. *inula campana*, campane. Here *campana* prob. means id., growing in the fields; from L. *campana*, a field.

**Loin**, **Eloin**, to remove and keep at distance, to withdraw. (F.—L.) O.F. *eliner*, to remove, keep away.—O.F. *es*, *ey*: *loing* (F. *loin*), far off.—L. *ex*, *ey*: *longe*, adv. far off.

**Emblements**, the produce of sown lands, on which a tenant may cut after the demission of his tenancy. (F.—L.) From F. *emblémer*, *emblaer*, *emblander* (F. *emblémer*, to sow with corn.—Low Lat. *im-blare*, to sow.—L. *im-*, for *in*, in; Low Lat. *blarium* = L. *oblatum*, a crop, corn, lit. what is carried away.)

**Embonpoint**, plumpness of person. (F.) It *embonpoint*, plumpness. For *en point*, in good case.—L. *in*, in; *bonum*, of *bonus*, good; *punctum*, point.

**Emprise**, enterprise; see *Imprese*.

**Endue** (*s.*), to clothe. (L.) A corrup-

tion of *indue*; as in 'endue thy ministers with righteousness.'—L. *induere*, to clothe. See *Indue* (2).

**Engrailed**, indented with carved lines; in heraldry. (F.—L. and Teut.) O.F. *engresile*, pp. of *engresler*, to engrail.—O.F. *en*, in; *gresle* (F. *grêle*, hail.—L. *in*, in; and G. *grîs*, grit. See *Grail* (3)).

**Ensilage**, the storing of grain, &c., underground. (F.—Span.—L. and Gk.) F. *ensilage*.—Span. *ensilar*, to store up underground.—Span. *en*, in; *silo*, a pit for storing grain.—L. *in*, in; *sirus*, borrowed from Gk. *σύρις*, a pit for storing grain.

**Épergne**, an ornamental stand for the centre of a table. (F.—L. and G.) F. *épergne*, commonly spelt *éspagne*, lit. thirstiness, sparingness. So called from the method of ornamentation; the F. *taille d'épargne* is applied to a sort of ornamentation in which certain parts are cut away and filled in with enamel, leaving the design in relief, i.e. spared or left uncut. See Littré and Cotgrave (s.v. *épargne*).—F. *épargner*. O.F. *espargner*, *épergner*, to spare.—G. *sparen*, to spare; see *Spare*.

**Escrrow**, a deed delivered on condition. (F.—Teut.) M.E. *scrroue*, *scrrow*; the orig. word of which *scr-ll* is the diminutive. See *Serroll*, &c. v. *Shroud*, p. 434, col. 2.

**Escuage**, a pecuniary satisfaction in lieu of feudal service. (F.—L.) O.F. *escuage* = Low L. *scutagium*. Formed with suffix *-age* from O.F. *escu*, a shield; because *escuage* was first paid in lieu of service in the field.—L. *scutum*, a shield.

**Essoin**, an excuse for not appearing in court. (F.—L. and Teut.) O.F. *essoine*, *excione*, 'an essoine, or excuse'; Cot.—O.F. *es*. (L. *ex*), very, as an intensive prefix; O.F. *soinc* (cf. F. *soin*), Low Lat. *sunnia*, from O.H.G. *sunna*, lawful excuse.

**Estop**, to bar. (F.—L.) The same as *Stop*.

**Estovers**, supplies of various necessities. (F.—L.) I.e. *stovers*, pl. of *stover*; see *Stover*, p. 474.

**Estreat**, a true copy in law. (F.—L.) Lit. 'extract.' O.F. *estrete*, fem. of pp. of *extraire*, to extract.—L. *extracta*, fem. of pp. of *extrahere*; see *Extract*, p. 518, col. 1.

**Eucalyptus**, a genus of trees, including the blue gum-tree. (Gk.) Latinised from Gk. *εὐ*, well; *αλύπτος*, covered, surrounded. The reference is to the wood protecting the stamens.

## SUPPLEMENT.

**Exergue**, the small space left beneath the base line of a subject engraved on a coin. (F.—Gk.) The final *-ue* is not pronounced; cf. *prologue*, &c. — F. *exergue*, so called because lying 'out of the work.' — Gk. *ēf*, out of; *ēpyōr*, work.

**Exsequies**: see *Exequies*, p. 425, bottom of col. 1.

**Eyas**, a nestling. (F.—L.) For *nias*; due to putting an *eyas* for a *nias*. — F. *nias*, a nestling; Cot. He also gives *niard*, whence *faulcon niard*, 'a nias falcon.' Cp. Ital. *nidiace*, or *nidaso falcone*, 'an eyase-hawk, a young hawk taken out of her nest.' Torniano. Formed as if from Low Lat. *nidacem*, acc. of *nidax*, adj. from L. *nidus*, a nest.

**Fandango**, a Spanish dance. (Span.) Span. *fandango*, 'a dance used in the W. Indies.' Pineda (1740).

**Faqir**, **Fakir**, an Oriental religious mendicant. (F.—Arab.) F. *faqir*, *sakir*. — Arab. *sayir*, one of a religious order of mendicants; lit. 'poor, indigent.' Richardson's Diet. p. 1096.

**Feeze**, **Feeaze**, **Pheeze**. (E.) Properly 'to put to flight, drive away, chase away, harass, worry'; often misexplained by 'whip.' M.E. *fesen*; A.S. *fesian*, by-form of *fysian*, to drive away quickly, chase. — A.S. *fis*, quick, prompt.

**Fellah**, a peasant. (Arab.) Pl. *fellahin*. — Arab. *fallah*, *fallah*, a farmer, peasant. — Arab. root *fallah*, to plough, till.

**Fenugreek**, a plant. (F.—L.) F. *fenugrec*. — L. *fennum Graecum*, lit. Greek hay.

**Fess**, a horizontal band in heraldry. (F.—L.) O.F. *fesse* (Roquesfort); mod. F. *fasse*, a fess. — L. *fascia*, a girth; allied to *fascis*, a bundle; see *Fascine*.

**Feuter**, to lay spear in rest. (F.—Teut.) From M.E. *feuter*, a rest for a spear. — O.F. *feutre*, older *fentre*, a piece of felt, also a rest (prob. at first felled) for the lance. Cp. Ital. *feltro*, felt. Of Teut. origin; see *Felt*, p. 147.

**Feuterer**, a dog-keeper. (F.—Low L.—C.) In Ben Jonson, *Every Man out of his Humour*, ii. 1; see *Nates*. Older spelling *vauterer*, put for *veutrer*. — O.F. *vautre*, mod. F. *vautre*, a mongrel between a hound and a mastiff. — Low Lat. acc. *vellrum*; allied to L. *vertaga*, *vertagra*, grey-hound. Said to be Celtic; cf. Cornish *guilter*, a mastiff.

**Fes**, a red Turkish cap, without a brim.

(F.—Morocco.) F. and Turk. *ses*, a cap; so called because made at Fez, in Morocco.

**File**, to defile. (E.) A.S. *filan*, to make foul. — A.S. *full*, foul. See *Defile*, p. 112.

**Fills**, used for *thills*. (E.) See *Thill*.  
**Fjord**, a sea-loch, deep inlet of the sea. (Scand.) Norw. *fjord*, Dan. *fjord*, *fjord*, Icel. *fjörðr*. See *Frith*, p. 145, top of col. 2.

**Firm** (2), a partnership. (Port.—L.) The proper sense is 'signature' of the house or (as we call it) the firm — Port. *firma*; a signature; a firm. — Port. *firme*, to confirm, sign — L. *firmare*, to make firm. — L. *fimus*, firm.

**Flawn**, a kind of custard. (F.—O H G.) M.E. *flaun*. — F. *flan*. O.F. *flan*, a flawn; (cf. Span. *flan*, Ital. *fiocino*) — O.H.G. *flado*, a broad flat cake; G. *fladen*. From Dan. *flad*, Icel. *flatir*, flat.

**Fly**, a vehicle. (E.) A name given to a kind of four-wheeled vehicle drawn by men at Brighton, in 1816. Called *fly-cart* in 1818 (Scott, Heart Midl. ch. 1). From *fly*, v.

**Forejudge**, to deprive a man of a thing by the judgment of a court. (F.—L.) Better spelt *forjudge*. — F. *forjuger*, to judge amiss, to dispossess of. — O.I. *for* (L. *fortis*), out of, outside; *juger*, to judge.

**Fosset**, a spigot; see *Fauquet*, p. 144, col. 1, near the bottom.

**Franiion**, a gay idle companion. (F.—L.) For F. *franiant*, 'an idle luske; low companion.' Cotgrave. — F. *faire* *rien*, he does nothing. — L. *facit*, he does; *et*, not; *entem*, acc. of *ens*, being, substance.

**Frankalmoign**, the name of the town by which most church-lands are held. — O.H.G. and L.—Gk.) Lit. 'the alms.'

— F. *franc*, free; Anglo-F. *almosne* = O.F. *almosne*, alms. See *Frank* and *Almoner*.

**Free-booter**, a rover, pirate. — Borrowed from Du. *vrijbuiter*, a *vrijbooter*, robber. — Du. *vrijbuiter*, to *vrijbuut*, plunder, lit. 'free booty.' — *vrij* — E. *free*. And see *Booty*, p. 46.

**Frith**, an enclosure, forest, wood. — Obsolescent; M.E. *frith*, peace; — closure, park, &c. Cf. W. *frid*, forest, which is borrowed from M.F. — A.S. *frid*, peace; *fridu*, peace, *fridu*, asylum. Cf. Icel. *fríðr*, Dac. *frid* — Du. *vrede*, G. *frid*, peace.

**Fritillary**, a plant. (L.) *Syrnium* —

cause the flower was thought to resemble a dice-box. — L. *fritillus*, a dice-box.

**Fritter away**, to diminish, waste. (F. — L.) Merely a derivative from *fritter*, q.v., p. 164, bottom of col. 1. A fritter meant (1) a kind of pancake, (2) a fragment; hence *fritter*, vb., to cut up into fragments for frying, to break up, &c.

**Fylsot**, a peculiarly formed cross. (E.) The word probably means 'four-footed.' The A.S. *feðfer*, four, when used in composition, occurs as *feðfer* and *feðr*. Cf. Swed. *fyrfotad*, four-footed. The change from *r* to *s* is common.

**Galingale**, the pungent root of a plant. (F. — Span. — Arab.) M.E. *galingale*. — O.F. *guringal* (also no doubt *galingal*, though not so recorded). — Span. *galanga*, galingale — Arab. *khalanjan*, galingale; said to be of Pers. origin.

**Gallowglas, Galloglas**, a heavy-armed foot-soldier. (Irish.) Irish *galloglach*, a servant, a galloglas. — Irish *gall*, a foreigner, an Englishman; *oglaich*, a youth, servant, soldier (from *ag*, young). It meant 'an English servitor,' as explained by Spenser, *View of the State of Ireland*, Globe ed. p. 640. (See N. and Q. 6 S. 2. 145.)

A shorter account at p. 169.

**Galore**, in plenty. (C.) Irish *goileor*, Gael. *gu leor*, *gu leoir*, sufficiently. Formed from Irish and Gael. *leor*, sufficient, by prefixing *go* or *gu*, used to turn an adj. into an adverb.

**Gault**, **Gault**, clay and marl. (Scand.) Norweg. *gald*, hard ground, a place where ground is trodden hard; Icel. *gald*, hard-trodden snow.

**Gang** (1, to go; see under *Go*, p. 179).

**Garb**, a wheatsheaf, in heraldry. (F. — O.H.G.) Picard *garbe*, F. *garbe*, a sheaf — O.H.G. *garba* (L. *garbe*), a sheaf. Lit. 'what is grabbed' or caught up into a bundle by grasping. Cf. E. *grab*, Swed. *grästa*, to grasp; Skt. *grah*, Vedic *grah*, to seize. (Also, more shortly, at p. 170.)

**Gavial**, the crocodile of the Ganges. (F. — Hind.) F. *gavial* (a corrupt form); — Hind. *ghariydl*, a crocodile.

**Geek**, a dupe. (Du.) In Tw. Nt. v. 351. — Du. *gek*, formerly *geek*, a fool, sot; cf. G. *Geck*, the same. + Dan. *gjek*, fool; Icel. *gjikr*, a pert, rude person. ¶ Not to be confused with A.S. *gæc*, cuckoo; nor with *geek*; nor with *geeky*.

**Gecko**, a nocturnal lizard. (Malay.)

Also F. *gecko*. — Malay *ghikoq*, a gecko; so named from an imitation of its cry (Devic).

**Germander**. (F. — Ital. — L. — Gk.) F. *germandrôle*, germander. — Ital. *calamandra*, germander (by change of *l* to *r*). A corrupt form from L. *charmedrys*, germander. — Gk. *xappaibbos*, germander; lit. 'ground-tree,' i.e. low tree. — Gk. *xapal*, on the ground; *spis*, tree.

**Ghaut**, a landing-place, quay, way down to a river; mountain-pass. (Hind.) Hind. *ghat*. See Yule.

**Ghee**, boiled or clarified butter. (Hind. Skt. — Hind. *ghī*. — Skt. *ghita*, clarified butter; orig. pp. of *ghṛ*, to sprinkle.

**Gillie**, a boy, page. (C.) Gael. *gille*, *giolla*, Irish *giolla*, boy, lad.

**Giron, Gyron**, in heraldry, the eighth part of a shield, made by drawing a diagonal line from the top corner to the centre, and from the centre horizontally towards the same side: a right-angled triangle.

F. — O.H.G.) F. *giron*, a giron (Littré). — O.H.G. *gerun*, acc. of *gero*, a lance, spear; M.H.G. *gäre*, a gore or gusset in a garment, a triangular piece. — O.H.G. *gir*, a spear, cognate with A.S. *går*, a spear. See *Gore* (2), p. 181. (Diez, Schade.)

**Gladden**, Gladens, a plant; *Iris pseudacorus*. (L.) A.S. *gladene*; borrowed from L. *gladiolus*, a sword-lily. Dimin. of L. *gladius*, a sword.

**Glamour**, see *Gramarye* (below).

**Glanders**, glandular swellings. (F. — L.) O.F. *glandres*, pl. — Lat. pl. acc. *glandulas*, swollen glands; see *Gland*, p. 176.

**Gleek** (1), a scoff, jest. (Scand.) Also a glance of the eye; see *Nares*. Sc. *gleek*, a glance of the eye. The same as Sc. *lait*, play; with prefix *ge-* = A.S. prefix *ge-*; cf. Icel. *gleikr*, like, with A.S. *le*, like. — Icel. *leikr*, a game, sport. — Icel. *lerka*, to play, sport, put a trick upon; Swed. *leka*, Dan. *lege*. + A.S. *ge-lican*, to delude; *ge-lie*, sb., play.

**Gleek** (2), a game at cards. (F. — G.) See *Nares*. — O.F. *gleie*, a game at cards; *Nares*, Roquefort. Lit. sense 'hazard, luck' — O. *glück*, luck; see *Luck*.

**Gloaming**, twilight. (E.) Merely the Scot. form of *glooming*, i.e. the time of becoming dusk; see *Gloom*, p. 178, col. 1.

**Gramarye**, magic. F. — L. — Gk.) M.E. *gramery*, skill in grammar, and hence skill in magic. — O.F. *gramaire* (*grammar*); see *Grammar*. ¶ The word *gramarye*

## SUPPLEMENT.

a mere corruption of *gramarye* or *grammar*, meaning (1) grammar, (2) magic.

**Greengage**, a green plum. Named from Sir W. Gage, of Hengrave Hall, near Bury, before A.D. 1715. There is also a *blue Gage*, a yellow *Gage*, and a purple *Gage*.

**Grilse**, the young salmon on its first return from the sea to fresh water. (Scand.?) Said to be a corruption of Dan. *grælax*, Swed. *grælx*, lit. 'grey salmon'; from Dan. *græa*, Swed. *grå*, gray; and Dan. Swed. Icel. *tax*, G. *lachs*, a salmon.

**Grise**, **Grizo**, a step. (F. - L.) Also spelt *grecce*, *greese*, &c. The proper spelling is *grees*, and the proper sense is 'a flight of steps,' though often used as meaning a single step. *Grees* is the pl. of M.E. *gree*, *gre*, a step. - O.F. *gre*, a step (Roquetaut); cf. F. *de-gre*, E. *de-gree*. - L. *gradus*, a step. Der. Prov. E. (Norf.) *grissons*, steps. - *grie-s-en-s*, a treble plural.

**Gromwell**, a plant. (F. - L.) Formerly *gromelle*, *grumelle*, *gromel*, *grumel*. - O.F. *grumel* (F. *grumeau*), a clot, pellet; dimin. of F. *grume*, a grain. - L. *grumulus*, a little hillock, hence a grain; dimin. of *grimus*, a hillock. Named from its hard, stony, grain-like seeds.

**Guanaco**, a kind of Peruvian sheep. (Span. - Peruv.) Span. *guanaco* (Pineda). - Peru. *huancu*, a wild sheep.

**Guilder**, a Du. coin. (Du. - G.) Corruption of Du. *gulden*, a guilder; borrowed from G. *gulden*, *gulden*, a coin at first made of gold. - G. *gold*, gold.

**Gunny**, a coarse kind of sacking. (Hind. - Skt.) Hind. and Mahratti *gon*, *goni*, a sack, sacking. - Skt. *gou*, a sack (Yule).

**Gyron**; see *Giron*.

**Hacienda**, a farm, estate, farm-house. (Span. - L.) Span. *hacienda*, an estate, orig. employment. The *c* is pronounced as *th* in *thin*. - L. *facienda*, things to be done; neut. pl. of fut. pass. part. of *farcere*, to do.

**Hadji**, **Hajji**, one who has performed the pilgrimage to Mecca. (Arab.) Arab. *hadj*, 'a Christian who has performed the pilgrimage to Jerusalem, or a Muhammadan (who has performed) that to Mecca.' Rich. Dict. p. 549.

**Haggis**, a dish of sheep's entrails, chopped up, seasoned, and boiled in the sheep's *maw*. (E.; with F. suffix.) M.F. *hagis*, *hages*, *hakeys*; coined with F. suffix -*ace*, from the E. verb to *hack*, Lowland Sc. *hag*,

to chop up. (The Gael. *tasgeis* is merely a corruption of the E. word.)

**Haddock**, **Hordock**, the corn-blue-bottle; *Centaurea cyanus* (E. *Standish*, pl., is the reading in K. Lear, iv. 4. 4. cd 1623; the quartos have *hordocks*). The same as *haudod*, used in Fitzherbert's Husbandry to mean the corn-blue-bottle, see Glossary, and pref. p. xxx. Mr. Wright (note to K. Lear) shows that *harrake* means the *Centaurea nigra*. Both plants were called, indifferently, *knobweed*, *knobbed*, and *loggerheads*. Named from the hardness of the head of the *Centaurea nigra*; for which reason it was also called *iron-weed*, *iron-heads*, &c. See Plant-names, by Britten and Holland.

**Hashish**, **Hasheesh**, an intoxicating drink. (Arab.) See under *Assassin*, p. 59.

**Henna**, a paste used for dyeing the nails, &c., of an orange hue. (Arab.) Arab. *hinnâ-a*, hind, or *hinnâ-at*, the dyeing or colouring shrub (*Lawsonia inermis*); Rich. Dict. p. 582.

**Hobbledehoy**, a lad approaching manhood. (F.) I believe this to be precisely O.F. *hobel de hoi*, a vulgar rascal of to-day. *Hobel* is the dimin. of O.F. *hobe*, an infuse kind of hawk, a hobby; constantly used as a term of contempt. See *Hobby* ; p. 208, col. 1. O.F. *hoi* (F. *hui*) is from L. *hodie*, to-day.

**Hordock**; see *Haddock*.

**Hornblende**, a mineral. (G.) Named from its horn-like cleavage and glittering appearance. G. *hornblende*. - G. *horn*; *blenden*, to blind, to dazzle, make blind, blind.

**Hox**, to hamstring; put for *hock*, which is corrupted from *hoc*. See *Hough*, p. 209, col. 2.

**Imam**, **Imaum**, a Muhammadan chief. (Arab.) Arab. *imam*, a chief, prelate; *imām*. **Imbroglio**, intrigue, perplexity. Ital. *imbroglio*, perplexity. - Ital. *imbrogliare*, to entangle. - Ital. *im-*, for *in*, a *broglio*, a broil, confusion; see *Brott* ;

**Imprese**, an heraldic device, with a motto. Ital. - L.) In Rich. II. iii. 1. 25. Also spelt *Impresa* (Nares). - Ital. *impresa*, 'an impresa, an emblem; also, an impresa;' Florio. Fem. of *impreso*, *impresu* (hence, adopted, pp. of *impresu* = undertake). - L. *in*, in; *prehendere*, to hold; *Doublet*, *impresa*, an emblem; Spenser, F. Q. ii. 4. 14, *wom & wome*

## SUPPLEMENT.

625

of *emprendre*, to undertake (Cot-  
an island (Gael.) Gael. *innis*,  
+ Irish *innis*; W. *ynys*.

*in-*, very pretty, very sweet, very  
(E.) For *in-conny*. *In* is an in-  
prefix; cf. M.E. *inly*, extremely;  
or *canny* is North E., meaning  
wary, gentle, excellent, &c. Formed  
as *can*, I know; cf. Icel. *kunnigr*,  
wise. \**Conny, Canny*, pretty, or

E.D.S., Gloss. B. 1.  
*in-*oked. *Invoiced*, in heraldry, in-  
with successive cusps. (L.) Lit.  
*in-* - L. *inuestus*, pp. of *in-uere*,  
inwards.

*ingle* (addit. to p. 221). It precisely  
is to Anglo-F. *enveuglir*, to blind, in  
of Waddington's *Manuel des Peches*,  
29. This is a mere (ignorant)  
of F. *aveugler*, to blind; like  
same for apostume.

*mould*; see *Mould* (3), s.v. *Mole*  
290, col. 1.

*m*; see *Moslem*, p. 294, col. 1.

*sugary*, a coarse brown sugar. (Cana-  
Skt.) A corruption of Canarese  
*su*, unrefined sugar; H. H. Wilson. —  
*whard*; see *sugar*, p. 480.

*to mock, jest, befool*. (F. - Scand.)

M.E. *japan*. — F. *gaber*, 'to

flout, gull.' Cotgrave; O.F. *gap*,

(Roquefort). — Icel. *gabba*, to

See *Gabble*.

*jarid*, a wooden javelin used in mock  
(Arab.) Arab. *jarid*, a palm-  
stripped of its leaves, a lance.

a Chinese idol. (Port. - L.) Not

so, but corrupted from Port. *Deos*,

Cognate with Span. *Dios*, God,

— L. *Déus*, nom., God. See

, s.v. *Deity*, p. 113, col. 1.

*gernaut*, the name of an Indian idol.

Skt. *jugannatha*, lord of the uni-  
monarch of the world (Benfey, p. 465).

*jagat*, world; *nātha*, protector, lord.

a substance resembling hemp.

(Skt.) Bengali *jist*, the fibres of

the *Corchorus olitorius*; named

shaggy appearance. — Skt. *jata* with

*it*, matted hair, as worn by ascetics;

applied to the fibrous roots of the ban-

dhū descend from the branches.

*jetty*; (F. - L.) For *jetty*;

p. 226, col. 2. Der. *jutty*, v., to

beyond.

*Keckales*, hemlocks. (C.) For *he.ks-es*;  
and *kecks* is also written *kes*. See *Kex*, p.  
231, col. 1.

*Keelhaul*. (Scand. and E.) Also *keet-  
hole*, 'to punish in the seaman's way, by  
dragging the criminal under water on one  
side of the ship and up again on the  
other,' Johnson. From *keel* and *haul* or  
*hole*.

*Kestrel*, a base kind of hawk. (F. - L.)  
Put for *kessel*; the *t* is excrescent, as in  
*whist-t*, &c. — O.F. *querquerelle*, 'a kastrell';  
Cotgrave. Dimin. of O.F. *querquelle*, the  
same. — L. *querquedula*, a kind of teal.

*Khedive*, a prince. (F. - Pers.) F.  
*khédive*. — Pers. *khādīw*, *khādīw*, a great  
prince, sovereign; *khidāv*, the khedive,  
vice-roy of Egypt. Cf. Pers. *khodī*, God.

*Kiddle*, a kind of weir formed of basket-  
work placed in a river to catch fish. (O.F.).  
Anglo-F. *kidel*, pl. *kideux*. — O.F. *quideux*  
(Godefroy); later form *quideau*, 'a wicker  
engine whereby fish is caught'; Cotgrave.  
Low L. *kidellus*.

*Kiosk*, a small pavilion. (Turk. — Pers.)  
F. *kiosque*. — Turk. *kushk*, *kushk* pro-  
nounced with *k* as *ki*, a kiosk. — Pers.  
*kushk*, a palace, villa, portico.

*Kraal*, an enclosure, a collection of huts,  
an African village. (Du. — Port. — L.) Du.  
*kraal*, an African village — Port *curral*, an  
enclosure; the same word as Span. *corral*.  
See *Corral*, p. 619.

*Lanner*, *Lanneret*, a kind of falcon.  
(F. - L.) F. *lanier*, 'a lanner'; Cotg.—  
L. *lanarius*, a butcher, one that tears and  
rends. — L. *laniare*, to rend. Der. Hence  
*lanyard*. F. *lanière*, a thong; i.e. a thong  
for a lanner.

*Last*. (E.) In the phr. *at last*, the word  
*last* is the sb., meaning foot track, &c.;  
see *Last* (2). This is shown by the usage  
in A.S. and Icel.: it meant at first 'on the  
track'; but is now used as if *last* were the  
superlative of *late*. (But the mod. phr. *at*  
*last* may have originated independently.)

*Launch*, a large ship's boat. (Span.)  
Span. *lancha*, 'the pinnace of a ship';  
Pineda (1740). Port. *lancha*, the same.  
Origin doubtful.

*Levin*, lightning. (E.?) M.E. *leyfning*,  
lightning; Wri. Voc. 735.42. Prob. E.,  
but not found in A.S. Cf. Icel. *leistr* pro-  
nounced *leistr*, lightning. Swed. *vad*,  
*lygna*, *lyyna*, *ljuna*, lightning; Swed.  
*lyunga*, to lighten; Goth. *lambmuni*,

(WILD BOAR) FROM NORWEG. SWED. TO SING  
in a high tone, O. Swed. *lylla*, to lull to sleep. Allied to **Lull**.

**Limehound**, a dog in a leash. (Hybrid: F.—L., and E.) Short for *liam-hound*, used by Turberville. The M.E. *liam* or *lyam* means 'a leash.'—O.F. *liem*, now spelt *lien*, a band — L. *ligamen*, a tie. See **Lien**; p. 249, col. 2.

**Lither**, pestilent, stagnant, dull. (E.) In 1 Hen. VI iv. 7. 21, 'lither sky' means pestilent or dull lower air; cf. 'luther cir,' pestilent air, P. Pl., c. xvi. 220. M.E. *lither, lither*.—A.S. *lyðer*, evil, idle, sickly, dull. Not to be confused with *lithe*, pliant.

**Llano**, a level steppe or plain. (Span.—L.) Commoner in the pl. *llanos*.—Span. *llano*, pl. *llanos*, a plain; from *llano*, adj., plain, flat, — L. *planus*, flat.

**Lofty**, high. (Scand.) Lit. 'in the air, airy:' from *loft*, sb.; p. 255.

**Lorimer**, a maker of horses' bits, spurs, &c. (F.—L.) Also *lorimer*.—O.F. *lorimier*, later *lormier*, 'a spurrier'; Cotgrave. Put for *lorinser*.—O.F. *lorain*, *lorain*, rein, bridle, bit.—Low L. *lorenum, loranum*, a rein, bit.—L. *torum*, thong.

**Losel, Lorel**, a worthless fellow, reprobate. (E.) One devoted to perdition. From A.S. *los*, destruction, *los-ian*, to lose, also to perish, from the strong verb *leasan*, to lose, pp. *lor-en* for original '*los-en*'. *Lor-el* is formed from the base *lor* of the pp. in use, and *los-el* from the

same source.

**Mainour**. (F.—L.) Is with the mainour 'or' taken, i.e. caught in the act. A *mainoure*.—O.F. *mainour*, hence, act. See **Manceuvre**.

**Malkin**, a kitchen-wench. *Malkin* is for *Mald-kyn*, the *Mold*, or *Maud*, i.e. *Mary*, *malkyn*, p. 186. ¶ Not the cf. 'Malkyne, or Mawt, Matildis, Matilda'; From

**Mallecho**, molefaction, —L. *malum*, iii. 2 147, 'misdone, an evill deed'; *mal*, ill; *hecho*, done, pp. —L. *male*, ill; *jactus*, p. do.

**Manchineel**, a tree, called from its apple-like *mancanillo*, a little apple-tree; dimin. of Sp. apple.—L. *Mattiana*, fem. adj., the epithet of a kind 'Matian.'—L. *Matus*, Roman gens.

**Manciple**, a purveyor, (F.—L.) M.E. *manciple*, —O.F. *mancipre*, a slave; *cipio*, a slave, farmer, mancipium, a slave; orig. *mancip-*, base of *mancipre*, —L. *manu*-*ir*, hand; cf. —  
**Mandolin**, a guitar. E. *mandoline*.—Ital.

**ve.** (Hybrid; Malay and E.) trees called mangroves; Eng. 371: A.D. 1689. Put, as I mang-groves, from the peculiar groves or thickets. — Malay *manggi*, the name for the tree.

**Pane.** a sweet cake, made with sugar. (F. — Ital.) O.F. *marse-massepain*. — Ital. *marciapane*, a marchpane; Florio. Origin unexplained, but prob. from a name: *pans* = Lat. acc. *panem*,

**to tower,** a watch-tower. (Ital. F. — L.) So called because it gave the alarm by striking a hammer; see Ariosto, Orlando, v. 100. From Ital. *marteilo*, a Low L. *martellus*. Dimin. of L. *marcus*, a hammer.

**Rale** (addit. to p. 273). It is that litté is wrong. The F. answers to Span. *al-martaya*, a headstall for a horse, trimmed, embroidered; Minshew (1623) is merely the Arab. des. article, may be derived from Arab. *rataqa*, 'to cause to go with a short Yule. I find Arab. *rutaka* given also as a verbal root, whence going with a short quick step.

**Mand.** a basket. (E. A.S. *mand*, a MS. of the eighth century. + prov. G. *mand*, *mande*, *manne*, *manne*).

**Maen,** my darling. (Irish.) *mo*, my; and *mhuirnín*, innum. of *muirnín*, darling, from affection. (Mth = v.)

**Ma,** a dance. (Pol.) From Pol. lit. a woman of Massovia or a province of Poland containing similarly, *poiku mennis* 'a Polish and secondly, a dance.'

**Mated,** used of spirits of wine treated with methyl to make it un- (L. — Gk.) Formed with suffix *methyl*, meaning a gas produced by destructive distillation of wood. a latinised spelling of Gk. *μεθ*' after, by means of', followed by

(addit. to p. 284, col. 2, bottom). G. *minsk*, a man (like G. *Mensch*), used as a neuter. It then signifies 'mix,' as a term of mild re-

**Mishna.** a digest of Jewish traditions. (Heb.) Heb. *mishnah*, a repetition, a second part. — Heb. root *shndh*, to repeat.

**Misty** (2), doubtful, ambiguous, as applied to language. (F. — L. — Gk.) In the phrases 'misty language' and 'mistiness of language,' *misty* is not from E. *mist*, but is short for *mystic*; see Palmer, Folk-Etymology. See *Mystic*, p. 300, col. 2.

**Mongoose;** see *Mongoose* (below).

**Moonshoo,** a secretary, interpreter. (Arab.) Arab. *munshi*, a secretary, a language-master or tutor.

**Mouldy,** musty. (Scand.) Orig. distinct from *mould*, ground; also from *mould* as used in iron-mould. Formed from the sb. *mould*, mustiness, in which the final *d* is ex crescens. From the M.E. verb *moulen*, to grow musty; formerly very common, and much used in the pp. *moulded*. — Icel. *mygla*, to grow musty. — Icel. *mygga*, mustiness. See *Muggy*. Thus *mould* is 'mugginess' in this use. So also Swed. *möglä*, to grow mouldy; *mögel*, mouldiness.

**Moy,** a piece of money. (F. — Port. — L.) In Henry V. iv. 4. 14. Not short for *moidore*, but precisely the *moi* alone; *moidore* = *moi d'or* is obviously a F. pronunciation of Port. *moeda d'ouro*, lit. 'money of gold.' — Port. *moeda*, money. — Lat. *moneta*, money.

**Mulligatawny,** a hot soup. (Tamil.) Tamil *mullagu-tannir*, lit. 'pepper-water'; Yule.

**Mongoose,** a kind of ichneumon. Telugu. Telugu *mangisu*; Jerdon gives *mangis*, however, as a Deccani and Mahratti word; Yule.

**Mustang,** a wild horse of the prairies. (Span. — L.) Span. *mesteno* with *n* as *ny*, belonging to the graziers (who catch them). — Span. *mesta*, a body of proprietors of cattle, a company of graziers. — L. *mista*, fem. of pp. of *miscere*, to mingle. Cf. Span. *mestura*, a mixture.

**Naker,** a kettle-drum. (Arab.) Arab. *naggarah*, a kettle-drum; see Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 659.

**Nargileh, Nargili, Nargile.** (Pers.) A pipe or smoking-apparatus in which the smoke is passed through water. — Pers. *nargil*, a cocoa-nut, because these pipes were originally made with a cocoa-nut, which held the water (Device).

**Natron,** native carbonate of soda. (Arab.) A doublet of *nitre*: see *Nitre*, p. 363.

## SUPPLEMENT.

**Nautch**, a kind of ballet-dance by women. (Hind. — Prakrit — Skt.) Hind. (and Mahratti) *nāch*, a dance; Prakrit *nachcha*. — Skt. *nṛtya*, dancing, acting; orig. fut. pass. part. of *nṛt*, to dance, to act. Der. *nautch-girl*, a dancing girl (Vule).

**Navvy**, a labourer employed on railways, &c. (L.) Short for *navigator*, formerly used to mean a labourer employed on canals for *navigation*; first used, according to Haydn, about 1830.

**Nihilist**, a member of a revolutionary secret society, esp. in Russia. (L.) Etymologically, one who denies real existence. — L. *nihil*, nothing.

**Ninecompoop**, a simpleton. (L.) Thought to be a corruption of L. *non compas mentis*, not sound in mind.

**Nizam**, the title of a ruler in the Deccan, in Hindostan. (Pers. — Arab.) From the Arab. *nīdhām*, government, which the Persians pronounce as *nīzām*. Though the proper sense is 'government,' in the phrase *nīzām'l mulk* it is used as a title, meaning 'governor of the empire.' — Arab. root *nazama*, he arranged or ordered. (Devic, Richardson.)

**Nole**, **Noule**, **Nowl**, head. (E.) See Nares. Mid. Nt. Dr. iii. 2. 17. For *knoll*. Cf. Swed. *knöld*, a knob, and prov. E. *nob* (for *knob*), head. See Knoll, p. 233, col. 1.

**Nonchalant**, careless. (E. — L.) F. *nonchalant*, careless; pres. pt. of O.F. *nonchaloir*, to be careless about. — O.F. *non*, not; *chaloir*, to glow, hence to be hot over, take care for. — L. *non*, not; *calere*, to glow.

**Nullah**, a water-course, bed of a torrent. (Hind.) Hind. *nīla*, a water course (Vule).

**Ocea**, the name of a certain edible root. (Persian.) Perv. *ocea*, the same.

**Octoroon**, the offspring of a white person and a quadroon. (L.) One who is, in an eighth part, a black. Coined from L. *octo*, eight; in imitation of *quadroon*.

**Odalisque**, a female slave in a Turkish harem. — F. — Turk. — F. *odalique*; better *odalique* (Devic). — Turk. *odalıq*, a chamber-maid. — Turk. *oda*, a chamber.

**Omrah**, a prince, lord. (Arab.) 'Aigrettes by omrahs worn.' Scott, Vis. of Don Roderick, st. 31. Omrah is properly a plural, like *Nabob*, q. v. — Arab. *umārd*,

pl. of *amīr*, a prince, emir; see Emir, p. 134. Cf. the Arab. title *amīrū'l umārd*, prince of princes.

**Orc**, **Ork**, a large marine animal; a narwhal, or grampus. (L.) See Nares. — L. *orca*, perhaps the narwhal (Pliny).

**Orgulous**, proud. (F. — O. H. G.) Also *orgitius*; M. E. *orgulus*; Anglo-F. *orguillous*. — O. F. *orguslus*, later *orgueilous*, proud. — O. F. *orgueil*, F. *orgueil*, pride. From O. H. G. *urgoiol*, remarkable, notable (Graff).

**Orle**, a kind of fillet, in heraldry. Sc. (F. — L.) F. *orlé*, a hem, narrow border. — Low L. *orla*, a border, edge; dimin. of L. *ora*, border, edge, margin.

**Ouphe**, an elf, fairy. (E.) Mer. Wives iv. 4. 49. A variant of *ouf* = elf. See *oaf*, s. v. Elf, p. 132.

**Paddy**, rice in the husk. (Malay. — Skt.) Malay *padi*, rice in the husk. — Skt. *bhāta* (properly) boiled rice, food. Orig. pp. of *bhāj*, to divide, possess, &c.

**Pale**, in heraldry, a broad central stripe down a shield. (F. — L.) The same word as pale, a stake. — F. *pal*. — L. *palus*.

**Pannage**, food of swine in woods. (F. — L.) Anglo-F. *pannage*. — O. F. *panne* 'pavage, mastage, monie for feeding of swine with mast' (Cotgrave). From L. Low L. type *pastionatum*. — Low L. *pastionare*, to feed on mast, as swine — L. *pastio*, stem of *pastio*, grazing, used in L. to mean right of pannage. — L. *pastio* supine of *passare*, to feed.

**Paramatta** addit. to p. 529. Prob. spelt *Parramatta*; the lit. sense is 'place of eels'; where *parra* represents eel, and *matta*, place. *Parramatta* is also the name of the river; *Cabramatta*, too said off, is not a river.

**Pariah**, an outcast. (Tamil.) T. *paraiyan*, corruptly *pariah*. Malabar *parayan*, a man of low caste, performing the lowest menial services; one of 22 duties is to beat the village drum (called *parai* in Tamil), whence, prob. v. the appellation of the caste. (H. H. Wilson)

**Pavin**, **Pavan**, a stately Spanish dance (F. — Span. L. — Gr. — Tamil.) F. *pavane* — Span. *pavana*, a grave dance (see in Nares). Prob. from a Low L. *pavo*, peacock-like, from the row of feathers (Scheher); cf. Span. *pava* hen, a turkey, peacock. *A book of pavo*, adj., like a *peacock*.

**Pausier.** to walk with affected gravity. *L. pausus*, earlier *pauo*, a peacock. *Peacock*. p. 336.

**Pawnee** drink. (Hind.-Skt.) Hind. *wa er*.—Skt. *pañya*, allied to *pdna*, beverage.—Skt. *pd*, to drink. (✓PA *pel* 14), a small castle. F.—L.; M. E. *pile*, a castle; cf. mod. E. *pile*, an *ice*.—F. *pile*, a mass, heap.—L. *pila*, a *stone*.

**Feeze.** See *Feeze*, p. 622.

**Cee,** a small copper coin. Marathi. *pathi paisi*, a copper coin; sometimes set at four to the anna, or sixty-four to a rupee.

**Pillau, Pilaf,** a dish of meat or fowl, *stewed* with rice and spices. (Pers.) Pers. *pilav*, a dish made of rice and meat; *stewed*.

**palo**, a game. (Balti.) ‘It comes from *palo*; *palo* being properly, in the language of that region, the ball used in the game.’ *Balti* is in the high valley of the

**polypus, Polyp.** Polyp, an aquatic animal of the coelenterate type. (L.—Gk.) L. *polypus*; Gk. *polypous*, many-footed.—Gk. *polu-s*, many; *polos* a foot. ¶ F. *polype*, Ital. and Sp. *polipo*, L. *polypus* (gen. *polypi*); all forms, due to treating the Lat. ending as if were *-podes*.

**Pomander,** a globe-shaped box or case holding perfumes. Span.—L. *Acedia* on the first syllable; see Nares, dently from Span. *poma*, a pomander (Eusebi); Pineda gives *poma*, ‘a little small box full of holes to carry perfumes to smell to, also a pomander.’ The

box seems to be Span. *-andero*, as in *-andero*, a sutler, *hil-andero*, a spinner, *lope-walk*; or *-anda*, as in *bar-anda*, a ring. The box was named from its

shape; cf. Span. *pomo*, an apple, also the box held by a king at his coronation.

**L. pomum,** an apple. Cf. also *pom-ade* which the suffix is equivalent to L., pp. fem.; and see *Verandah*. The usual forced etymology from an imaginary F. *pomme d'ambre* is, to me, ridiculous.

**rose (3), a cold in the head.** (C.) In *Beowulf*. A.S. *geforus*, a cough (where *ge* is a mere prefix). Borrowed from W. a cough; allied to Irish *casmhadas*, cough, Skt. *kids*, to cough. (✓KAS)

**Prig** (1), to steal. E., Cant. *prygger*, to ride off with a horse which a man has

to take care of; *prigger of prauicers*, a horse-stealer; see Flaman's *Caveat*, pp. 12, 43, and p. 84, col. 3. Modification of *prick*, to spur, to ride; Spenser, F. Q. I. i. 1. See *Prick*.

**Prig** (2), a pert, pragmatical fellow. (E.) From the verb to *prick*, in the sense to trim, adorn, dress up. Lowl. Sc. *prig-me dainty, prick-me dainty*, a prig. See above.

**Proletarian,** a citizen of the lowest class, useful only by producing children. (L.) From L. *proletarius*, one who served the state by help of his children only.—L. *proles*, offspring.—L. *pro*, forth; *alere*, to nourish.

**Prosthetic,** prefixed. (Gk.) Modern; as if for Gk. *προσθετικός*, lit. disposed to add; allied to Gk. *προσθέτος*, added, put to.—Gk. *πρέπει*, to; *θετός*, placed, put, verbal adj. from the base *θε-*, to place. See *Theme*, p. 503.

**Puggry, Puggery,** a scarf round the hat. (Hind.) Hind. *pajri*, a turban; Vule.

**Purim,** an annual Jewish festival; the feast of lots. (Heb.) Heb. *purim*, lots; pl. of *pur*, a lot. See *Esther ix. 26*.

**Purview,** a proviso. (F.—L.) Now applied to the enacting part of a statute: so called because it orig. began with *purview est*, it is provided.—O.F. *porveu*, pp. of O.F. *porvoir* (F. *pourvoir*), to provide.—L. *pro-unire*, to provide. See *Purvey*, p. 547, col. 1.

**Rajpoot,** a prince. (Hind.-Skt.) Hind. *rajput*, a prince; lit. ‘son of a rajah.’—Skt. *rīj-d*, a king; *putra*, son

**Raki,** arrack. (Turk.) Turk. *rdqi*, arrack.—Arab. *'arq*, arrack; see *Arrack*, p. 18.

**Ramadan,** a great Mohammedan fast. (Arab.) So called because kept in the ninth month, named *Ramadan*.—Arab. *ramadn*, pronounced *ramazan* in Turkish and Arabic. As it is in the ninth month of the lunar year, it may take place in any season; but it is supposed to have been originally held in the hot season. The word implies ‘consuming fire,’ from Arab. root *rumada*, it was hot. (Devic, Richardson)

**Razzia,** a sudden raid. (F.—Algiers.) F. *razzia, rasia*; borrowed from the Algerine *rasia*, which is a peculiar pronunciation of Arab. *ghazla*, a raid, expedition against infidels (Devic).—Arab. *ghazi*, a hero, leader of an expedition.



**Sepal**, a leaf or division of the calyx of a flower. F.—L. *F. sépale*, a sepal. Connected to pair off with F. *pétale*, a petal, by taking part of the Lat. adj. *separ*, separate, and adding the same suffix -ale (Latré). Thus *sep-al* is, as it were, short for *separ-al*, where *separ* is allied to L. *separare*, to separate. See Separate.

**Serai**, a palace. Pers.) Pers. *serdī*; see Bersaglio, p. 426, col. 1.

**Seraskier**, a Turkish general. (F.—Turk.—Pers. and Arab.) F. *straskier*, *desquier*.—Turk. *ser'asker*, chief of the army, with a light sound of *i* after the *k*.—Pers. *sar*, head (with initial *sīn*) ; and Arab. *'askar*, an army (Devic).

**Service-tree**, a kind of wild pear-tree. (I. and E.) *Service* is a corruption of *servis* (dissyllabic), the M.E. plural of *serv* or *serve*, the name of the fruit. A.S. *syrf*, *syrsfe*, the fruit of the service-tree; *syrf-trēow*, a service tree (more correctly *ari-tree*).—L. *sorbus*, the tree; *sorbum*, the fruit of the same.

**Set**. When we speak of a *set* of things, this is a variant of *seet* or *seft*. The Low Latin word is *secta*, common in old wills.

**Shaddock**, a large species of orange. E. Named from Captain Shaddock, who first introduced it into the West Indies from China, early in the eighteenth century.

**Shillelagh**, an oaken stick used as a cudgel (Irish). Named from *Shillelagh*, a barony in Wicklow famous for oaks. It means 'descendants of Elach'; from Irish *meat*, seed, descendants.

**Siesta**, orig. a noon-day nap. (Span.—I.) Span. *siesta*, the hottest part of the day, the time for a nap, gen. from one to three o'clock. But orig. the sixth hour, or noon. —L. *sexta hora*, sixth hour, noon; stem of *sextus*, sixth.—L. *sex*, six.

**Skellum**, a cheat. (Du.) See Nares *Span. schelm*, a rogue, villain; the Du. *sch* being rendered (as in *landscape*) by *sk*—sc. + i. *schelm*; O.H.G. *scelmo*, a pestilence, cartoon, worthless rogue.

**Skun**, a gull, bird. (Scand.) Icel. *skilfr*, *skimr*, the skua, or brown gull. Prob. from the colour. Cf. Icel. *skimsi*, dusky; Swed. and Norweg. *skum*, dusky, dull (of the weather); dusky (in colour).

**Bleuth-hound**, a slot-bound; see Slot (2), p. 443, col. 2.

**Blug-horn**, a battle-cry. (C.) Ignominiously used by Chatterton to mean a sort of horn; but really Old Sc. *stogorne*, an

old corruption of *stoge*, a war-cry. See Slogan, p. 443, col. 2.

**Slur**, to contaminate, pass over lightly with slight notice. (Scand.) The orig. sense is to trail in mud, draggle; hence, to pass over slilyingly.—Icel. *slhra*, to trail; contr. form of *slöra*, to drag or trail oneself along.—Icel. *slō*, a trail; see Slot (2), p. 443. Cf. Swed. dial. *slöra*, to be negligent; Norweg. *sløre*, to be negligent, slur, sully, *slöde*, *sløe*, to draggle, *sløda*, *sløe*, a trail. ¶ Practically, a *th* is lost; as if for *sløther*.

**Spade**, at cards. (Span.—L.—Gk.) A substitution for the Span. *espasia*, meaning (1) a sword, (2) a spade at cards. See under Spade, p. 454, col. 1.

**Sparkle**, a small sparkle. (E.) Dimin. of Spark (1), p. 454, col. 2. Hence *sparkle*, verb, to throw out sparkles, to glitter. (L. Du. *sparkelen*, to sparkle. Or the form *sparkle* may be verbal and frequentative.

**Spoor**, a foot-trail; see p. 461, col. 2, near the bottom.

**Stearine**, one of the proximate principles of animal fat. (F.—Gk.) F. *stearine*; formed, with suffix -ine, from Gk. *stear*, tallow, hardened fat. Allied to Gk. *ste-rus*, standing; see Statios.

**Steatite**, a soft magnesian rock with a soapy feel. (F.—Gk.) Formed with suffix -ite, from Gk. *stear*-as in *stear-ot*, gen. of *stear*, tallow, fat. See above.

**Strain** (2), descent, lineage, birth. (E.) *Strain* in Shak.; *strene* in Spenser. M.E. *streen*, Chaucer, C.T., Cl. Tale, 157. A.S. *streon*, strength, product; whence, *strýnan*, to beget.

**Struth**, a flat valley. (C.) Gael. *strath*, a valley with a river, low-lying country beside a river; Irish *strath*, *stratha*, the bottom of a valley, fields beside a river. Cf. Irish *stroth*, a stream.

**Swan hopping**, taking up swans to mark them. (E.) The usual explanation, that it stands for *swan-upping*, is right. See old tract on *upping* in Done, Every-day Book, II. 958. From the prep. *up*.

**Swarth**, a quantity of grass cut down at one stroke of the scythe. (E.) In Tw. Nt. II. 3. 162. An error for *swath*, as in Troil. v. 5. 25. See Swath, p. 483.

**Taboo**, Tabu, to forbid the use of. (Polynesian.) The verb is formed from the no-taboo, which is the E. pronunciation of New Zealand *tapu*, a prohibition or interdi-





—

**DATE DUE**

**MAY 11 1993**

**STANFORD UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES  
STANFORD, CALIFORNIA 94305-6004**

PE 1580 .S52 C.1  
A concise etymological diction  
Stanford University Libraries



3 6105 034 043 252

STANFORD UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES  
CECIL H. GREEN LIBRARY  
STANFORD, CALIFORNIA 94305-6004  
(415) 723-1493

All books may be recalled after 7 days

DATE DUE

28D

MAR 0 1996

FEB 09

MAY 3 2003

JUN 3 0 2006

MAY 17 2005

